

**MINUTES**

**MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
54th LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION**

**JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE ON INSTITUTIONS & CULTURAL EDUCATION**

**Call to Order:** By **CHAIRMAN MARJORIE I. FISHER**, on January 17, 1995, at 8:00 a.m.

**ROLL CALL**

**Members Present:**

Rep. Marjorie I. Fisher, Chairman (R)  
Sen. Larry J. Tveit, Vice Chairman (R)  
Sen. Gary C. Aklestad (R)  
Rep. William T. "Red" Menahan (D)  
Rep. Steve Vick (R)  
Sen. Mignon Waterman (D)

**Members Excused:** None

**Members Absent:** None

**Staff Present:** Lorene Thorson, Legislative Fiscal Analyst  
Shirley Benson, Office of Budget & Program  
Planning  
John Patrick, Office of Budget & Program Planning  
Brandee Decrevel, Committee Secretary

**Please Note:** These are summary minutes. Testimony and discussion are paraphrased and condensed.

**Committee Business Summary:**

Hearing: Department of Justice  
Executive Action: Department of Justice  
- Computer Services and Planning  
Division  
- Motor Vehicle Division  
- Law Enforcement Division  
- Forensic Science Division  
- Law Enforcement Academy

{Tape: 1 - Side: A}

**EXECUTIVE ACTION ON DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMPUTER SERVICES AND PLANNING DIVISION**

Lorene Thorson, LFA, told the subcommittee that operating costs of the Criminal Justice Information Network (CJIN) are partially supported by the CJIN state special revenue account, which

receives revenue from fees charged to users. The balance of the division is supported by general fund. There is an increase of about \$115,000 for personal services which is due to the high vacancy savings amount. The agency is also asking for \$4,000 in overtime pay to allow payment of overtime rather than awarding compensatory time. It is necessary for two staff to be on call 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to ensure the CJIN is operable. If the system goes down, staff currently earn 15 minutes of compensatory time if they receive a call during the night. To compound that problem the division is so short on staff these employees are unable to use their comp time.

The computer processing increase is for the annualization of computer processing costs and a change in the fee agreement with the Department of Administration. Travel shows an increase of \$4,500 each year. Approximately \$7,000 was appropriated for the 1995 biennium.

Repair and Maintenance shows a decrease because of the one time cost. the total equipment request is approximately \$16,000 in 1996 and about \$11,000 in 1997. This is a reduction of \$47,000 in fiscal 1996 and \$52,000 in fiscal 1997 over the 1994 base expenditures.

**Motion/Vote: SEN. LARRY TVEIT MOVED TO ACCEPT THE 1994 BASE BUDGET FOR COMPUTER SERVICES. The motion carried unanimously.**

**Motion/Vote: REP. RED MENAHAN MOVED TO ACCEPT THE STATEWIDE PRESENT LAW ADJUSTMENTS. The motion carried unanimously.**

**Motion/Vote: REP. MENAHAN MOVED TO ACCEPT THE EXECUTIVE PRESENT LAW ADJUSTMENT, COMPUTER PROCESSING INCREASE. The motion carried unanimously.**

**Motion/Vote: REP. MENAHAN MOVED TO ACCEPT ITEM #5, COMMUNICATIONS. The motion carried unanimously.**

**Discussion:**

CHAIRMAN FISHER asked the subcommittee to discuss items 6 - 9 in the Executive Present Law Adjustments.

**Motion/Vote: REP. MENAHAN MOVED TO ACCEPT ITEMS 6 - 9. The motion carried unanimously.**

**Discussion:**

Ms. Thorson told the subcommittee that the first item in the Executive Budget New Proposals, the Criminal Justice Information Network Auditor/Training position, would add 2.0 FTE to handle the workload from the addition of new agencies that are served. The FTE and associated costs would be supported by the general fund in the amount of approximately \$26,000 each year and the

CJIN state special revenue funds of approximately \$30,000 each year.

**Motion/Vote: SEN. MIGNON WATERMAN MOVED TO ACCEPT ITEM 1, THE CJIN AUDITOR/TRAINING POSITION. The motion carried unanimously.**

**Discussion:**

Ms. Thorson told the subcommittee that the second new proposal is the CJIN 2000 which would bring CJIN into compliance with the FBI National Crime Information Center standards. This proposal requests \$15,000 in FY96 for the purchase of a fingerprint scanner, a mobile digital terminal, and an FBI work station. An additional \$133,300 in FY97 would provide for the costs associated with a new mid-range computer and the conversion costs for a new message switcher. This would be funded through the CJIN special state revenue fund and \$63,000 in FY97 from highway traffic safety federal grant monies.

**Motion/Vote: SEN. WATERMAN MOVED TO ACCEPT THE CJIN 2000 NEW PROPOSAL. The motion carried unanimously.**

**Discussion:**

Ms. Thorson told the subcommittee that new proposal #3 is to fund the cost of computer equipment to add new CJIN users to the CJIN system each year of the 1997 biennium. This will be supported by the agencies paying a CJIN fee.

**Motion/Vote: SEN. TVEIT MOVED TO ACCEPT THE ADDITION OF FOUR NEW AGENCIES TO THE CJIN PROGRAM. The motion carried with all members in favor.**

**Discussion:**

Ms. Thorson told the subcommittee that item #4 is the personal services reduction.

**Motion/Vote: SEN. TVEIT MOVED TO ACCEPT THE PERSONAL SERVICES REDUCTION. The motion carried unanimously.**

**Discussion:**

Ms. Thorson told the subcommittee that item #1 in the Elected Officials New Proposals is the request for 1.0 FTE in 1996 and an additional FTE in FY97 to support the growth in work stations and the local area network (LAN). This will require general fund support of approximately \$27,000 in FY96 and \$53,000 in FY97.

**Motion/Vote: SEN. WATERMAN MOVED TO ACCEPT THE ADDITIONAL LOCAL AREA NETWORK (LAN) SUPPORT.**

**Discussion:**

REP. STEVE VICK told the subcommittee that the agency presented a fairly good case, but he felt that the subcommittee had to draw the line somewhere and suggested they vote no on this proposal.

**Vote:** The motion carried 4-2 with REP. STEVE VICK and SEN. LARRY TVEIT voting no.

**Discussion:**

Ms. Thorson told the subcommittee that item #2, Security/Disaster Recovery Officer, is for 1.0 FTE to provide security and disaster recovery tasks for the department's three statewide computerized systems. This would be supported by general fund of approximately \$31,000 each year.

**Motion/Vote:** SEN. WATERMAN MOVED TO ACCEPT ITEM #2. The motion carried 5-1 with REP. STEVE VICK voting no.

**Discussion:**

Ms. Thorson told the subcommittee that item #3, the Systems Analyst, would enable the department to better utilize existing computer applications and better integrate the applications. This would be supported by general fund of over \$36,000 each year.

**Motion/Vote:** SEN. WATERMAN MOVED TO ACCEPT ITEM #3. The motion failed 3-2 with REP. VICK, SEN. TVEIT, and SEN. AKLESTAD voting no.

**EXECUTIVE ACTION ON DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**  
**MOTOR VEHICLE DIVISION**

Ms. Thorson told the subcommittee that the base budget is over \$6 million and is funded primarily by general fund. The division deposits approximately \$27 million in driver's license and vehicle registration fees to the general fund each biennium compared to a cost of approximately \$13.5 million. The personal services budget would increase over \$300,000 for FY96 and FY97 due to vacancy savings. It is also a net result of the reduction of 3.65 FTE in FY95 in response to legislation passed in the November 1993 special session to reduce driver's license service station upgrades and downgrades of positions, termination pay, and the 1995 pay plan.

Item #4 represents costs associated with the switch from the armory computer center (System B) to the state mainframe (System A). The agency transferred the driver's licensing, vehicle registration, and titling computer data bases to the state mainframe as authorized by the 1993 legislature. An appropriation was made by the 1993 legislature to help with the cost. The

transfer did not take place until halfway through 1994, so a full year is not in the base plus the charges are now assessed based on actual costs.

The contracted services present law adjustment represents an increase of \$188,000 each year due to increases in janitorial services, printing, and photographic services. There is a decrease of \$32,000 each year in supplies and materials.

The Executive Budget requests an increase of over \$19,000 in each year for communications costs. A watts line will be installed that will provide access to all 56 counties to get assistance for computer and on-line problems.

Miscellaneous operating expenses increase approximately \$20,000 in 1996 and \$23,000 in 1997. The Executive provides \$125,000 in FY96 and \$73,000 in FY97 for equipment; an increase over the FY94 base of approximately \$8,600 and a decrease in FY97 of approximately \$44,000. This level provides replacement office equipment for both years, five replacement vehicles in FY96, and three replacement vehicles in FY97.

The Executive provides a reduction of \$2,000 in FY96 and \$26,000 in FY97 due to the expiration of lease purchase contracts for equipment.

**Motion/Vote: SEN. TVEIT MOVED TO ACCEPT THE 1994 BASE BUDGET FOR THE MOTOR VEHICLE DIVISION. The motion carried unanimously.**

**Motion/Vote: REP. MENAHAN MOVED TO ACCEPT STATEWIDE PRESENT LAW ADJUSTMENTS 1 - 3. The motion carried with all members in favor.**

**Discussion:**

**CHAIRMAN FISHER** asked the agency to explain item #4, the switch from System B to System A.

**Jan Dee May, Department of Justice,** told the subcommittee that there was a movement from System B (at the armory) to System A in fiscal 1994. Prior to this time, the System B armory computer was running all the major systems and was being 100% utilized so the movement had to take place to handle the growth. At the same time, the Department of Administration purchased a larger and more efficient computer to replace the outdated and potentially faulty computer equipment. They needed the business from agencies to help pay for the new computer. The agreement was that the transfer would happen mid-year in FY94 so the expenses were added to the budget. The switch occurred and was a success. The present law request annualizes that mid-year expense and also takes into account the new fee structure that is based on actual costs.

The agency also asked the legislature to direct the Department of Administration to work with the Department of Justice to manage expenditures within the 1997 biennium appropriated level.

Motion: SEN. WATERMAN MOVED TO ACCEPT ITEM #4, THE SWITCH FROM SYSTEM B TO SYSTEM A AND ALSO INCLUDE THE CAP LANGUAGE REQUESTED BY THE AGENCY.

Discussion:

SEN. GARY AKLESTAD asked if the agency has already switched to the other system.

CHAIRMAN FISHER replied yes, the switch has already taken place.

Vote: The motion carried unanimously.

Motion/Vote: SEN. WATERMAN MOVED TO ACCEPT ITEM #5, CONTRACTED SERVICES. The motion carried unanimously.

Motion/Vote: SEN. LARRY TVEIT MOVED TO ACCEPT ITEM #6, DECREASE IN SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS. The motion carried unanimously.

Motion/Vote: REP. MENAHAN MOVED TO ACCEPT ITEM #7, COMMUNICATIONS INCREASE. The motion carried unanimously.

Motion/Vote: SEN. WATERMAN MOVED TO APPROVE ITEM #8, MISCELLANEOUS OPERATING EXPENSES. The motion carried unanimously.

Motion/Vote: REP. MENAHAN MOVED TO APPROVE ITEM #9, EQUIPMENT. The motion carried unanimously.

Motion/Vote: REP. MENAHAN MOVED TO APPROVE ITEM #10, INSTALLMENT PURCHASE DECREASE. The motion carried unanimously.

Motion: REP. MENAHAN MOVED TO ACCEPT THE NEW PROPOSAL REQUEST TO RELOCATE THE REGISTRAR'S BUREAU AT THE INCREASED LEVEL.

Discussion:

CHAIRMAN FISHER told the subcommittee that this new proposal is the relocation into a new building with the rent.

Ms. Thorson told the subcommittee that the cost per square foot has increased from \$6.00 to \$7.25 per square foot, which will add \$12,500 each year of the biennium and the total would be \$123,500 in FY96 and \$72,500 in FY97.

REP. VICK asked if the subcommittee needed to do something with the language.

Mr. Roberts told the subcommittee that he would hope this to be an understanding by the legislature. The division would ask that the legislature would put some sort of language in that would say that the agency had a right to negotiate.

CHAIRMAN FISHER asked if the agency has authority to do a ten-year lease.

**Jan Dee May** told the subcommittee that there are a few ten-year leases around. The Forensic Science Division is an example because there had to be a lot of remodeling to meet their specific needs and the only way that St. Patrick's Hospital would make such a large investment was to enter into a ten-year lease. The agency has made the commitment up-front to remodel and to guarantee rental income to the prospective landlord.

**REP. VICK** asked that some sort of language be added that the agency make every effort to get rid of the old building because if it is that out of shape they could be liable for anything that might happen.

**Vote:** The motion carried with all subcommittee members in favor.

**Discussion:** **Ms. Thorson** told the subcommittee that the second new proposal is the funding switch from highway state special revenue to general fund that has been put on hold in the other two divisions until the subcommittee could make a decision on this proposal. This would replace a little over \$1 million of highway special revenue funds with general fund. The 1993 legislature replaced general fund with \$1.1 million highways special funds. This proposal would switch the funds back to general fund.

**REP. VICK** asked if the switch was done primarily due to the short fall in the last session.

**Ms. Thorson** told the subcommittee that this was done in the 1993 regular session and it was due to the shortfall.

**Motion:** No motion was made for this proposal.

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**Lorene Thorson** told the subcommittee that the last new proposal was the personal services reduction.

**Motion/Vote:** **REP. MENAHAN** MOVED TO ACCEPT ITEM #3, PERSONAL SERVICES REDUCTION. The motion carried 5-1 with **SEN. WATERMAN** voting no.

**Discussion:**

**Lorene Thorson** told the subcommittee that there are three Elected Official New Proposals. The first one will provide 4.0 FTE to provide relief/support staff for drivers' services in the Motor Vehicle Division. This will require \$121,500 of general fund each year.

**SEN. WATERMAN** asked if this is a service that people are currently paying for that they are not receiving.

**Joe Mazurek** told the subcommittee that \$27 million a year goes to the general fund from drivers' license and vehicle registration

fees and yet the money funds services in different state agencies. This proposal ensures that if an examiner or clerk in a small community is ill or is on vacation that the office will remain open and the public receives a reliable service for their licensing fees.

**Motion/Vote: REP. MENAHAN MOVED TO ACCEPT THE RELIEF/SUPPORT STAFF ELECTED OFFICIAL NEW PROPOSAL.**

**Discussion:**

**SEN. AKLESTAD** told the subcommittee that if they are going to add FTE that the agency should increase services.

**Mr. Roberts** told the subcommittee that the services will increase. It will give the agency a more flexibility than they have now.

**CHAIRMAN FISHER** asked if this would increase hours.

**Mr. Roberts** told the subcommittee, no.

**Vote: The motion carried with all members in favor.**

**Discussion:**

**Ms. Thorson** told the subcommittee that the Training Coordinator Officer Workshops proposal will provide funds for two training sessions. It will cost \$19,800 each year from general fund.

**SEN. WATERMAN** asked if the subcommittee does not fund this, will the training take place.

**Mr. Roberts** told the subcommittee that the counties will pay for the training.

**REP. VICK** asked why they have to have two sessions; are they training the same people twice.

**Mr. Roberts** told the subcommittee that currently one training session a year is provided, but the division feels there should be two. There are 360 county employees that work directly with the motor vehicle system. This will allow them to put on two workshops a year for two different groups.

**Motion/Vote: SEN. WATERMAN MOVED TO ACCEPT THE TRAINING COORDINATOR OFFICE WORKSHOPS. The motion carried unanimously.**

**Discussion:**

**Ms. Thorson** told the subcommittee that the Position Review proposal is a classification review of all positions. This was initiated by the department to prevent a class action suit. This will result in \$35,000 each year funded by general fund.

**Motion/Vote:** SEN. WATERMAN MOVED TO ACCEPT THE POSITION REVIEW AT THE TITLE AND REGISTRATION BUREAU. The motion carried 4-2 with SEN. AKLESTAD and REP. VICK voting no.

**EXECUTIVE ACTION ON DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**  
**LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES DIVISION**

Ms. Thorson told the subcommittee that this division has a base budget of \$2.8 million dollars. Personal services present law adjustments show an increase of \$772 in FY96 and \$4,000 in FY97. The Fire Protection Equipment Licensing Program, HB 222, passed by the 1993 Legislature for the regulation of fire protection equipment dealers increases over \$80,000 each year in present law adjustments. The identification bureau has a net decrease in present law adjustments but has an increase in operating expenses due to workload. The Criminal Investigation and Narcotics Investigation Bureaus' (CIB and NIB) present law adjustment is over \$80,000 each year due to increased workload. There is also a request for replacement vehicles, but it still results in a decrease over the base year of over \$100,000.

**Motion/Vote:** SEN. TVEIT MOVED TO ACCEPT THE 1994 BASE BUDGET FOR THE LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES DIVISION. The motion carried unanimously.

**Motion/Vote:** SEN. WATERMAN MOVED TO ACCEPT THE STATEWIDE PRESENT LAW ADJUSTMENTS #1 - 3. The motion carried unanimously.

**Discussion:** REP. VICK asked if the agency does other licensing besides the fire protection equipment in the department.

Mike Batista, Administrator, Law Enforcement Services Division, replied specifically in the fire department area, no.

**Motion/Vote:** SEN. WATERMAN MOVED TO ACCEPT THE FIRE PROTECTION EQUIPMENT LICENSING PROGRAM PRESENT LAW ADJUSTMENTS. The motion carried with all members in favor.

**Motion/Vote:** SEN. WATERMAN MOVED TO ACCEPT THE IDENTIFICATION BUREAU. The motion carried with all members in favor.

**Motion/Vote:** SEN. TVEIT MOVED TO ACCEPT THE PRESENT LAW ADJUSTMENT FOR CIB AND NIB. The motion carried with all members in favor.

**Motion/Vote:** SEN. WATERMAN MOVED TO ACCEPT ITEM #7, OTHER PRESENT LAW ADJUSTMENT. The motion carried with all members in favor.

**Discussion:**

Ms. Thorson told the subcommittee that Item #1 Executive Budget New Proposal is the Automated Fingerprint Identification System

(AFIS) Fund Switch. Federal funds will be lost in FY97 and this proposal replaces federal funds with general funds.

**Motion/Vote:** SEN. WATERMAN MOVED TO ACCEPT ITEM #1, AUTOMATED FINGERPRINT IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM. The motion carried 5-1 with SEN. AKLESTAD voting no.

**Discussion:**

Ms. Thorson told the subcommittee that Item #2 is the equipment that will be added to the Great Falls office and Kalispell office to complete the division's computerized project; also a request for three 2-way radios, and one body wire. General fund would provide 50% of the funds, state special funds would provide 33%, and federal funds would provide the balance.

**Motion/Vote:** REP. MENAHAN MOVED TO ACCEPT THE EQUIPMENT PROPOSAL. The motion carried with all members in favor.

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Ms. Thorson told the subcommittee the third executive new proposal is for legislative contract authority for \$150,000 each year. If the subcommittee wished to approve this, the motion should include the language suggested by the executive stating:

The legislature intends that the appropriation for the legislative contract authority provide adequate spending authority to enable faster and more cost-effective start-up of services otherwise initiated by budget amendment. Prior to authorizing use of the appropriation, the OBPP shall require the necessary and usual contract justification. A legislative contract authority appropriation must be accounted for and reported separately from all other appropriations. In the event that the amount of the department's additional federal contracts exceed its legislative contract authority, additional spending authority must be established in accordance with the provision of the budget amendment law Title 17, chapter 7, part 4.

**Motion/Vote:** SEN. WATERMAN MOVED TO ACCEPT THE LEGISLATIVE CONTRACT AUTHORITY. The motion carried unanimously.

**Motion/Vote:** REP. VICK MOVED TO ACCEPT THE PERSONAL SERVICES REDUCTIONS NEW PROPOSAL. The motion carried unanimously.

**Discussion:**

Ms. Thorson told the subcommittee there is another piece of language for their consideration allowing the department to request a budget amendment for the rural statewide intelligence network if federal grant funds become available during the 1997 biennium. The LFA pointed out that the department may request a

budget amendment for any funds and circumstances that meet statutory budget amendment criteria. If the addition does not meet the criteria, language in the general appropriation act will not supersede substantive budget amendment law. Therefore, the language will have no impact on whether a budget amendment can be sought.

**Motion/Vote:** SEN. WATERMAN MOVED TO ACCEPT THE LANGUAGE REQUESTED BY THE EXECUTIVE. The motion carried with all members in favor.

**Discussion:**

Ms. Thorson told the subcommittee that Item #1, Elected Officials New Proposals is the Brady Law Working Group. This addresses the short-term cost of developing a centralized background check system. This proposal requests 5.0 FTE and federal funds of \$190,430 in FY96 and \$151,480 in FY97.

**Motion/Vote:** REP. MENAHAN MOVED TO ACCEPT THE BRADY LAW WORKING GROUP. The motion carried 5-1 with REP. VICK voting no.

**Discussion:**

Ms. Thorson told the subcommittee that the Continuation of Narcotics Agent elected official new proposal requests \$39,000 each year to support one narcotics agent.

**Motion/Vote:** SEN. WATERMAN MOVED TO APPROVE THE CONTINUATION OF THE NARCOTICS AGENT NEW PROPOSAL. The motion carried.

**HEARING OF DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FORENSIC SCIENCE DIVISION**

Bill Unger, Administrator of the Forensic Science Division, gave the subcommittee a brief overview of the Forensic Science Division and said it was established by the legislature in 1970. It is housed at St. Patrick's Hospital in Missoula. The current location meets the needs of the crime lab and allows some room for expansion.

The purpose of the division is to assist local and state law enforcement. This is done by analyzing evidence, going to crime scenes, properly collecting evidence, providing telephone consultation and expert witnesses. The majority of evidence is sent via the United Parcel Service or the postal service. At large crime scenes or for serious crimes where there is a homicide or rape the evidence is transported by law enforcement personnel. The lab receives the evidence, then analyzes it per requests from local law enforcement. They issue a written report, send the evidence back, and in some cases provide testimony as expert witnesses.

The scientists at the forensic lab go to crime scenes at the request of local law enforcement. They want to continue to do this so they can control the gathering of evidence they know is appropriate and necessary and to avoid being overburdened with evidence that is unneeded. The lab is asking for an additional 0.5 FTE; at this time they have 0.5 FTE that is not being utilized. It is difficult to attract forensic scientists because they are in a specialized field and it is difficult to find forensic scientists that only want to work half-time. The forensic science division also requested retaining the person who works with firearms and toolmaking who was in training for two years. His training assignment will be completed in August of 1995, at which time his salary will increase to be commensurate with other forensic scientists. They are asking for \$9,600 for this salary increase.

The lab will also have a rent increase at the hospital. They are currently paying \$5.86 per square foot including utilities, and as of July 1, 1995 this will increase to \$6.24 per square foot. The 10-year lease with St. Patrick's Hospital expires on June 30, 1995, and they wish to remain there because the lab is already equipped for the type of work they need to do.

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#### QUESTIONS, ANSWERS AND DISCUSSION

**SEN. WATERMAN** asked if the lab would consider moving to the Law Enforcement Academy should it be established at the Mountain View School facility.

**Dennis Taylor** told the subcommittee that if they moved, they would have to renovate the lab area and it would cost more to move.

**CHAIRMAN FISHER** told the subcommittee that it would be very hard to move the lab. There are specific technical people that may not be willing to relocate. She asked if the lab decided to move, would they expect their staff to move also?

**Mr. Taylor** told the subcommittee that there is great caution in relocating the lab. They have worked hard to bring together the kind of talent they have now and feel they would lose part of their team.

**CHAIRMAN FISHER** asked if the agency has tried to get a grant for air conditioning.

**Mr. Taylor** said that the lab needs a specialized cooling system. The hospital couldn't justify installing this specialized system on all six floors. Along with rent, the division has been paying the hospital an amount for leasehold improvements. This change will not continue in the 1997 biennium and the division is requesting the use of those funds to pay for a cooling system.

**REP. STEVE VICK** asked if they have had the heat problem for the entire 10 years they have been located there.

**Mr. Taylor** said yes but the problem has increased with more equipment that generates heat which has occurred in the last five years.

**Bill Unger** added that the lab had a swamp cooler that stopped working a few years ago.

**REP. MENAHAN** told the subcommittee that there are other areas being considered for a move besides the law enforcement academy. **CHAIRMEN FISHER** asked what the original proposal was to move the academy and the forensic lab together.

**Mr. Taylor** replied that the proposal was to move them to the former Mountain View School in Helena. But the proposal has since been revised to leave the lab in Missoula.

**HEARING ON DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**  
**LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY**

**Gregory A. Noose, Law Enforcement Division Administrator,** submitted a written summary of testimony on the behalf of the Montana Law Enforcement Academy. **EXHIBIT 1**

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment: 11:40 a.m.

*Marjorie I. Fisher*

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MARJORIE I. FISHER, Chairman

*P. Berneman*

*for* \_\_\_\_\_  
BRANDEE J. DECREVEL, Secretary

MIF/bjd

# INSTITUTIONS

## Joint Appropriations Subcommittee

ROLL CALL

DATE January 17, 95

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
Rep. Marj Fisher, Chairman	X		
Rep. Red Menahan	X		
Rep. Steve Vick	X		
Sen. Larry Tveit, Vice Chairman	✓		
Sen. Gary Aklestad	X		
Sen. Mignon Waterman	Y		

Written Summary of Testimony Before the Public Safety, Special Services and Cultural Education Subcommittee

Gregory A. Noose, Division Administrator

Montana Law Enforcement Academy

January 17, 1995

INTRODUCTION

I have a packet of handout material for you which matches the charts here on the table. I will try to go through all of this material page by page.

I. Agency Description

1. The mission of the Montana Law Enforcement Academy is to provide a means of securing training in the field of law enforcement for law enforcement officers and other qualified personnel. We work to achieve this mission by conducting an annual schedule of basic and professional training programs and accrediting regional training programs that are sponsored in cooperation with local police agencies. The 1995 Schedule of Classes at the Montana Law Enforcement Academy is on display for you here today.

Within all Academy operations, we answer to the POST Council (Peace Officers Standards and Training Advisory Council), an arm of the Board of Crime Control appointed by the Governor. The POST Council provides input into our calendar, oversees our overall Academy operations and acts as an appeal board in the event of a student dismissal.

2. There are ten employees who work at the Academy, along with one half time maintenance person, (Charts One and Two). Our agency is organized into three work teams; Administrative-Legal, Basic Programs and Professional Programs. Together we are responsible for over 1000 students who attend about 40 programs at the Bozeman campus and 1800 students attending 140 regional programs. There is a detailed organizational chart and a description of staff duties attached to the back of your packet.
  - A. It is important to note that all Academy staff members are teachers.
  - B. There are NO traditional secretaries on staff at the Academy. All staff members have program responsibilities. The computers on our desks are the only secretaries that we have. We share the clerical and secretarial assignments.

- C. Through teamwork, we have tried to streamline every aspect of MLEA operations in order to divert all of our resources directly to our mission and our students. We have worked hard to reduce administrative overhead, maintain our limited facilities and automate labor intensive tasks. We even clean our own offices.
3. The legislature has recognized the importance of what we do by continuing to send us new student groups for training (Chart One). When you have recognized performance problems, you have sent students to us, usually without increased funding and never with additional FTEs.

These student groups include: coroners, local detention officers, public safety communicators, probation/parole officers, state park rangers and juvenile probation officers.

In other cases, new student groups come to us directly through requests from the field. Chart One also lists some of these student groups. They include:

Pre-Service; Most new officers are hired by a local agency and sent to the Academy for training. These are sworn officers. But about 30% of our entry level students now come to the Academy as civilians who attend basic training on their own time and at their own expense in order to give themselves a better chance of being hired. This is called "pre-service" and has become a very important part of the Academy program.

Pre-service attendance is based on competitive testing. I have provided you with a copy of our pre-service pamphlet which fully explains this program. This program was first authorized by a legislative change in 1989. Our first students were accepted in 1990; to date 140 have been accepted into the program, 13 dismissed and 95 hired (70%) and many have only just recently graduated. The benefits and savings generated by the pre-service program are immense and are explained in a fact sheet that I will have available at your request at the end of my presentation.

Part Time and Reserve Officers; Part time officers are required to attend the Basic Course. Many of the smallest Montana communities rely on part time police officers. There are 430 Reserve Officers in Montana. They are required by law to complete their basic training within their home agency. The Academy conducts advanced Reserve Officer Workshops. These are based on the content of our own ten week basic course.

The expenditures appropriated for meals were originally calculated based upon a rate of \$13.35 per day charged at MSU in 1990. While there have been some limited inflationary increases since that time, these have not kept pace with the changes in meal costs in Bozeman. The Academy has met demand by reducing the number of meals served and contracting with local vendors to serve some meals within the newly converted multi-purpose room. However, no further reductions are now possible. Expenditures for meals must be increased. In FY 94, the MSU rate was \$14.85 per day. In FY 96 the rate will be \$15.75. The requested increase is based upon this change.

Contract services fees pay for the part time staff members who teach specialized topics within Academy programs. These fees are typically paid to senior police officers, attorneys, technicians, actors and other professionals. These specialists are required to deal with intensive practical training assignments and a greater number of students and programs. Our contract instructors include people like Mike McMeekin MCSO, Jeff Wade GCSO and Don Jackson or Bill Ware from here in Helena. These are dedicated contract staff members who are being reimbursed at the same rate that was offered in 1986, \$10.00 per instructional hour. These people are not paid by their department when they teach and this rate barely covers the expenses they incur as they prepare. The rate needs to be raised to \$12.00 per hour in FY 96 and \$12.50 per hour in FY 97.

These cost increases will also be partially offset by planned tuition increases.

- 3. Central Testing - FY 96 \$12,000, FY 97 \$2,000, offset by fees FY 96 \$12,000, FY 97 \$10,500

Statewide, local law enforcement agencies administer about 2000 tests annually to candidates applying for approximately 160 law enforcement jobs that come open each year. This test is a selection test that has been developed by the POST Council for use by local agencies. We estimate that these 2000 tests are actually taken by only about 700 individual applicants who each take the test two or three times during the year at agencies where they apply for a job. Multiple testing distorts performance scores and increases the workload for local agencies. Increasingly sophisticated selection tests will be difficult to administer locally.

There is widespread support among local law enforcement agencies for addressing all of these problems by offering centralized entry level police testing at the Montana Law Enforcement Academy (three - four times annually) and registering certified scores for a two year period. This plan will be finalized through POST in cooperation with local agencies. They are supportive because this plan will significantly reduce local costs.

6. There have also been many changes within our programs. We have increased the percentage of the Basic Course that is taught by in-house staff from 29% in 1989 to almost 70% today. We have improved our legal training. We have worked to coordinate basic training with advanced and regional programs. Our training programs include realistic scenarios, graded practical exercises and documented performance objectives. We have worked hard to develop our program as a meaningful form of vocational-technical education.

II. Budget Modifications and Present Law Adjustments: Over this past summer, the budget office has reviewed our operation acknowledged an increased need in six areas. I would like to take the time to briefly go over each of these.

1. New Proposal: Increasing the Number of Basic Students - FY 96 \$24,480, FY 97 \$25,000 offset by fees \$13025 each year through increased tuition

The demand for entry-level basic training has been addressed in part through the pre-service program. But the demand from agencies who must send sworn officers in accordance with state law is still high. The waiting list for the ten week Basic Course has varied from between a few months to over one year. Right now, the length of the waiting list is acceptable but it is likely that the demand for basic training will increase. Current funding levels account for four Basic Course sessions annually attended by 28 students each. If the demand for basic training exceeds 112 students each year, the waiting period will become unacceptably long with adverse effects for the state and local agencies.

Funding for this request will add sixteen students each year to Basic Course training during FY 96 and FY 97. This money will pay for food, training expenses and additional manpower that will be required to manage the increased numbers. The use of these funds will be contingent upon rates of attendance and the length of the waiting period. No funds will be used if the level of attendance does not exceed 112. These cost increases are partially offset by the tuition that will be collected from an increased number of students.

2. Meals and Contract Services Fees for Specialized Instructors - (Present Law Adjustment) FY 96 \$16,908 FY 97 \$19,648

Food expenditures pay for the meals served to Academy students at cafeterias on the campus of Montana State University. Meals are provided for all students attending legislatively mandated entry-level certification programs. Students within optional programs usually pay for their own meals directly. In most cases, however, this simply passes on the cost to local governments. In FY 92, over 15,000 meals were served to about 900 students. During the Basic Course, an average student will eat about 150 meals over 68 days.

Animal Control; Since 1990, the Academy has conducted a forty hour basic training course and hosted advanced training workshops for animal control officers. This began with a request from Billings PD and the Montana Animal Control Officer's Association and has made a significant difference for these enforcement officers who do a very difficult job.

Other Enforcement Agencies; Ex-Officio Wardens, Search and Rescue Members, Department of Family Services, Legislative Auditors, a future Basic Investigation Course

4. According to the Montana Board of Crime Control, between 1991 and 1992, the total number of police officers in Montana went from 1496 to 1562, an increase of 66 new officers within just one year. Since that time, these increases have been sustained. As our state grows, more police will be hired. A large percentage of our current police officers began their careers in the 1970's when the federal government increased funding for local law enforcement; many of these officers are now eligible for retirement.

The war on drugs has added new investigative positions to many specialized units. These positions are usually filled by veteran officers. Because of this, there are job openings at the entry level. The Crime Bill has put more police officers on the street in Montana. Federal grants for new officers have already been obtained, especially in growth communities in Montana. Six officers have already been hired in Billings. Others have been hired in Butte and Havre.

As you can see, these increases dramatically affect the Academy, both in program numbers and student attendance (Chart Three). Annual Report information substantiates these trends.

5. Besides increasing numbers, the student groups at the Academy have become increasingly diverse (Chart Four). Even though our students are mostly city police officers and deputy sheriff's, since 1987 the "other" percentage has gone from 6% to 15%.

There are also increasing numbers of women in law enforcement. The number of women officers has gone from 60 in 1990 to 80 in 1993. This is still below national averages but the number is rising. There are more women supervisors; women like Mori Woods, the Chief at Columbus, Kathy Adcox, a Captain in Great Falls and Donna Mattoon, Chief Deputy in Toole County. We see this as a positive change and have worked to recruit women into law enforcement. We believe that police do best when they are representative of the people that they serve.

However, there will be some increased state costs for test grading equipment and computer software that is required to coordinate and implement centralized testing. No new FTEs will be required. All of these costs can be offset by charging applicants \$35 - \$50 to take the police officer selection test at a central location.

4. Expenditure Authority for Uniforms and Short Courses -  
FY 96 \$18,000, FY 97 \$18,000, fully offset by fees

The Academy has utilized an "Alumni Fund" account, established and controlled by the Montana Sheriff's and Peace Officer's Association, to purchase tee-shirts and sweats for recruits in basic training (112 students annually) and to conduct specialized training seminars that arise on short notice and cannot be funded through the regular state budget process (one or two annually). This action will have no net effect upon the general fund, it will simply take an expenditure from off-budget to on-budget.

This change is in accordance with a 1994 audit report that views the Alumni Fund account as an unauthorized checking account that should not be used to manage state business. The auditors feel that all state transactions should be recorded on state accounting records. This increase is really a housekeeping issue and will be fully offset by the fees that are collected. If approved, we will be spending the exact same thing for the exact same dollars.

5. Coroner Training Funds - FY 96 \$2,000, FY 97 \$2,000

Another similar issue related to the budgeting process is the re-instatement of funds for coroner training. In 1989, the Legislature established minimum training standards for coroners in Montana. By law the Attorney General is required to conduct a 40 Basic Coroners Course each election year and an Advanced Coroners Course every year. In FY 90, \$5081 was budgeted for both courses. In FY 91, \$956 was budgeted for the Advanced Course only. These funding levels were meant to alternate and fully fund coroner's training. Unfortunately, the expensive year is not a base budget year. The election is always off-year. In spite of our efforts, the \$5081 was not carried over to fund the Basic Coroners Course. The Montana Coroner's Association has defrayed training costs by collecting fees and identifying volunteer instructors but this is only a temporary solution. The Montana Law Enforcement Academy is requesting that \$2956 be allocated each year to fund the required coroner's training in the way that was originally intended.

6. Lease Funds and Facility - Rent FY 96 \$65,870, FY 97 \$65,870 (Present Law Base)

Since 1978, the Montana Law Enforcement Academy has been housed within state owned mobile homes resting upon land owned by Gallatin County in Bozeman. In 1993, the Legislature appropriated funds for the lease of an additional 7000 square feet of essential training space at this site for use by the Academy. Once these state funds became available, however, Gallatin County declined to construct the new space in accordance with the original time line.

The source of this delay was a lack of confidence engendered by a series of very public anti-tax referendums, the fear of further cutbacks within a special session and the tenuous climate backing the sale of any bonds for new construction. Gallatin County could not afford to be left without a tenant.

Yet funding for the Academy was maintained. Confidence for the cooperative facility enhancement project began to be restored. The County agreed to move ahead, but only if any new construction was supported by a public vote. A bond issue was placed on the ballot for the November general election. In spite of an extensive effort to educate and persuade the local public, the referendum failed, 53% against, 46% in favor.

Gallatin County has agreed to allow the Academy to continue to use their land. We are using some of the repair money appropriated in 1993 to add another mobile classroom building. The basement of a nearby bank has also been leased for use as a temporary defensive tactics room. This space will be available for up to three years. These options are expensive and barely suitable for the purposes of training our police and associated criminal justice personnel.

None of the lease dollars appropriated by the legislature for payment to Gallatin County have been spent. This revenue will revert to the general fund. Funds for repairing and converting the existing quarters have been expended in order to keep the existing structures from deteriorating completely. Some of the mobile homes had to be converted to other uses because of the number of students we must manage. The multi-purpose room for meal service is an example of this.

Remodeling has addressed significant safety issues including electrical hazards, structural defects and flooding problems. During this biennium the Academy has repaired roofs, restored bathrooms and created the multi-purpose room for meal service. The Academy is ready to convert an existing classroom into an essential women's dormitory. During the next two years, these old mobile homes will continue to require a great deal of maintenance in order to withstand heavy use.

But there is still a critical shortage of space for classrooms and training areas. Governor Racicot has proposed moving the Montana Law Enforcement Academy to the site of the old Mountain View School here in Helena. There is strong support for this plan. There are other bills that have been introduced to address this issue and many facility plans are likely to be considered during this session. While this committee will be involved in this discussion, this is not the decision we face here today.

Any move to a new site will take two to three years to accomplish. In the meantime, the Academy needs rent money to meet our current and projected needs. These funds will be used to lease the interim facilities and finish the repairs and conversion of the old mobile homes. This is important. These modulars are state buildings and will have value even if we move. The planned repairs will protect these buildings and make them more useful in the future. As we work during this session to address permanent Academy facilities, I hope you will approve the continued funding of rent for the next biennium.

### III. Subsidizing the Montana Law Enforcement Academy through the Crime Bill

As budgets were finalized late this summer, the federal government passed the Crime Bill that provides funding for hiring new police officers. At that time, the budget office listened to the initial description of the bill and decided that the Academy should be able to obtain federal grants for over \$80,000 of expenditures previously included within the general fund. This decision was made before the full provisions of the Crime Bill were known.

Since that time I have worked to identify federal revenue sources but Crime Bill funding is simply not available. The provisions of the Crime Bill were not directed towards state agencies. Those programs not specifically directed toward hiring local police officers are now threatened by changes in the new Congress. It does not appear that I will be able to obtain federal funds in this manner. I am concerned because this amount is a large part of my current level budget. It is essential that the contingency language proposed by the Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst remain:

"If the total amount of federal special revenue in item (xx) is not received by the department, the federal special revenue appropriation in item xx must be decreased and the general fund appropriation must be increased by the same amount as the federal special revenue appropriation is decreased."

## IV. Conclusion

I would like to assure you that the staff of the Montana Law Enforcement Academy will continue to do our best to ensure that we provide the highest level of service within the resources that you make available. Quite frankly, the cutbacks of the last two bienniums have been difficult in light of increasing demands for training, especially the effects of vacancy savings. Yet with support from you and from the Attorney General, we have been able to provide quality training to the men and women who serve as police officers in the State of Montana.

Law enforcement and public safety is a core function of government. Our mission is important to us. We believe in the value of training and education and the potential for change through interaction.

In Montana we have a great advantage. We have a central Academy with strong links to local police agencies and strong links to the Legislature. That is important because critical social issues are often affected by legislation. We recognize this through our commitment to regional legislative update training and by working to train officers to manage increasingly complex issues like domestic violence or stalking; intervention statutes where the police response is based on identifying patterns of criminal conduct, sharing information and a coordinated response. You initiate change, but the work is done at the local level. That requires your support for training.

I realize that I am here asking you to allocate more general fund dollars to maintain this central Academy. I realize that resources remain very limited. Yet the imbalance between levels of service and levels of taxes that you are struggling to address is not only a result of uncontrolled spending or growth in government. This deficit results in part from a past failure to meet and maintain reasonable standards of performance. People have been harmed. Government pays the cost.

-Officers have been hired and they have not been able to meet or maintain acceptable levels of fitness or physical ability and our system is drained by high levels of disability or medical retirement.

-A Sheriff or Chief does not know how to select the best officers to be hired and there is injury or misconduct.

-An untrained supervisor fails to intervene or is indifferent to a potential problem.

-An officer is left without options and uses an inappropriate level of force.

-A veteran resigns before the end of useful service because he or she has not been trained to recognize or manage the effects of stress.

These problems are very real and very costly. Within the Department of Justice, we are working hard to attend to things that have often been neglected in the past. On this side of the deficit, you control the resources that we may expend. On the other side, you cannot control awards by the court, out-of-court settlements, disabilities or pensions that come back to haunt us in the long run.

This aspect can only be changed proactively. One way is through training. The legislature has recognized this in the past by promoting Academy training. I hope you recognize that once more here today by maintaining the funding that we need.

As you heard the Attorney General say last week, the number one mission of the Department of Justice is to support local law enforcement. At the Montana Law Enforcement Academy, we are acutely aware of our responsibilities to local law enforcement officers as they work to provide a secure and peaceful living environment for all Montanans.

This fall, Shane Chadwick, a young police officer from Great Falls, was shot and killed after a disturbance in a downtown alley. Shane was our student, a graduate of Basic 80. He was our colleague, having served as one of our contract instructors. His tragic death was the first time that an officer in my care during training, during my term as the Administrator of the Academy, was killed in the line of duty. As problems in our state become more complex, more violent, I fear that he will not be the last. This overriding concern causes us to continually review each and every aspect of our program.

The Academy and the Department of Justice play a vital role in public safety. We take that very seriously. I believe in the positive effects that can be obtained through education and training. I urge you to lend your support to our efforts and your own local police by funding our agency as has been requested and by maintaining the resources that we need for the future.

Thank you for your consideration of our requests.

I will be glad to answer any questions that I can.

**THE BASIC COURSE AT THE MONTANA LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY**

The Basic Course meets the entry level law enforcement employment standards which are set by the Peace Officer Standards and Training Advisory Council. This course is accepted by over 100 police agencies in Montana.

The rigorous ten week program encompasses 500 hours of mandatory training and 40 additional hours of optional training opportunities. Recruits will complete coursework in emergency medical procedures, CPR, legal issues, arrest, search and seizure, traffic law, DUI investigation, threat response, weaponless defensive tactics, firearms proficiency, police vehicle operations, criminal investigation and numerous other topics using a variety of classroom, hands-on and practical training methods.

During the Basic Course, you can expect to attend classes in the evenings, early in the morning and on most weekends. Mandatory fitness standards and other student performance criteria are in effect for this program. Schedules and student handbooks will be provided to you upon your acceptance into the program. The Basic Course is open to 84 sworn and 24 Pre-Service students each year.

The next Pre-Service Test will be used to select students who will attend the following Basic Course Sessions scheduled for 1995:

- BASIC 91                      FEB 12 - APR 21, 1995
- BASIC 92                      JUL 9 - SEPT 15, 1995
- BASIC 93                      AUG 20 - OCT 27, 1995



**PRE-SERVICE ATTENDANCE**

at the

**MONTANA LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY**

State of Montana  
Department of Justice  
Law Enforcement Academy  
620 South Sixteenth Avenue  
Bozeman, Montana  
59715

EXHIBIT 1  
DATE 4/17/95  
Dept of Justice

Department of Justice  
Montana Law Enforcement Academy  
620 S. 16th Ave.  
Bozeman, Montana 59715

OPEN CAREFULLY, APPLICATION ATTACHED

PLEASE DETACH AND MAIL

By properly returning this form and a \$10 processing fee, you will ensure that you are notified by the Academy when applications are accepted for the next PRE-SERVICE SELECTION TEST. If you fail to remit the \$10 fee, you will not be placed on the mailing list.

Place the completed form into a stamped envelope and return to:

Mike Rand, Basic Programs Bureau Chief  
Montana Law Enforcement Academy  
620 S. 16th Ave.  
Bozeman, MT 59715

Enclosed is my \$10 processing fee   
(make checks payable to MLEA)

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

MAILING ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_ CITY/STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP CODE \_\_\_\_\_

Returning this form does not guarantee attendance in the Basic Course. You will be notified when applications are being accepted for the next Pre-Service test. You must return this form, and your \$10.00 check, to be placed on the Academy mailing list.

## INTRODUCTION

Thank you for your interest in attending the Basic Course at the Montana Law Enforcement Academy. We are pleased that you are considering an occupation in law enforcement. The Pre-Service program is designed to allow civilians to obtain entry level law enforcement certification training on their own time and at their own expense in order to make themselves more marketable to be hired by a police agency. This program has been very successful. We welcome your participation.

## TUITION

Tuition for Pre-Service attendance at the Basic Course is \$1,600.00. This fee includes meals, your room at the Academy and all of your equipment.

A \$200.00 non-refundable deposit is due upon acceptance to the course. The \$1,400.00 balance must be paid on registration day.

The Academy cannot arrange direct scholarships or financial aid. Some students have received financial aid through: Veteran's Assistance, Job Service and Labor Organizations. It is up to you to identify and apply for scholarships. Upon request, the Academy can provide course documentation and attendance verification.

## ATTENDANCE

If you are selected to attend the Basic Course, you will be required to:

- be examined by a physician approved by the Academy
- maintain your own medical insurance during the course
- submit two completed fingerprint cards
- live on-campus in the Academy dormitories for ten weeks

## COMPLETING THE BASIC COURSE

Successful course completion is based upon your achievements in the areas of academics, firearms, fitness and performance evaluations. The assignments are challenging. Not every person who begins the program will be able to finish. But if you are an individual who has the discipline and determination to become a police officer in Montana, you will succeed in the Basic Course.

Montana law requires that all applicants:

1. be U.S. Citizen;
  2. be at least 18 years old;
  3. have never been convicted of a felony;
  4. possess a high school diploma or GED certification
- During the Pre-Service Selection Process, you will receive extra credit if you have completed college coursework if you are a reserve officer, and your application is endorsed by an agency administrator.

Submit completed application

Pass Background Investigation  
Be of good moral character  
No serious criminal convictions

If accepted, notification of acceptance, test date & location

Written test - 3 parts  
1. Reading Skills  
2. Writing Skills  
3. General Knowledge  
• must pass each exam to continue on

Physical Ability Test  
1. Blood Pressure (Resting Heart Rate)  
• Must pass to be allowed to continue  
2. 100 yd dash  
3. Grip strength  
4. 140 lb. weight drag  
5. Obstacle course  
6. Half mile run  
• Pass/fail - doesn't affect cumulative score

If you pass background investigation, written and physical tests you will be scheduled for an oral interview.  
• must pass interview to be accepted (55 points possible).  
• applications and scores of unsuccessful applicants are not saved and they must re-apply for next testing.

Acceptance and Enrollment

You will be furnished all required information for your session 30 days prior to the course starting date.

\$200.00 non-refundable deposit will be required to reserve the session of choice

The higher your rank the more choices you have as to which session you want to attend.  
i.e. #1 will have 4 classes to choose from. #22 will only have 1 choice.

Upon successful completion of all testing, you will be ranked according to scores achieved on:  
1. Written tests (150 points)  
2. Oral interview (55 points)  
3. College/Reserve (45 points)  
Total: 200 points possible

## PLACEMENT

The Montana Law Enforcement Academy began accepting Pre-Service civilians in the Peace Officers Basic Course in the Fall of 1990. Since that time, fifty-one men and women have been accepted into the program. Of those fifty-one, six have been dismissed for failure to meet the performance or fitness standards. Forty-one have found employment with local sheriff and police departments. At the present time, the placement rate is eighty percent.

Agencies that have hired Pre-Service graduates include:

Gallatin County  
Missoula County  
Butte/Silver Bow  
Fergus County  
Ravalli County  
Phillips County  
Mineral County  
Toole County  
Broadwater County  
Musselshell County  
Bozeman Police Dept.  
Missoula Police Dept.  
Billings Police Dept.  
Great Falls Police Dept.  
Havre Police Dept.  
Kalispell Police Dept.  
Miles City Police Dept.  
Livingston Police Dept.  
Laurel Police Dept.  
Belgrade Police Dept.

"A real smart investment, if your goal is a career in law enforcement."  
Regan Deen, Basic 75, Fergus County S.O.

"Knowing law enforcement was the career of my choice, and having the MLEA pre-service program open to me, gave me the experience and confidence that I needed to start a rewarding career."  
Mary Ann Rangitsch, Basic 77, Laurel Police Dept.

"A great experience, it was an opportunity to pursue a career in law enforcement that wasn't available a few years ago."  
John Ortiz, Basic 77, Kalispell Police Dept.

"MLEA and the pre-service program afforded me the opportunity to pursue a career in law enforcement. The training provided me with the background necessary to be competitive when applying for a job."  
Ed Benz, Basic 77, Bozeman Police Dept.

"Did more to prepare me for my job as a deputy sheriff than anything else I could have done."  
Toni Simon, Basic 78, Phillips County S.O.

"Invested \$1,600 and 10 weeks of hard work to become a deputy sheriff. The pre-service program definitely prepared me for a very competitive job market."  
Rick West, Basic 81, Gallatin County S.O.

# MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MONTANA LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY

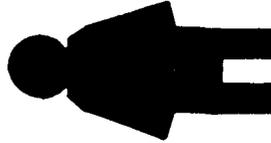


TRAINING STAFF

## TRAINING IMPACTS FY 89 TO FY 94

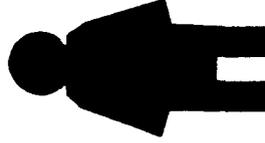
## ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL

- \*PROGRAM TOTALS INCREASE FROM 24 TO 39
- \*STUDENT TOTALS FROM 500 TO 1000
- \*REGIONAL PROGRAM TOTALS FROM 63 TO 142
- \*850 OTHER INDIVIDUALS USE FACILITIES (25 WEEKS OF USAGE)



DIVISION ADMINISTRATOR

TEACHING, BUDGET AND EXPENDITURES, PERSONNEL, PLANNING, OVERHEAD SERVICES, CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT AND DOCUMENTATION, TESTING, LIBRARY AND OUTREACH

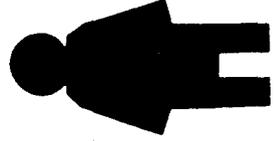


ATTORNEY

ALL LEGAL TRAINING, SPECIALIZED LEGAL PROGRAMS, EVIDENCE/FORENSIC SCIENCE, CORONER ACCREDITATION, COUNTY PROSECUTOR SERVICES

## NEW STUDENT GROUPS

- |                              |                                   |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ASSIGNED BY THE LEGISLATURE  | OTHERS                            |
| *CORONERS                    | *PRE-SERVICE (CIVILIANS)          |
| *DETENTION OFFICERS          | *PART TIME OFFICERS               |
| *PUBLIC SAFETY COMMUNICATORS | *RESERVE OFFICERS                 |
| *PROBATION/PAROLE OFFICERS   | *ANIMAL CONTROL OFFICERS          |
| *PARK RANGERS                | *OTHER STATE ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS |
| *JUVENILE PROBATION OFFICERS |                                   |



ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

PROGRAM SUPPORT (BL. TEACHING, RECEPTION, SUPPLIES, ALUMNS STORAGE ACCOUNTING, CLERICAL, SECURITY)

TE 1/17/95  
Dept of Justice

# MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

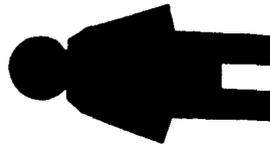
MONTANA LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY



TRAINING STAFF

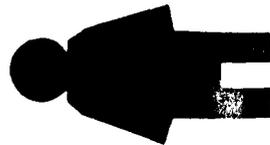
## BASIC PROGRAMS

10 PROGRAMS



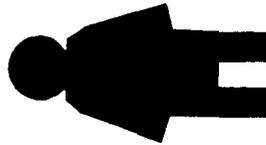
BASIC PROGRAMS BUREAU CHIEF

TEACHING, BASIC PROGRAMS DESIGN AND DOCUMENTATION, RECRUITMENT, SELECTION AND TESTING FOR CONTRACT STAFF AND CIVILIAN STUDENTS, PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, EXPENDITURES



TRAINING OFFICER

TEACHING, COURSE MANAGEMENT, SUPPORT FOR CONTRACT INSTRUCTORS, PERFORMANCE EVALUATIONS

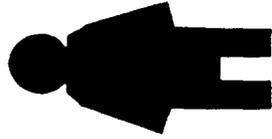


TRAINING OFFICER

TEACHING, COURSE MANAGEMENT, SUPPORT FOR CONTRACT INSTRUCTORS, PERFORMANCE EVALUATIONS

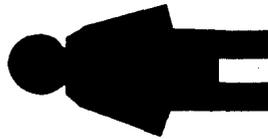
## PROFESSIONAL PROGRAMS

30 PROGRAMS



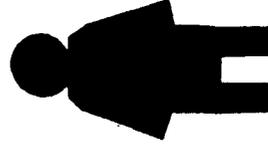
PROFESSIONAL PROGRAMS BUREAU CHIEF

TEACHING, DESIGNING CONSTRUCTED PROGRAMS, SELECTING AND MANAGING CONTRACTED PROGRAMS, COURSE MONITORING, STAFFING AND SCHEDULING, PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, EXPENDITURES



ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

ACTOR, COURSE SUPPORT, SCHEDULING, RECORDSKEEPING, ORDERING, ACCOUNTING, CLERICAL, SECRETARIAL



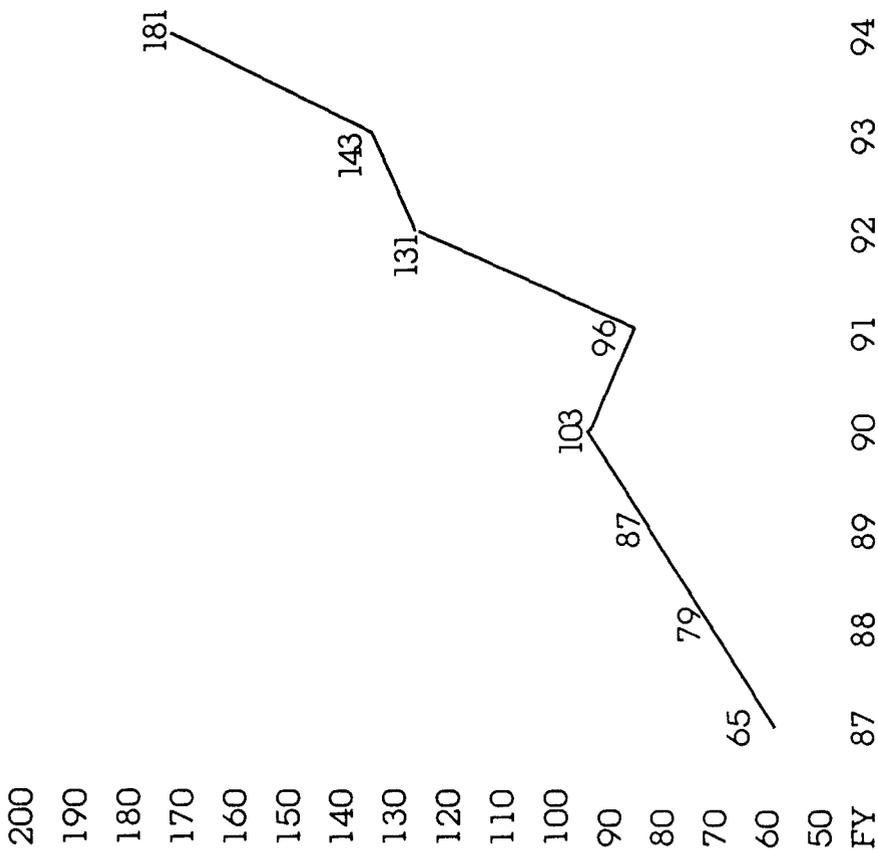
PROGRAM ASSISTANT

TEACHING, ACCREDITATION OF REGIONAL PROGRAMS, HOSTED PROGRAMS, SPECIAL PROJECTS

REGIONAL TRAINING

# MONTANA LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY

TOTAL NUMBER OF PROGRAMS  
ACADEMY AND REGIONAL



TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFICERS ATTENDING  
Academy  
Regional

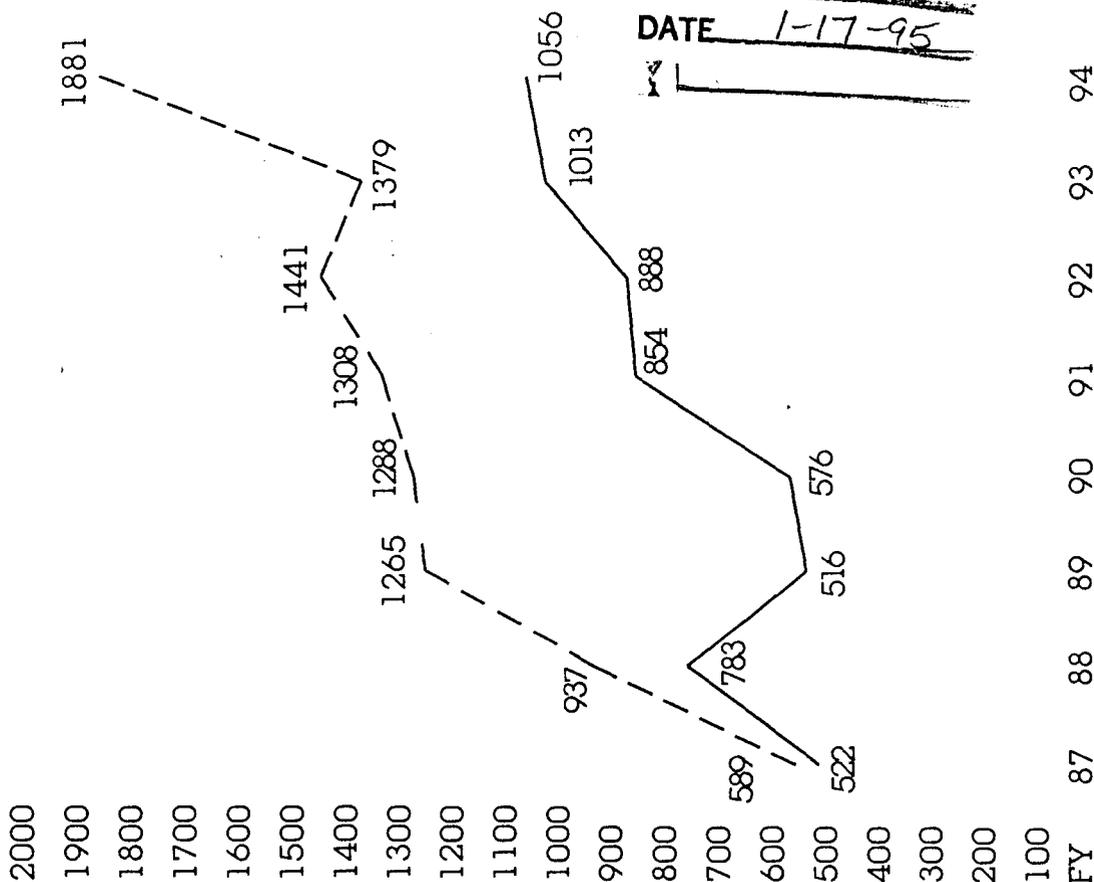


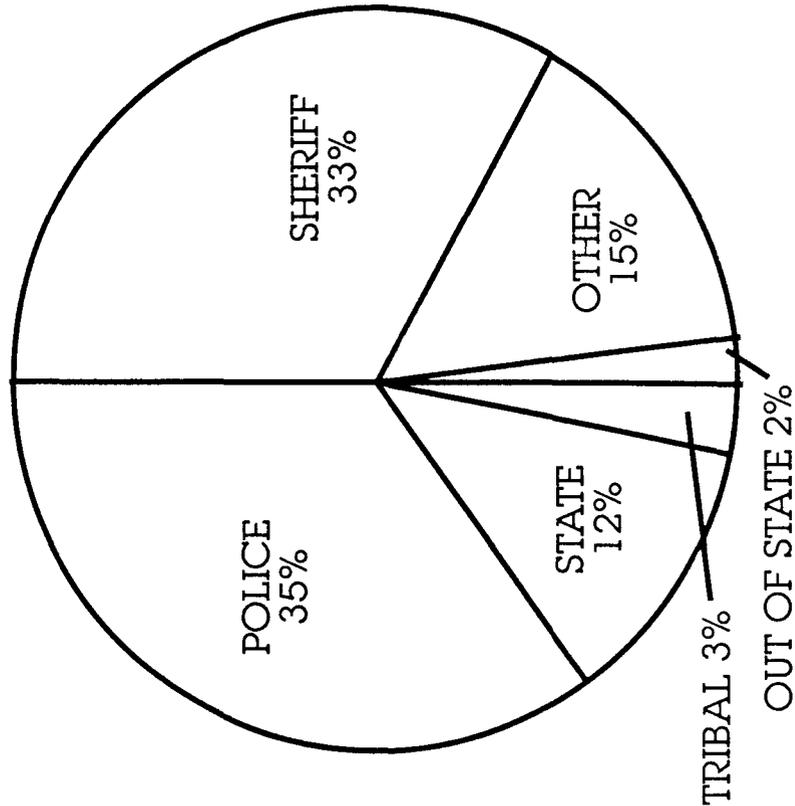
EXHIBIT  
DATE 1-17-95

# MONTANA LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY

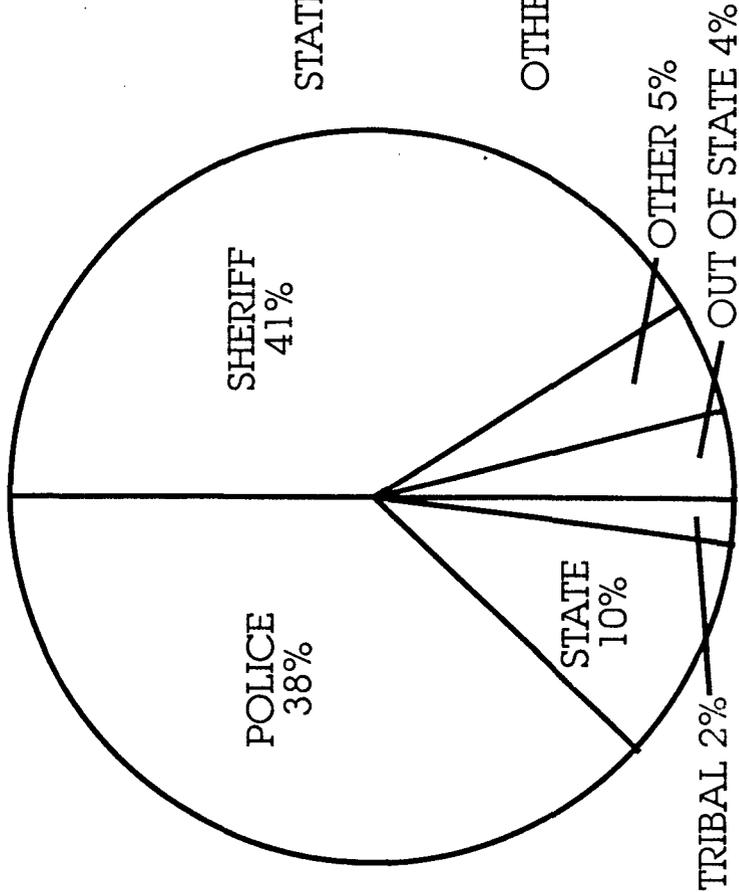
Percentage Classification Of Students Attending Training

Fiscal Year 1994

**ACADEMY PROGRAMS**  
1056 STUDENTS



**REGIONAL PROGRAMS**  
1881 STUDENTS

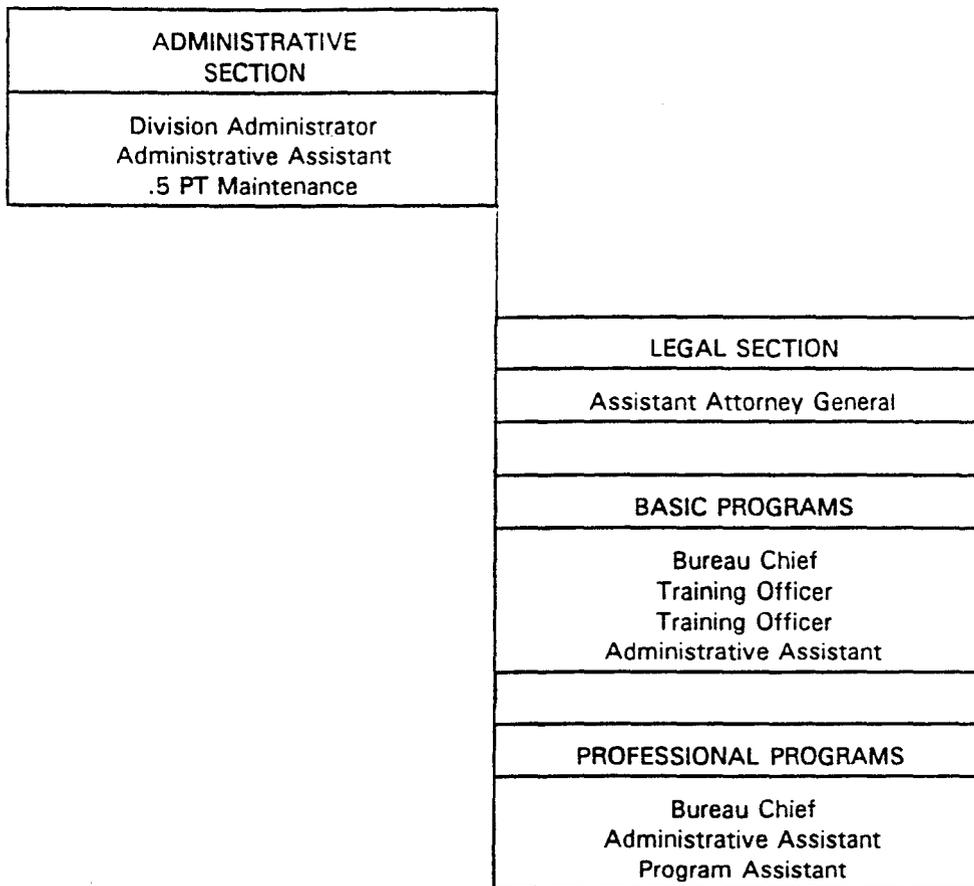


STATE = MHP  
CIB  
FMB  
REV  
OTHER

OTHER - FEDERAL  
CIVILIAN  
OTHER LE

**ORGANIZATIONAL CHART  
AT THE  
MONTANA LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY**

**10.5 FTEs**



## THE MONTANA LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY

It is the mission of the Montana Law Enforcement Academy to provide Montana law enforcement officers and other qualified individuals with a means of securing training in the field of law enforcement. The Academy is organized and operated under the provisions of MCA 44-10-101, the "Montana Law Enforcement Academy Act".

The Academy is a Division of the Montana Department of Justice and operates from a Bozeman campus consisting of eight state-owned mobile home buildings. This Division employs 10.5 FTE's organized into three work groups: Administrative - Legal, the Basic Programs Bureau and the Professional Programs Bureau.

### **Administrative - Legal**                      3.5 FTE's

Responsible for the maintenance of facilities and the provision of all overhead services; manages specialized legal, coroner and technical programs (8), hosted programs and facility use provided for other agencies; curriculum development and documentation, equivalency testing, planning, budgeting and policies/procedures

### **Basic Programs Bureau**                      4 FTE's

Responsible for most entry-level certification training including the ten week Basic Course for new police officers, Detention Officer Basic for county jailers, Reserve Officer Training Workshops and the recruitment, testing, selection and training associated with Pre-Service Program whereby qualified civilians attend the Basic Course at their own expense in order to make themselves more marketable to be hired

### **Professional Programs Bureau**      3 FTE's

Responsible for all advanced training programs for police officers and associated criminal justice personnel (30) including supervisory training, specialized investigative programs and instructor training; also manages entry-level certification training for public safety communicators, juvenile probation officers, adult probation and parole officers, animal control officers, motor carrier services officers and ex-officio game wardens; enacts and monitors quality assurance measures for regional training programs sponsored by local agencies (140)

All of the FTE's employed at the Montana Law Enforcement Academy have instructional duties and teaching responsibilities within Academy Programs.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
VISITORS REGISTER

Institutions of Cultural Education SUB-COMMITTEE  
BILL NO. \_\_\_\_\_ SPONSOR(S) \_\_\_\_\_

DATE January 17

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NAME AND ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	Support	Oppose
DEAN ROBERTS	Dept of Justice		
Phyllis Holm	JUSTICE - MVD		
DENNIS M. (Ayer) R	JUSTICE		
Mike Batis	Justice		
Jan Oppedahl	Justice		
Gregg A. Nove	Justice		
Bill Berger	Justice		
JA May	"		

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED TESTIMONY WITH SECRETARY. WITNESS STATEMENT FORMS ARE AVAILABLE IF YOU CARE TO SUBMIT WRITTEN TESTIMONY.

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