

MINUTES OF THE MEETING
LONG-RANGE PLANNING SUBCOMMITTEE
MONTANA STATE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

January 21, 1985

The meeting of the Long-Range Planning Subcommittee was called to order by Chairman Robert Thoft on January 21, 1985 at 8:05 a.m. in Room 420 in the State Capitol.

ROLL CALL: All members were present except Senator Van Valkenburg.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS: Donald Gruel (13:A:009), Administrator, Maintenance and Equipment Division, Department of Highways reviewed the maintenance projects before the committee. He used the "Capital Construction Program 1985-87 State of Montana" book in presenting the project proposals. Questions on individual projects were as follows.

Chairman Thoft (13:A:067) asked if the \$225,000 requested for the Butte headquarters was for retrofitting of the building or just for an energy study. Mr. Gruel said a study has already been performed and the \$225,000 is for actual retrofitting of the building.

Senator Fuller asked what the source of revenue is for the Highway Special Revenue Fund. Bill Gosnell, Executive Staff Assistant, Department of Highways said gas & diesel taxes and Gross Vehicle Weight fees are the sources of revenue for the fund. Senator Fuller asked if the department was in agreement with the Architecture and Engineering Division's (A&E) project rankings. Mr. Gruel said he would have ranked the new storage building in Helena last. Chairman Thoft pointed out that there are enough funds available for all of the projects and therefore the priority ranking does not matter.

LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE: Mike Greely (13:A:102), State Attorney General gave a brief presentation on the proposal for a new Law Enforcement Academy. He said the academy was originally established in 1959 by local sheriffs. Mr. Greely said it is a full service academy which trains not only sheriffs and sheriff's deputies but police officers and other law enforcement personnel. Mr. Greely stressed a need for a permanent structure for the academy and said the lease on the present facility will be up in 1988.

Harold Hanser (13:A:13), Yellowstone County Attorney, spoke as a proponent of the new academy facility. He said as a consumer of the services of the Montana Law Enforcement Academy he feels it is the single most important aspect for improved law enforcement services in Montana. He said the present facility is limited in size and space and therefore limits the training of law enforcement officials in the State of Montana.

Mr. Lonn Hoklin (13:A:185), Executive Assistant, Attorney General-Legal Services Division, summarized the cost estimate for construction of the new academy (EXHIBIT 1). He also presented the committee with a debt service projection for the \$7.5 million project (EXHIBIT 2) should it be funded with 20 year general obligation bonds. He said the biggest shortcoming of the present facility is its size. It offers 1/5th of the space needed to operate the academy. The present facility also was never intended to be the permanent home of the academy.

He said since the lease on the current site expires in September of 1988 this is the last opportunity the Legislature will have to make provisions for the new facility before the lease expires. He said an agreement has been reached with Montana State University for the new site which is on the campus at 19th and Garfield. Mr. Hoklin said the \$7.5 million needed for the construction of the academy will provide for current needs and future expansion. He suggested two options for planning and funding of the \$7.5 million which are listed below:

Option #1 - Legislative authority granting use of \$7.5 million in general obligation bonds (EXHIBIT 2).

Option #2 - Provide for \$420,000 during 1985 Session. This money will be used for needed planning and development of the academy. In the 1987 Session appropriate funds for construction of project.

Mr. Hoklin said a source of funding for the \$420,000 needed this biennium in option #2 could be the Motor Vehicle Division Fund. Revenue for this fund is generated by fees from the registration of motor vehicles. He said a .50 increase in the registration fee would generate \$500,000 in the first year of the 1986-87 biennium which would cover the cost of planning and developing the academy.

Chairman Thoft (13:A:386) wondered if the new building would be constructed prior to the expiration of the lease on the present facility if the Legislature decided to fund \$420,000 this biennium and the cost of construction in the 1988-89 biennium. Mr. Hoklin said the lease could be renegotiated for a short period of time if the new facility was not completed by September of 1988. He said if the planning stage was completed by 1987, A&E felt confident the new facility could be constructed prior to the expiration of the lease in 1988.

Senator Fuller (13:A:419) asked what local funds go into the training of law enforcement officials. Mr. Hoklin said the academy charges fees for mandatory and special training of local, county, state, federal and out-of-state officers. He said between \$60,000 and \$65,000 is raised annually from these fees.

Representative Bardanouve (13:A:439) asked why a multipurpose gymnasium is needed. Mr. Hoklin said it is needed for the physical training portion of the law enforcement curriculum. Representative Bardanouve asked how many out-of-state and federal officers are being trained at the academy. Clark Price, Director of the academy said the only way an out-of-state officer can be trained at the facility is if a vacancy did occur on present waiting lists. To his knowledge only two federal officers received training in the last year.

Chairman Thoft (13:A:476) asked what other organizations use the Fort Ellis Firing Range. Mr. Hoklin said the MSU Security Department, the National Guard and Reserves, the Gallatin Sportmen's Association, the Bozeman Police Department, Gallatin County Sheriff's Office, Montana Highway Patrol and the Law Enforcement Academy. Representative Bardanouve asked where the new firing range will be in relationship to the campus. Mr. Hoklin said the firing range will be inside the new facility.

Representative Bardanouve (13:A:529) asked what percentage of training costs were paid by the academy fees. Mr. Price said a very small portion of training costs were recovered from the fees charges.

Representative Bardanouve said he could not understand why the training of these adult officers is subsidized by the state when many college students have to pay for their board and room while obtaining an education in Montana schools. Mr. Hoklin said the state pays for the training of law enforcement officers because the training they receive is mandated by Montana law.

Chairman Thoft (13:A:645) asked how long people are at the academy while receiving training. Mr. Hoklin said basic courses run for 8 weeks, intermediate courses for 2 weeks and specialized courses for 1 or 2 weeks. Mr. Price said the majority of people being trained are in the basic courses.

PROPONENTS:

Dale Dye (13:A:678), Sheriff, Ravalli County said local governments are responsible for properly training their officers and the academy provides the training needed to aid officers in serving the public.

Clayton Bain (13:B:003), representative, Montana Board of Crime Control summarized the results of a survey performed by the Montana Board of Crime Control (EXHIBIT 3). Senator Fuller (13:B:70) asked how many respondents there were to the survey. Mr. Bain said over 60 percent of the trainees surveyed responded for a total of 542 and 60 percent of law enforcement administrators responded for a total of 83.

Chairman Thoft asked if the academy is utilized year round. Mr. Hoklin said yes.

Representative Bardanouve asked if trainees receive their salary while at the academy. Sheriff Dye said yes. Representative Bardanouve asked if the kitchen planned in the new facility will serve trainee meals. Mr. Hoklin said no the university food service will continue to be utilized for this. He said the kitchen in the planned facility will be used for special food services such as those provided at graduation ceremonies.

Mr. Tom Dawson (13:B:98), Sheriff, Jefferson County appeared as a proponent of the project (EXHIBIT 4).

Mr. Paul Neuffer (13:B:137) said he represented the citizens who own property around the Fort Ellis Firing Range. He said the close proximity of homes to the firing range creates a very dangerous situation. He said citizens concerns about the present use of the firing range will be eliminated if the new structure is built since it will house an indoor firing range.

Mr. Hoklin said if the academy vacates the Fort Ellis range MSU plans to close the firing range. Other law enforcement organizations currently using the firing range will be allowed to use the indoor range.

Rusty Deschamps (13:B:289), Missoula County Attorney said the increasing professionalism and abilities of law enforcement officers is attributable to the training programs at the academy. He said he felt the present facility is inadequate for such a quality program.

Fritz Behr (13:B:341), Administrator, Law Enforcement Services Division, said he teaches and lectures at the academy and urges the committee to favorably consider the proposal.

Chuck O'Reilly (13:B:354), Sheriff, Lewis & Clark County said it costs his department \$1,120 per person to train officers at the academy and it is very difficult to get local governments to appropriate funds for training. For this reason he said he felt training costs do need to be kept at a minimum in order to ensure that personnel receive proper training. He said the indoor firing range is needed because night firing practice is presently held into late hours and causes local offices to pay overtime while officers are being trained. The indoor range will have lighting which can simulate night time conditions.

Mike McGrath (13:B:423), Lewis and Clark County Attorney said the Federal Civil Rights Act is being used increasingly as a vehicle for citizens to bring suit against local governments for a failure to train peace officers. He said local governments are liable if officers do not receive training and the academy is definitely needed in providing proper training for law enforcement personnel.

Butch Opsahl (13:B:539), appeared at the request of Representative Bill Hand. He said he appeared as a proponent of the need for a new facility, but he proposed it be located in Dillon. He spoke about an alternative to building a new academy in Bozeman (EXHIBIT 5).

Representative Bardanouve asked what kind of physical plant was available in Dillon. Mr. Opsahl said there are four gyms available. He also said Western Montana College (WMC) has committed up to 50 double occupancy rooms and with \$500,000 an old hospital facility will be renovated to house classrooms and offices. Chairman Thoft inquired about the condition of the hospital facility. Mr. Opsahl said it is structurally sound and with \$600,000 another 25 double occupancy rooms could be added. The addition of the 25 rooms would match the Department of Justice's proposal for only a total cost of \$1.6 million. Chairman Thoft asked if Mr. Opsahl was associated with WMC. Mr. Opsahl said no, but that he does have a letter of support from WMC. Mr. Hoklin said the Attorney General's Office does not support the Dillon proposal because WMC cannot offer the support programs that MSU has available. He also said law enforcement officers in the state preferred to have the academy located in Bozeman.

CENTENNIAL CENTER, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE:

Keith Colbo (14:A:173), Director, Department of Commerce gave a presentation on the Centennial Center (EXHIBIT 6).

Senator Tveit (14:A:239) asked if the overall cost of the building has been finalized. Mr. Colbo said it has not been and will not be until the planning stage of the project is complete. The planning stage will cost \$125,000 and \$100,000 of that will be donated by Burlington Northern, Inc. and \$25,000 will come from the Capital Land Grant Account.

Representative Bardanouve asked what provisions will be made for parking once the Centennial Center is built. Mr. Tom O'Connell of A&E said they hope to develop parking west of the Agricultural/Livestock Building and west of the Fish & Game Building. The overall cost of the building will include modifications for more parking.

Representative Bardanouve (14:A:286) asked for an estimated cost of the construction project. Mr. O'Connell said the estimated cost now is \$4.5 million but a better estimate will be available after the planning phase is complete.

PROPONENTS:

John Etchart (14:A:310), Montana Vice President, Burlington Northern Inc. (BNI) spoke about the \$100,000 grant from BNI. He said BNI feels this project will make a real contribution to the economic vitality of this state. He submitted written testimony (EXHIBIT 6A).

Representative Ernst (14:A:357) asked if the \$100,000 grant was contingent upon state funding of \$25,000. Mr. Etchart said yes.

Mike Fitzgerald (14:A:371), President, Montana International Trade Commission spoke as a proponent of the Centennial Center (EXHIBITS 7 and 8).

George Anderson (14:A:494), Treasurer, Montana Ambassadors Program said he felt the center is needed to recruit new businesses to Montana, expand existing businesses, encourage tourism and to display Montana made products.

Jean Mercer (14:A:543), Chairman, Governor's Tourism Advisory Council said Montana needs a welcoming center for tourists. She said a visitor education center will be available for tourists coming to Montana.

Charles Brooks (14:A:591), President, Montana Retail Association said there is a tremendous void of knowledge about Montana made products and the Centennial Center will help in educating businesses and people alike on what products are made in Montana.

Yvonne Snider (14:A:638), owner of Montana Ranch Beef spoke as a proponent of the center (EXHIBIT 9).

Jim Johnson (14:B:14), President, Hi-Country Beef Jerky said it is hard for small manufacturer's in Montana to make marketing contacts. He said he felt the center will provide an excellent place to display Montana made products and will serve as a location for Montana businesses to meet with outside contacts.

Don Hyyppa (14:B:40), Administrator, Parks Division, Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks appeared as a proponent (EXHIBIT 10).

AERONAUTICS DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE: Mike Ferguson (14:B:77), Administrator, Aeronautics Division, Department of Commerce spoke about the project to repair a leaky airport terminal roof. He said the department needs authorization to spend \$50,000 of the West Yellowstone Airport Revolving Account on the repair of the West Yellowstone Airport Terminal roof.

Chairman Thoft (14:B:205) asked Representatives from the Justice Department and the Department of State Lands to come back on January 22, 1985 to give their testimony on two other project proposals.

There being no further business before the subcommittee the meeting was adjourned at 10:40 a.m.



ROBERT THOFT, Chairman



STATE OF MONTANA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Memorandum

Exhibit # 1
1-21-85

TED SCHWINDEN
GOVERNOR

TO: Lonnn Hoklin, Executive Assistant
Department of Justice

FROM: James C. Whaley, Architect
Facility Planning Bureau
Architecture & Engineering Division

DATE: December 10, 1984

SUBJECT: Law Enforcement Academy

Attached is a copy of the Architectural Program Summary showing the assignable area requirements and cost estimates for the proposed Law Enforcement Academy. The area requirements were derived by touring the Wyoming facility and through interviews with Clark Price and Ted Huber. These areas reflect our best estimate as to what will be needed by the academy to function efficiently and have adequate capacity. As an architect develops the program, modifications will, no doubt, be made.

The cost estimate reflects the projected cost to construct the academy, develop the site, and install the desired furnishings. In short, the facility should be ready to occupy.

If you find any inadequacies in the program, or have any questions, please contact me.

MONTANA LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY

BOZEMAN, MONTANA

Architectural Program Summary

Assignable Area

The law enforcement facility is programmatically separated into five components: administrative, educational, training, dormitory and support areas. The square foot areas identified are net building areas.

Areas

ADMINISTRATION

Lobby and Entry	1,200 sq. ft.
Receptionist	165
Administrative Offices 3 @ 220 sq. ft.	660
Faculty Offices 8 @ 130 sq. ft.	1,040
Central Secretarial Area	500
Duplicating	900
Staff Conference Room	250
Staff Lounge	170
Staff Toilets	<u>220</u>
TOTAL ASSIGNABLE ADMINISTRATION AREA	5,105 sq. ft.

EDUCATION

50-Student Tiered Classrooms 2 @ 1,225 sq. ft.	2,450 sq. ft.
64-Student Expandable Classroom w/A.V.	1,120
30-Student Classroom	570
Projection Room	680
Seminar Room	450
Crime Scene Lab	450
Storage	80
Film Room	200
Print Room	350
Library	1,200
Toilets	<u>250</u>
TOTAL ASSIGNABLE EDUCATION AREA	7,800 sq. ft.

Montana Law Enforcement Academy
Architectural Program Summary
Page 2

	Areas
TRAINING	
Multipurpose Gymnasium	5,260 sq. ft.
Equipment Storage	400
Kitchen	120
Weight Room	640
Mens' Locker Room	600
Womens' Locker Room	320
Staff Locker Room	340
Physical Education Office	130
Firing Range	<u>6,360</u>
TOTAL ASSIGNABLE TRAINING AREA	14,170 sq. ft.
DORMITORY	
Double Occupancy Rooms 75 @ 300 sq. ft.	22,500 sq. ft.
TV Room	850
Game Room	850
Telephone Alcoves 2 @ 80 sq. ft.	160
Resident Storage	150
Typing Room	150
Student Laundry	250
Housekeeping	450
Linen Storage & Distribution	<u>350</u>
TOTAL ASSIGNABLE DORMITORY AREA	25,710 sq. ft.
SUPPORT AREAS	
4-Bay Garage	800 sq. ft.
Receiving/Loading Dock	180
Ammunition Bunker	100
Emergency Generator	200
General Storage	<u>400</u>
TOTAL ASSIGNABLE SUPPORT AREA	1,680 sq. ft.
TOTAL ASSIGNABLE AREA	54,465 sq. ft.

SITE DEVELOPMENT

Parking - 20 Visitor Spaces
 20 Staff Spaces
 100 Student Spaces
 Loading and Service Area

Landscaping for picnics, outdoor recreation, and general
site development

LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY

BOZEMAN, MONTANA

Architectural Program Summary

Cost Estimate

The estimated assignable areas are increased by appropriate Gross Building Factors (GBF) to include walls, circulation and mechanical/electrical equipment. The square foot costs represent reasonable prices based on other similar projects.

ADMINISTRATION

Assignable Area	✓	5,105 sq. ft.
30% GBF		<u>1,530</u>
Total Area		6,635 sq. ft.
Cost @ \$54.00/sq. ft.		\$ 358,290

EDUCATION

Assignable Area		7,800 sq. ft.
30% GBF		<u>2,340</u>
Total Area		10,140 sq. ft.
Cost @ \$72.00/sq. ft.		✓ \$ 730,080

TRAINING

Assignable Area		14,170 sq. ft.
20% GBF		<u>2,840</u>
Total Area		17,010 sq. ft.
Cost @ \$70.50/sq. ft.		\$1,199,200

DORMITORY

Assignable Area		25,710 sq. ft.
30% GBF		<u>7,710</u>
Total Area		33,420 sq. ft.
Cost @ \$61.50/sq. ft.		\$2,055,330

Law Enforcement Academy
Cost Estimate
Page 2

SUPPORT AREAS

Assignable Area	1,680 sq. ft.
23% GBF	<u>400</u>
Total Area	2,080 sq. ft.
Cost @ \$40.00/sq. ft.	\$ 83,200 ✓

SITE DEVELOPMENT

Paved Parking and Access Drives	
57,000 sq. ft. @ \$2.25/sq. ft.	\$ 128,250 ✓
Landscaped Areas 84,300 sq. ft. @ \$1.25	\$ 105,250

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION COST	\$4,659,600
10% Contingency	465,960
Architect Fees	384,210
28% Inflation	1,542,740
Furnishings	300,000
1% for the Arts	<u>73,520</u>
	\$7,426,030

ESTIMATED PROJECT COST	\$7,426,000
Gross Building Area	69,285 sq. ft.
Cost per sq. ft.	\$ 107.18

STATE OF MONTANA
7.5 MILLION DOLLAR BOND ISSUE
20 YEARS

Exhibit #2

1-21-85

DOJ

SEMIANNUAL DEBT SERVICE

DATE	PRINCIPAL	RATE	INTEREST	TOTAL	ANNUAL
8/01/ 85			00	00	
2 /01/86			338,589	338,589	
8 /01/86	156,705	8.000	338,589	495,294	833,883
2 /01/87			332,321	332,321	
8 /01/87	169,242	8.000	332,321	501,562	833,883
2 /01/88			325,551	325,551	
8 /01/88	182,781	8.000	325,551	508,332	833,883
2 /01/89			318,240	318,240	
8 /01/89	197,403	8.000	318,240	515,643	833,883
2 /01/90			310,343	310,343	
8 /01/90	213,196	8.000	310,343	523,539	833,883
2 /01/91			301,816	301,816	
8 /01/91	230,251	7.800	301,816	532,067	833,883
2 /01/92			292,836	292,836	
8 /01/92	248,211	8.000	292,836	541,047	833,883
2 /01/93			282,907	282,907	
8 /01/93	268,068	8.200	282,907	550,975	833,883
2 /01/94			271,917	271,917	
8 /01/94	290,049	8.400	271,917	561,966	833,883
2 /01/95			259,735	259,735	
8 /01/95	314,413	8.600	259,735	574,148	833,883
2 /01/96			246,215	246,215	
8 /01/96	341,453	8.800	246,215	587,668	833,883
2 /01/97			231,191	231,191	
8 /01/97	371,501	9.000	231,191	602,692	833,883
2 /01/98			214,473	214,473	
8 /01/98	404,936	9.100	214,473	619,409	833,883
2 /01/99			196,049	196,049	
8 /01/99	441,785	9.200	196,049	637,834	833,883
2 /01/ 0			175,727	175,727	
8 /01/ 0	482,429	9.300	175,727	658,156	833,883
2 /01/ 1			153,294	153,294	
8 /01/ 1	527,295	9.400	153,294	680,589	833,883
2 /01/ 2			128,511	128,511	
8 /01/ 2	576,861	9.500	128,511	705,372	833,882
2 /01/ 3			101,110	101,110	
8 /01/ 3	631,663	9.600	101,110	732,773	833,883
2 /01/ 4			70,790	70,790	
8 /01/ 4	692,303	9.700	70,790	763,093	833,883
2 /01/ 5			37,213	37,213	
8 /01/ 5	759,456	9.800	37,213	796,669	833,883

TOTAL	7,500,000	9,177,650	16,677,600
ACCRUED FROM 8 /01/ 85		0	0
NET COST		9,177,650	16,677,600

BOND YEARS	98773.000
AVERAGE LIFE	9.877
AVERAGE COUPON	12.280

Exhibit #3

1-21-85

M **BCC**

MONTANA LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY
BUILDING SURVEY

Montana Board of Crime Control



BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL

303 NORTH ROBERTS
SCOTT HART BUILDING
HELENA, MONTANA 59620
TELEPHONE NO. 444-3604

IN REPLY REFER TO:

TO: Chairman and Members of the Long Range Building Committee

Montana Law Enforcement Building Program

In November, 1984, at the request of the Attorney General Mike Greely, the Board of Crime Control conducted a survey of the law enforcement officers who had attended the Academy in 1983 and through July of 1984. A survey was also conducted of the law enforcement agency administrators.

One of the purposes of the surveys was to determine the trainees' opinions of the classroom, dormitory, and range facilities. Administrators were queried regarding the most convenient time of year to send their officers to the Academy and the most convenient location in the state for the Academy.

The results of the surveys are represented by the graphs in this packet. The number of trainee respondents is 542. The number of law enforcement police chief and sheriff respondents is 83.

In addition to these graphs, additional information has been collected regarding food service, the pistol range, use of the MSU facilities, and use of the Gallatin County Law Enforcement Center Gym.

The MSU food service was rated as excellent by 23% of the trainees, good by 46%, fair by 23%, and very poor by 2%.

The present food service is about 10 blocks from the Academy. Thirty-seven percent of the trainees said that is close enough, 57% said it was too far, and 6% had no opinion.

Of the facilities available on-campus, 23% use the MSU pool, 40% use the gym, and 30% use the library.

Fifty-three percent said they used the Gallatin County Law Enforcement Center Gym. Forty-seven percent said they didn't.

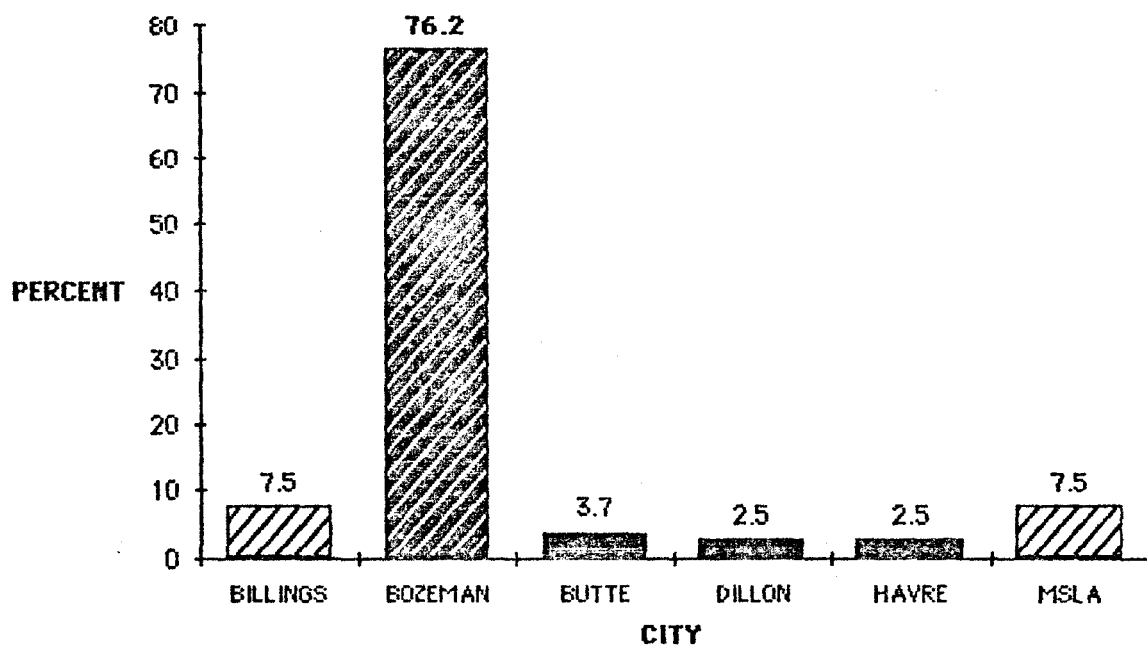
The Academy maintains an outdoor pistol range five miles east of the Academy. Of 201 respondents, 45% said this is close enough, 47% said it was too far, and 8% had no opinion. The trainees' opinion of the condition of the range were 17% excellent, 49% good, 21% fair, 7% poor, and 6% very poor. Forty-two percent said inclement weather affected the quality of their training, 54% said it did not, and 4% had no opinion.

Submitted by:

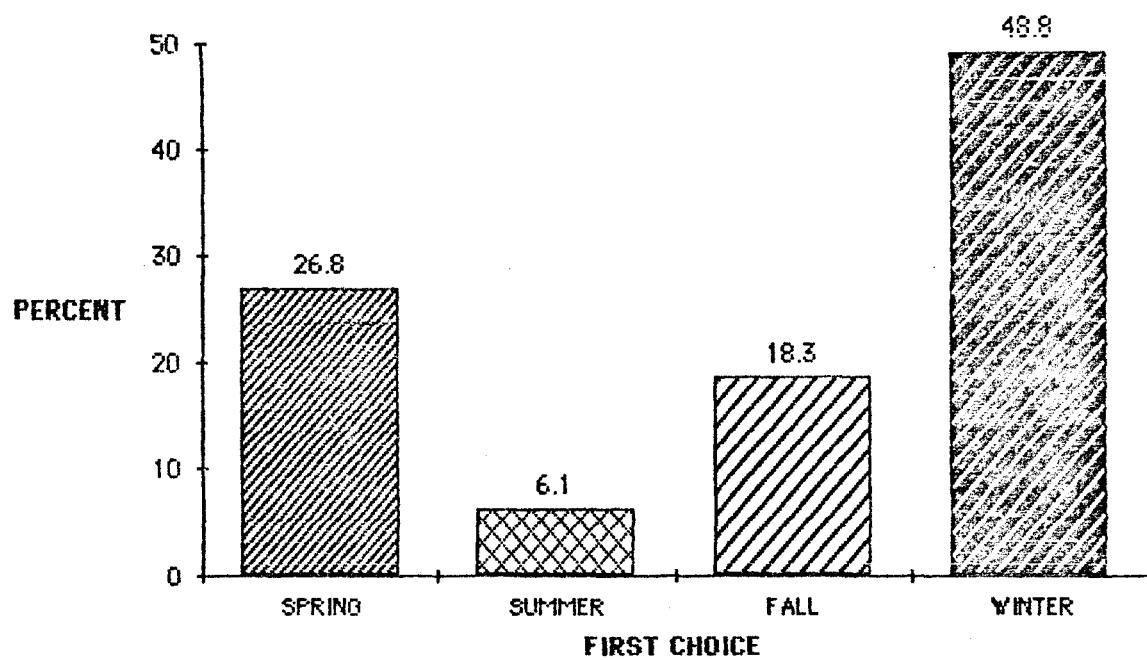
Clayton Bain
Board of Crime Control

ADMINISTRATORS' SURVEY

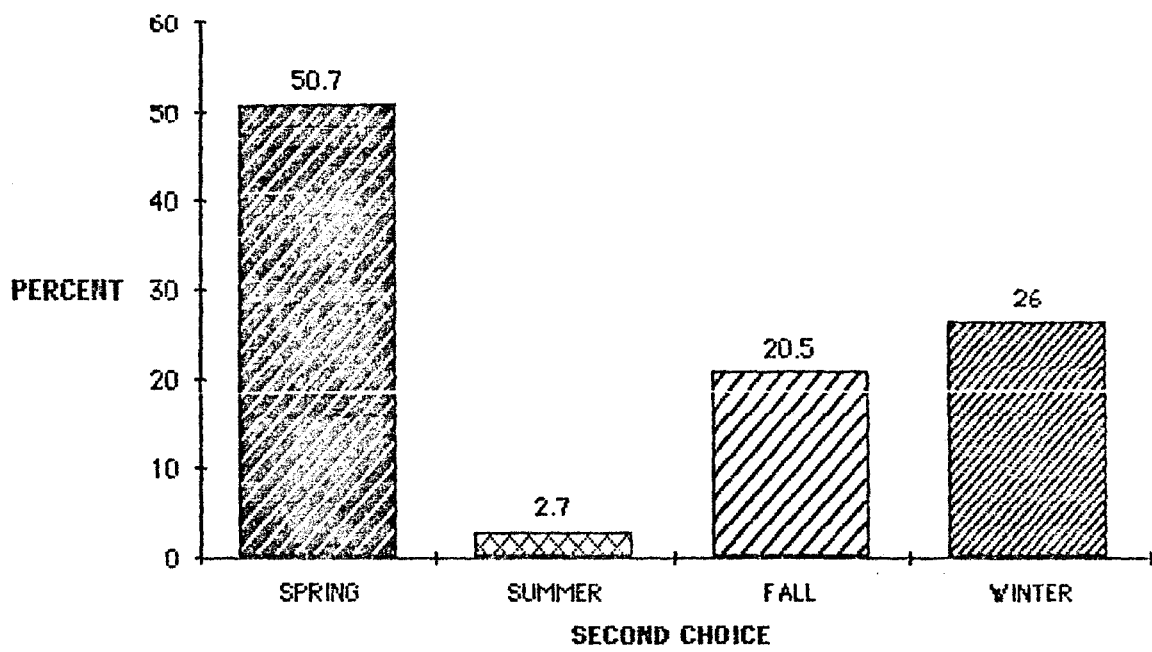
MLEA LOCATION



SEASON

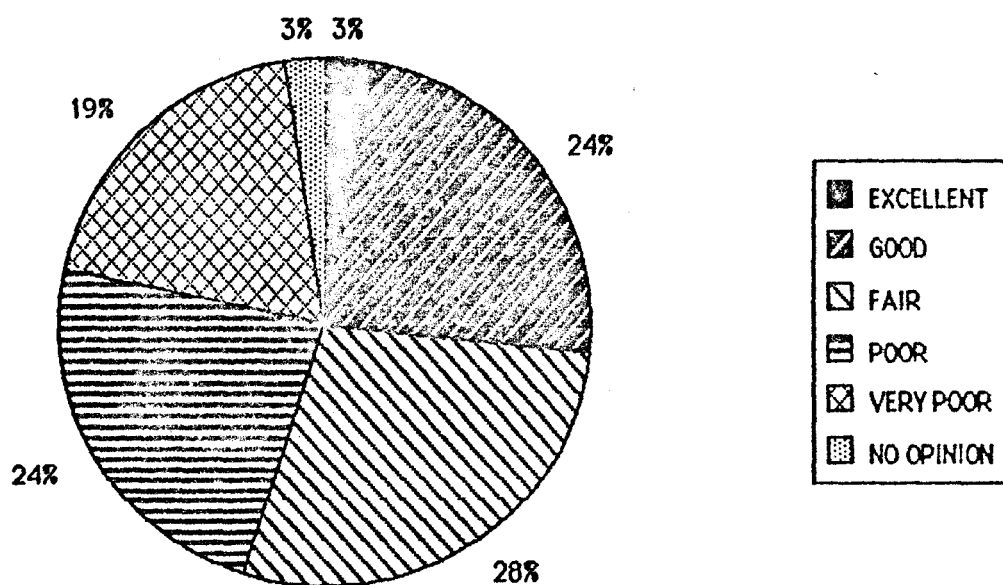


SEASON, 2ND CHOICE

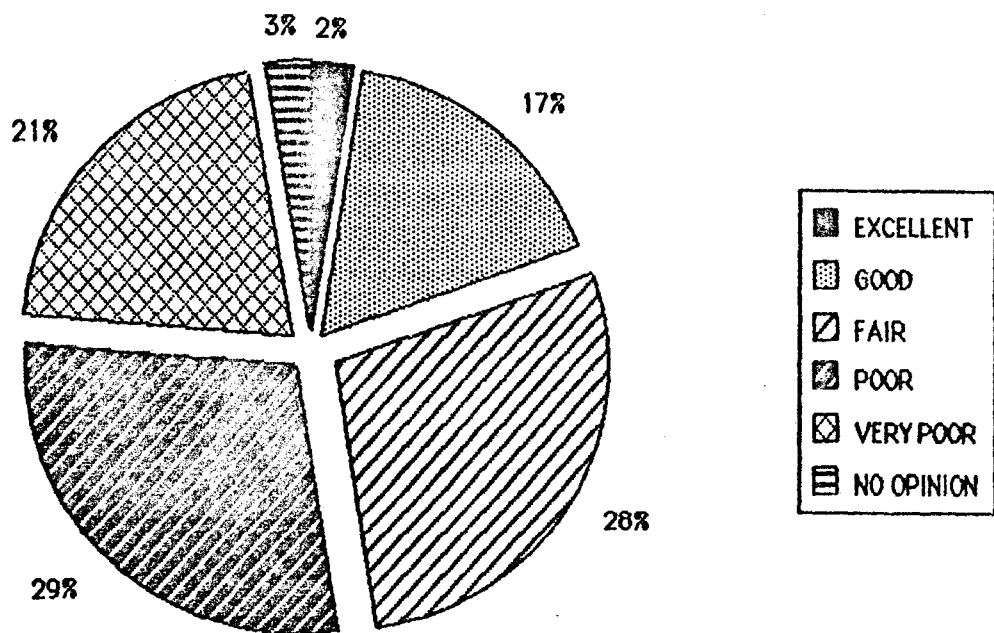


DORMITORY SURVEY

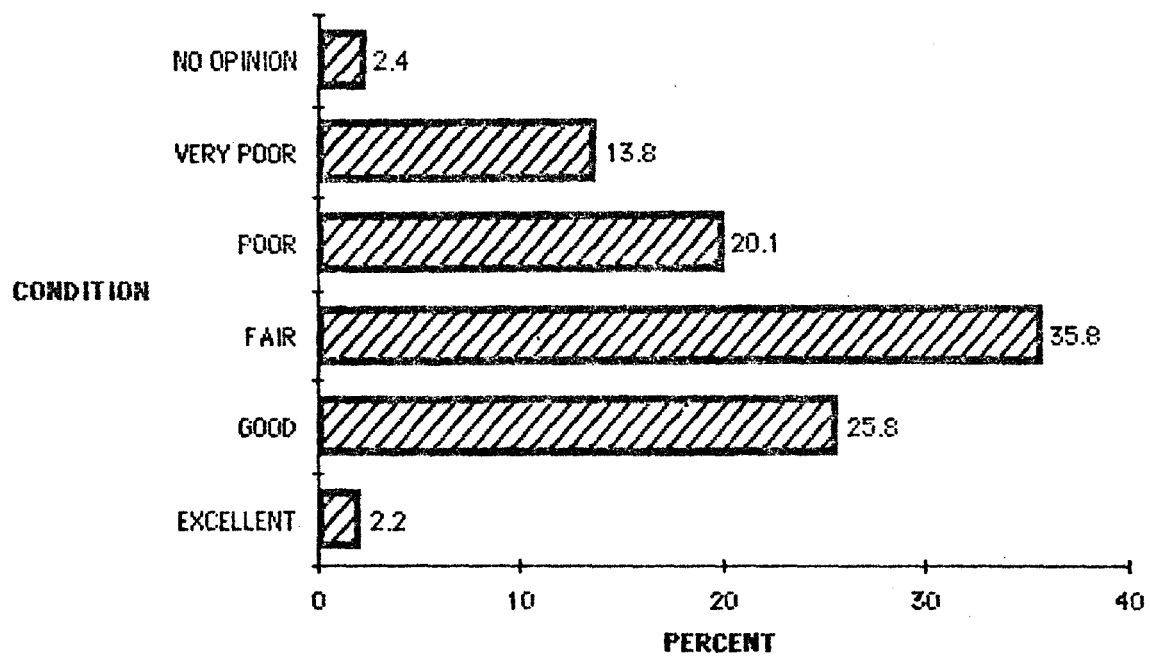
DORM TOILETS



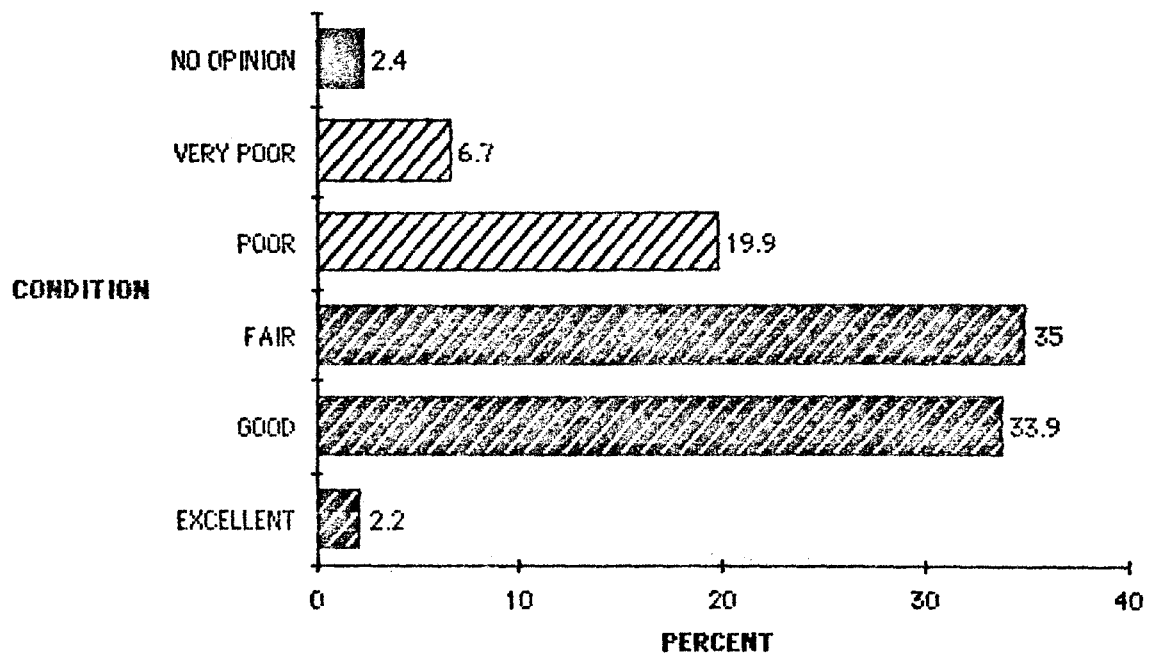
DORM SHOWERS



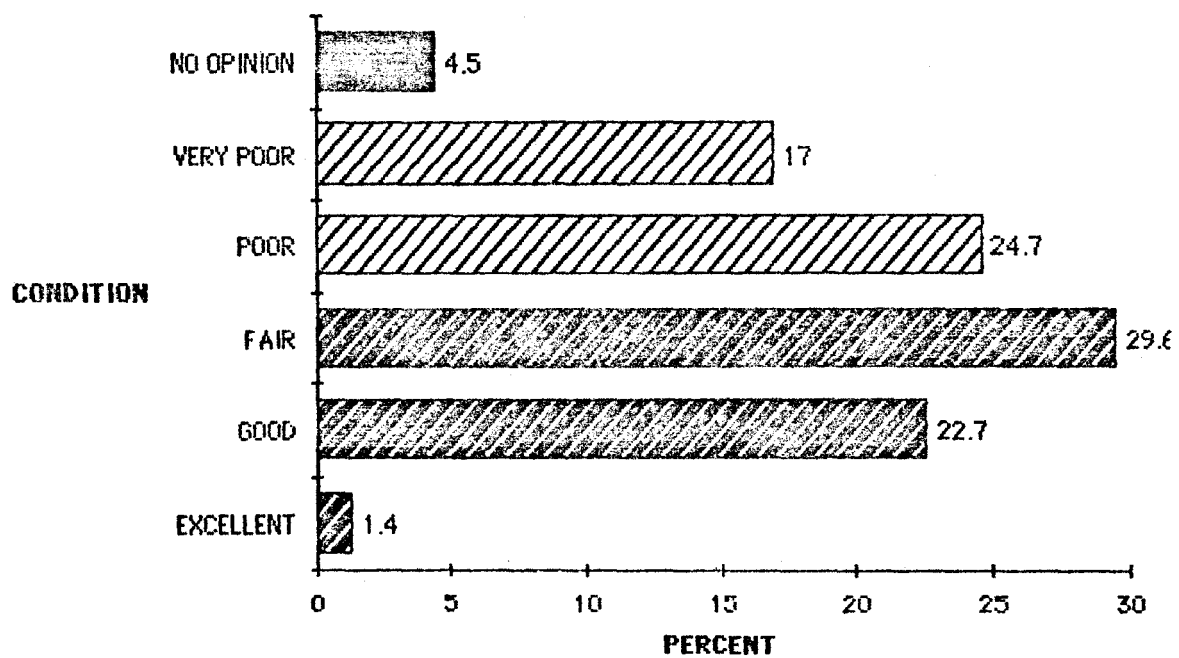
B E D S



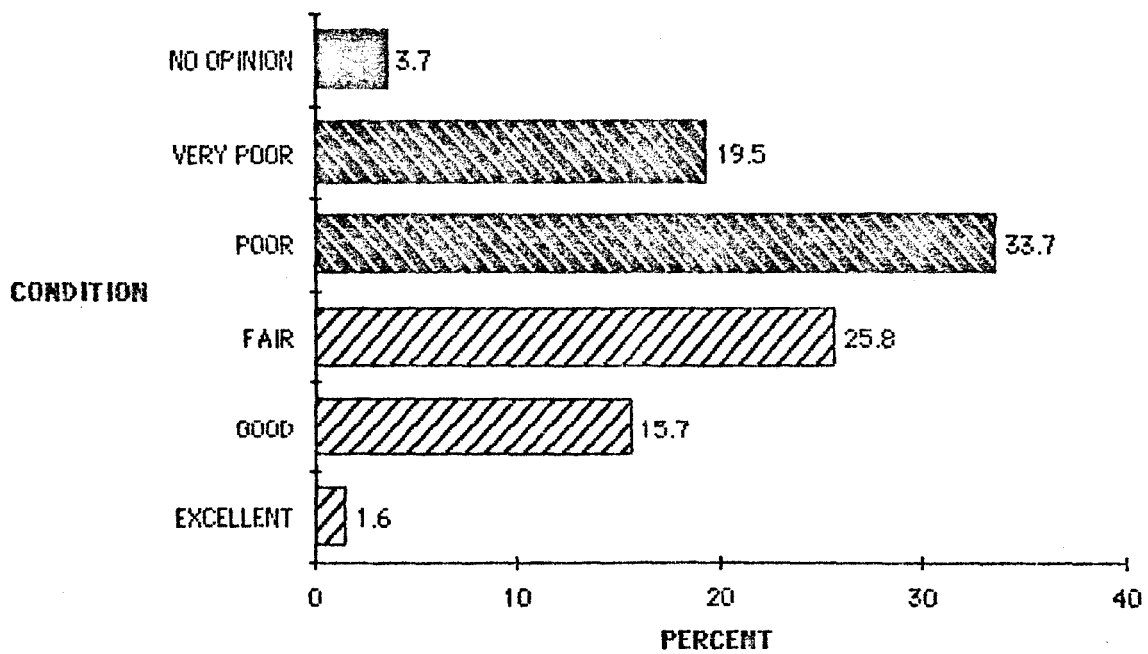
LIGHTING



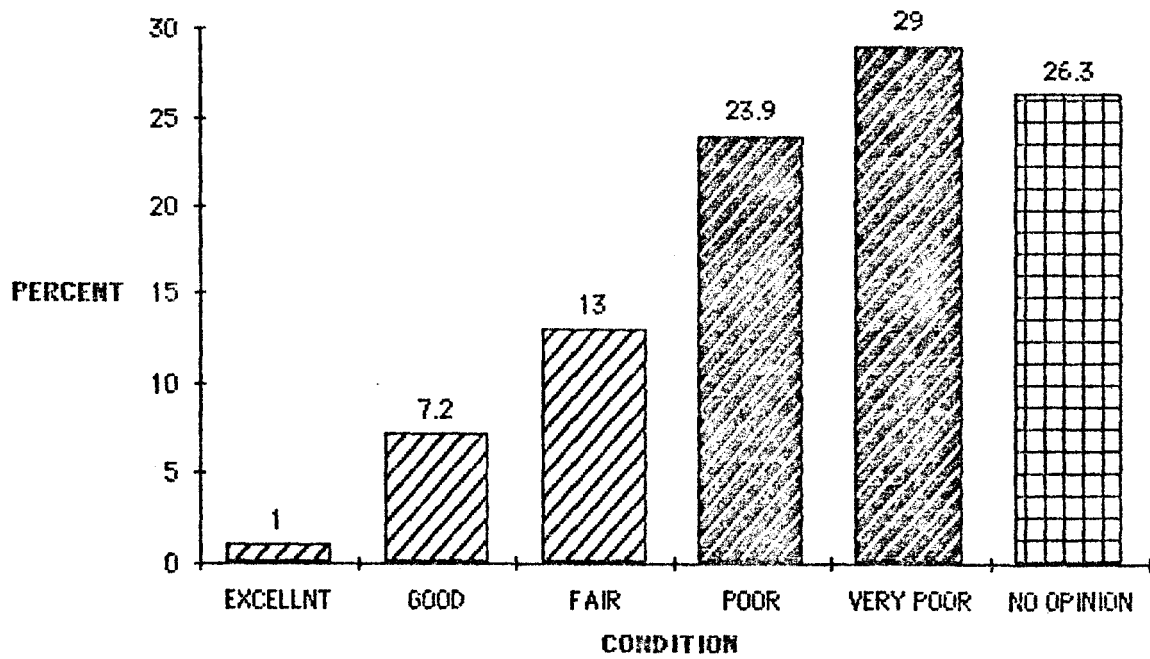
HEATING



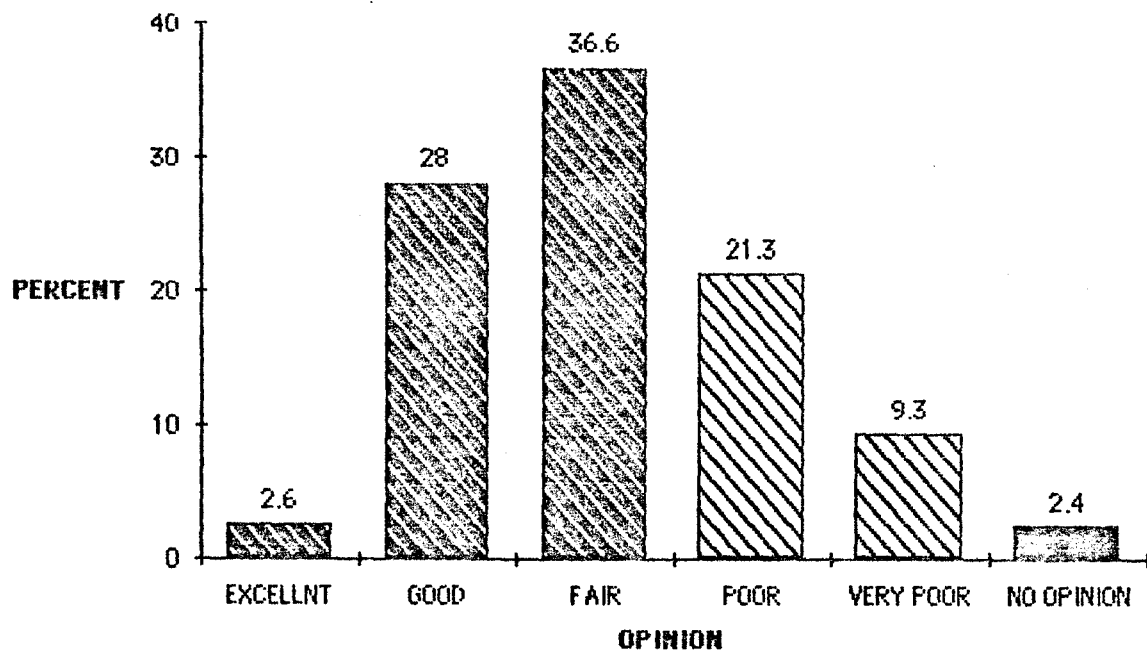
DORM VENTILATION



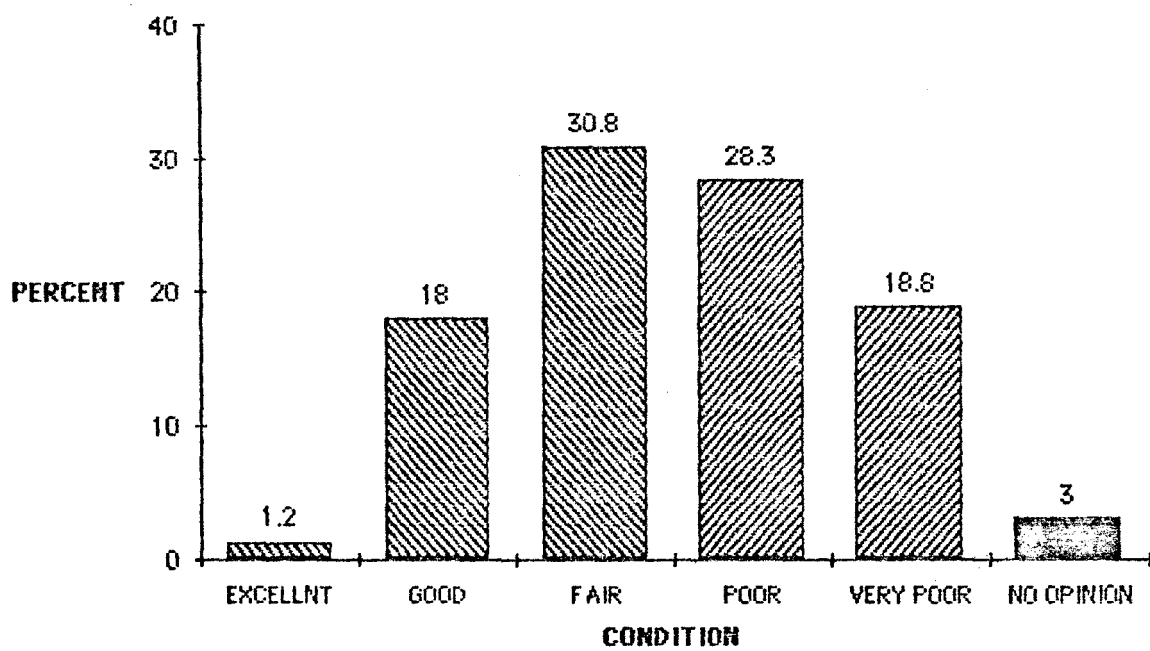
AIR CONDITIONING



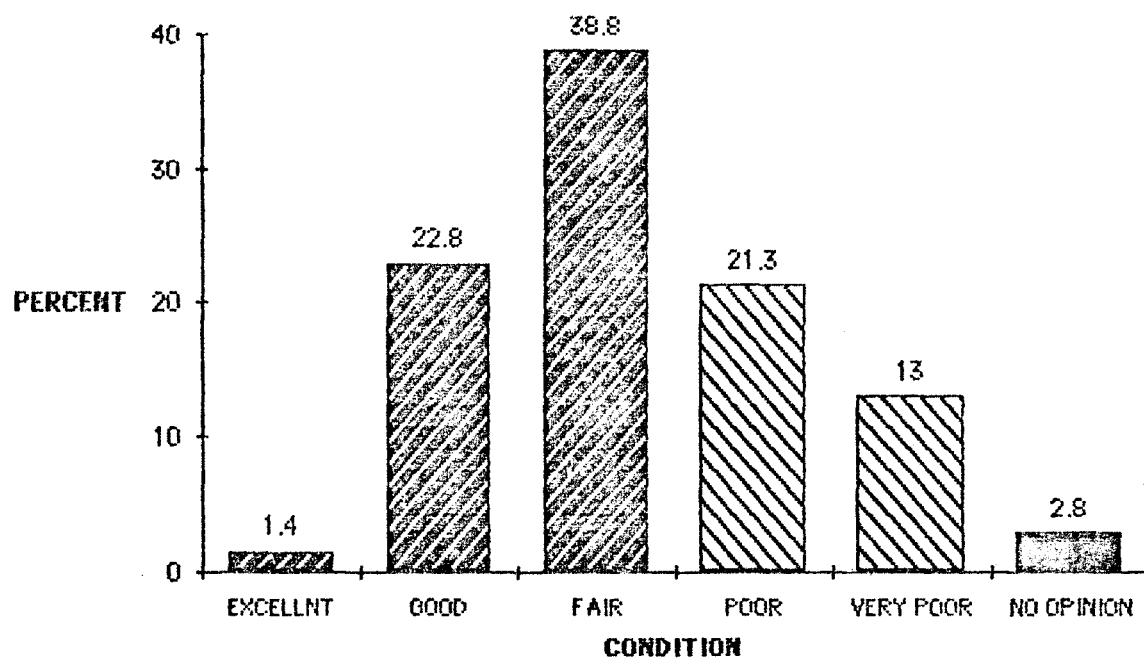
ROOM SIZE



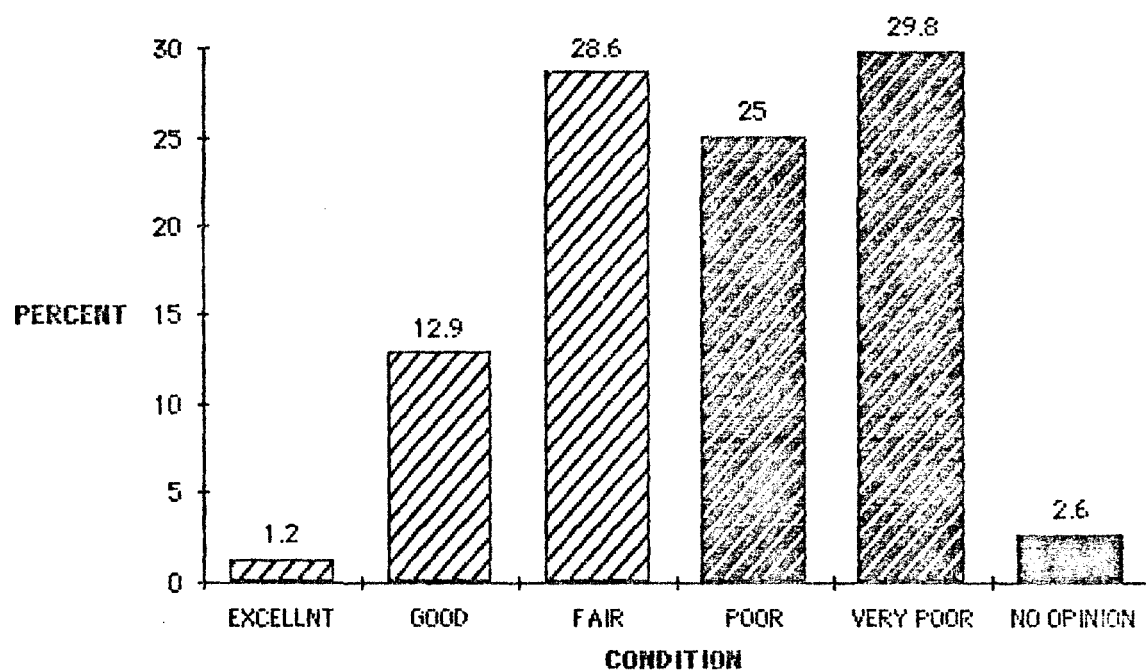
STUDY AREA



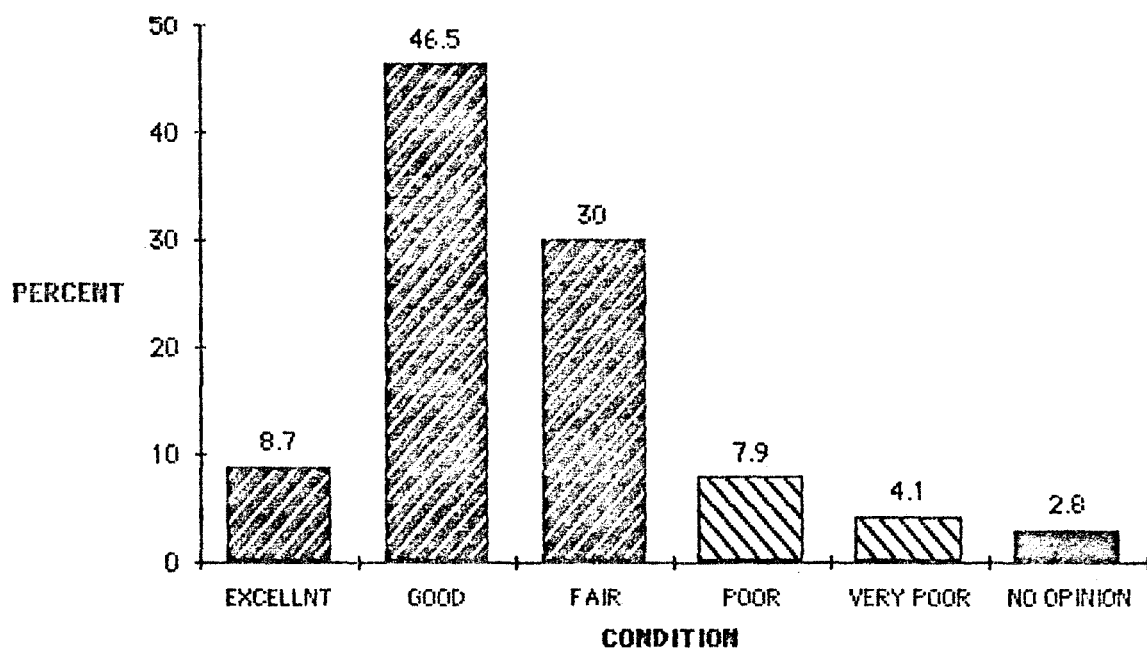
LOUNGE



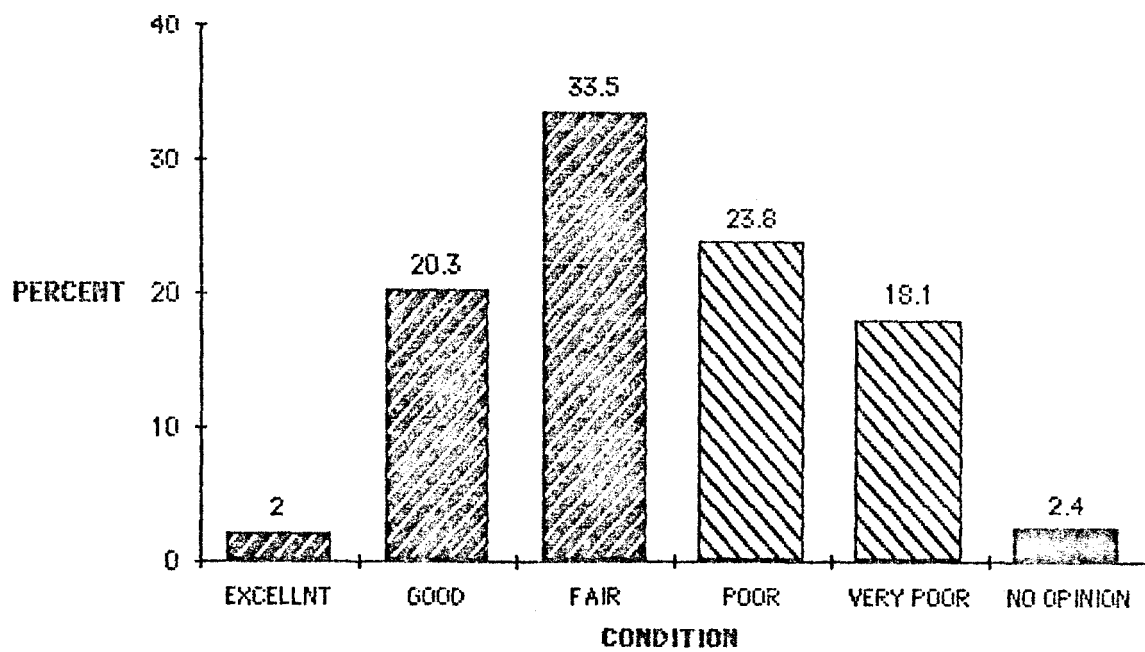
PRIVACY



JANITORIAL SERVICE

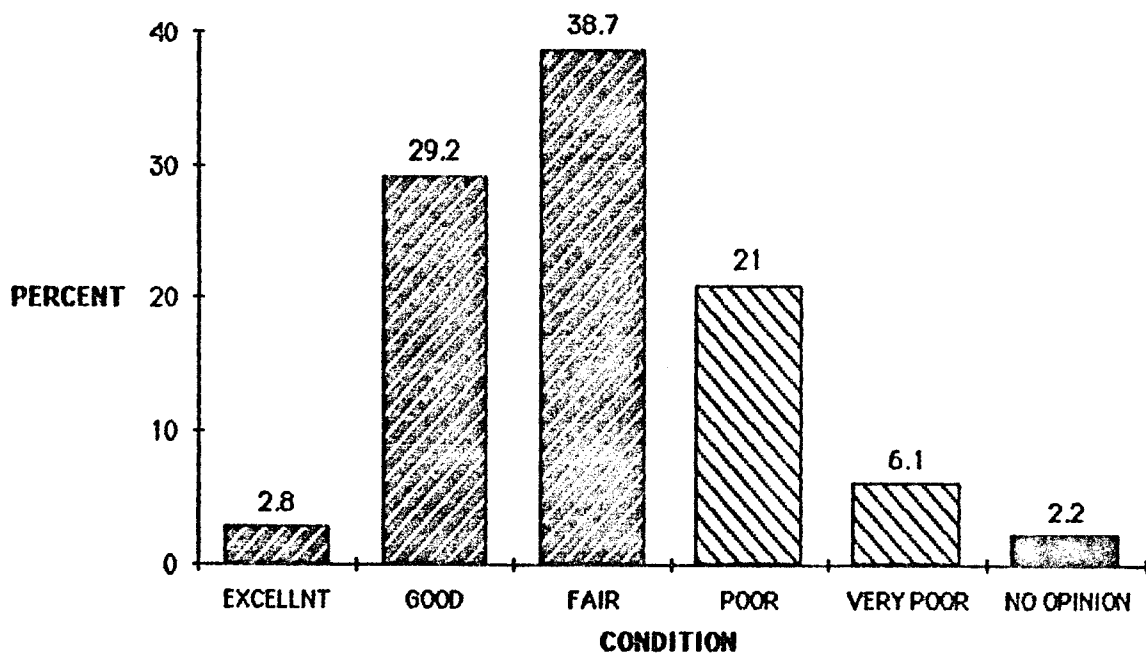


BUILDING CONDITION

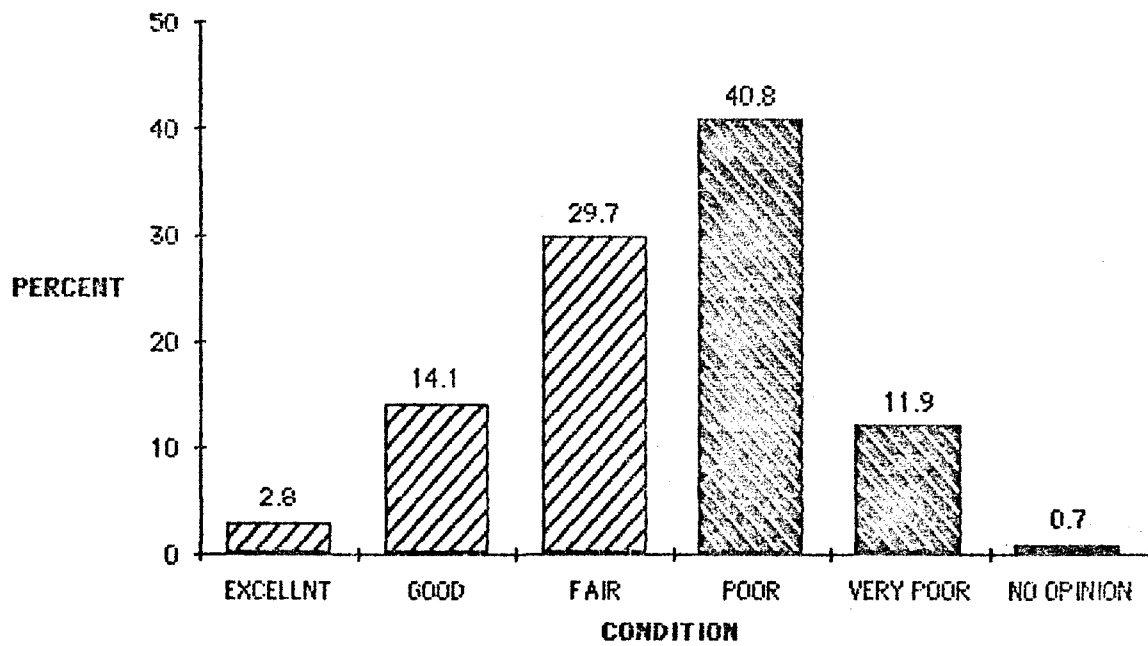


CLASSROOM SURVEY

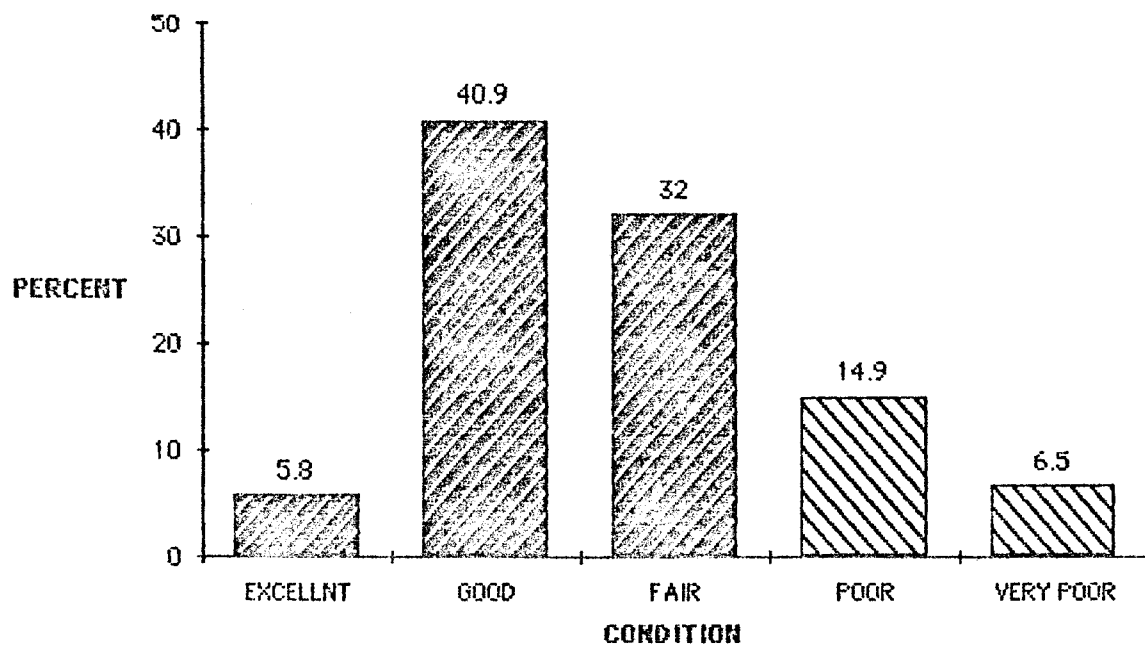
CLASSROOM HEATING



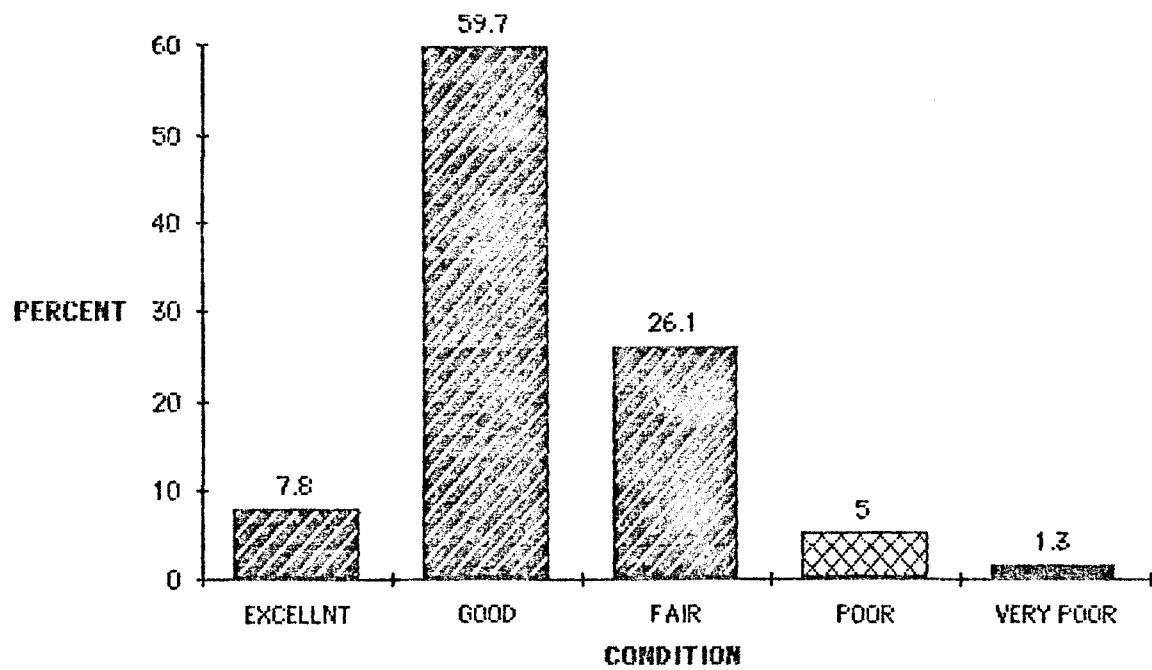
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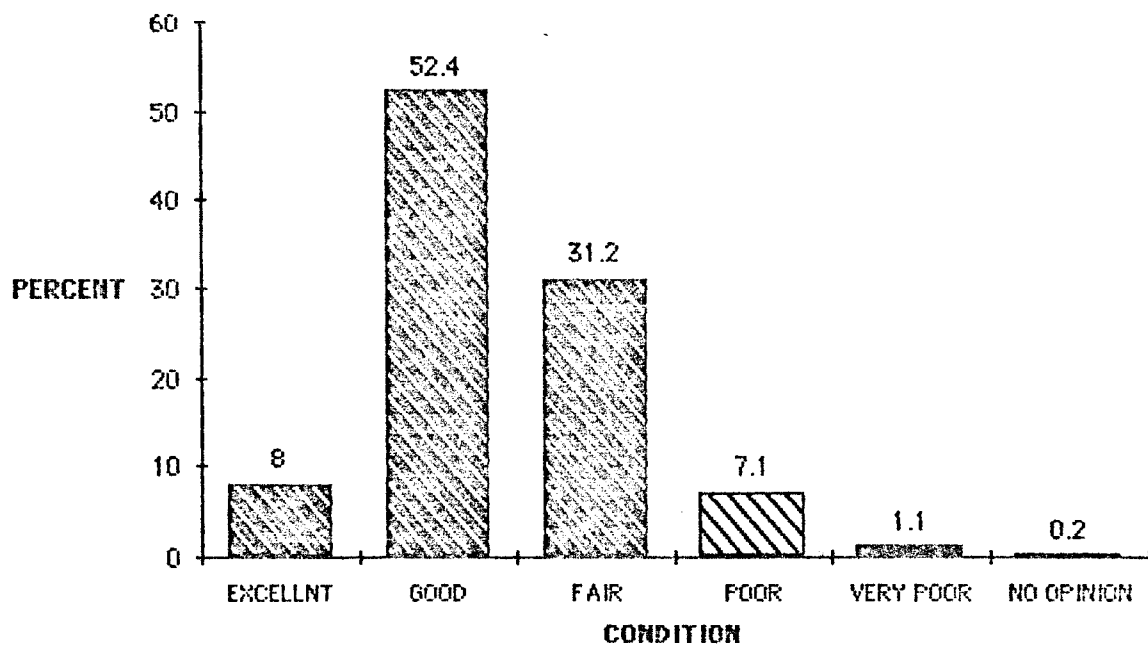
CLASSROOM RESTROOMS



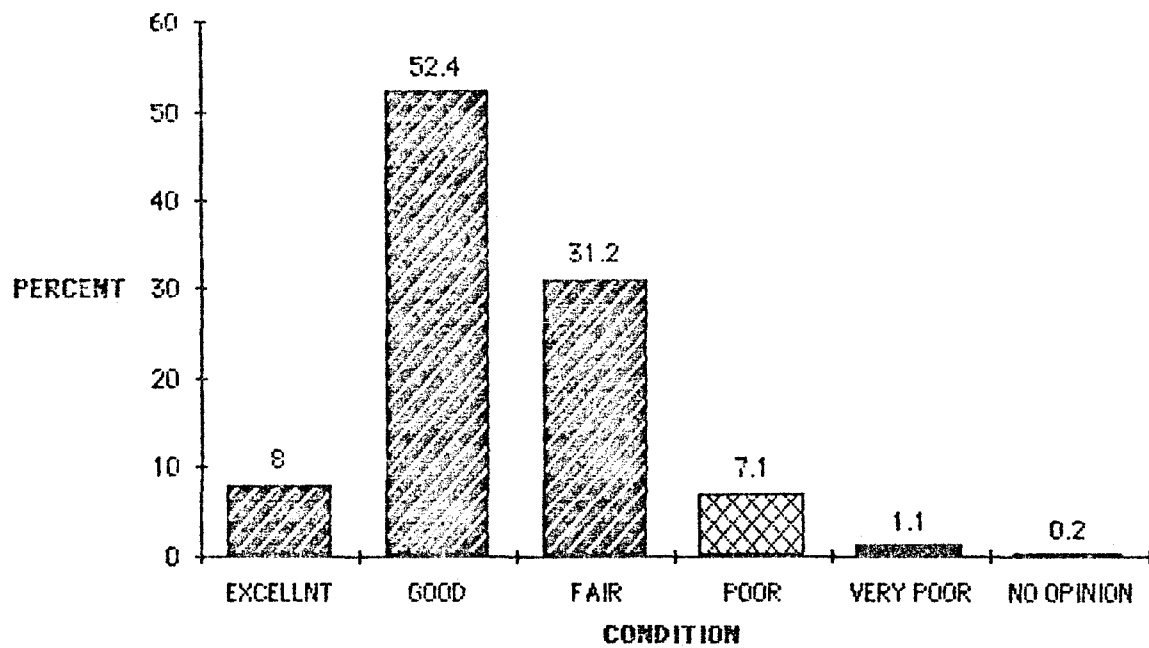
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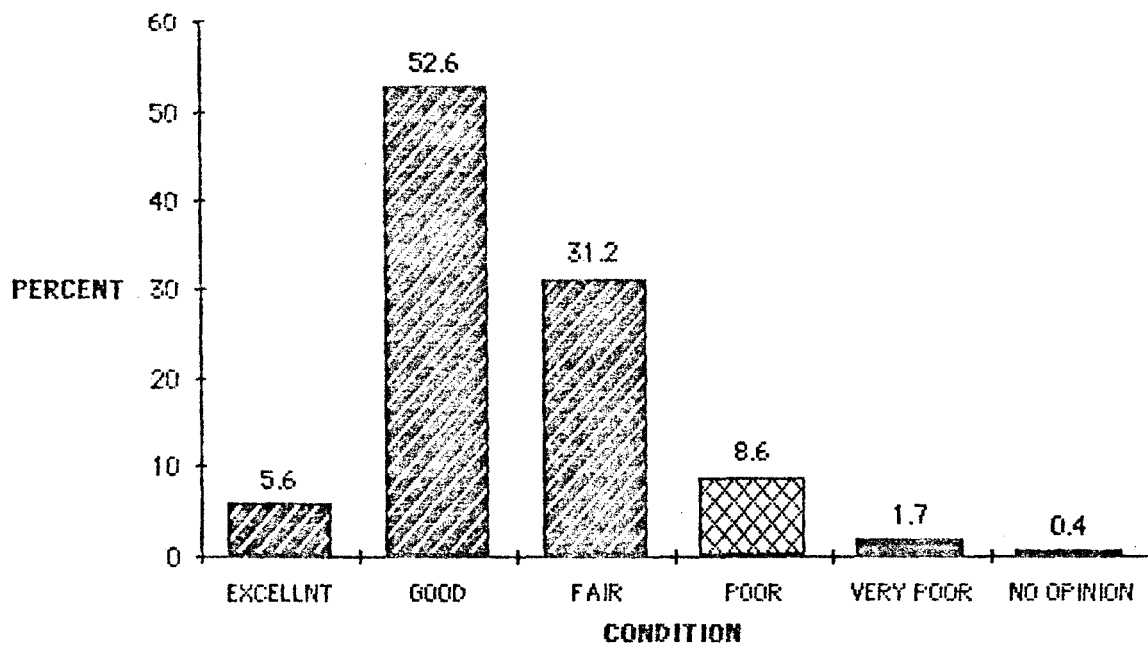
CLASSROOM HEARING/SOUND



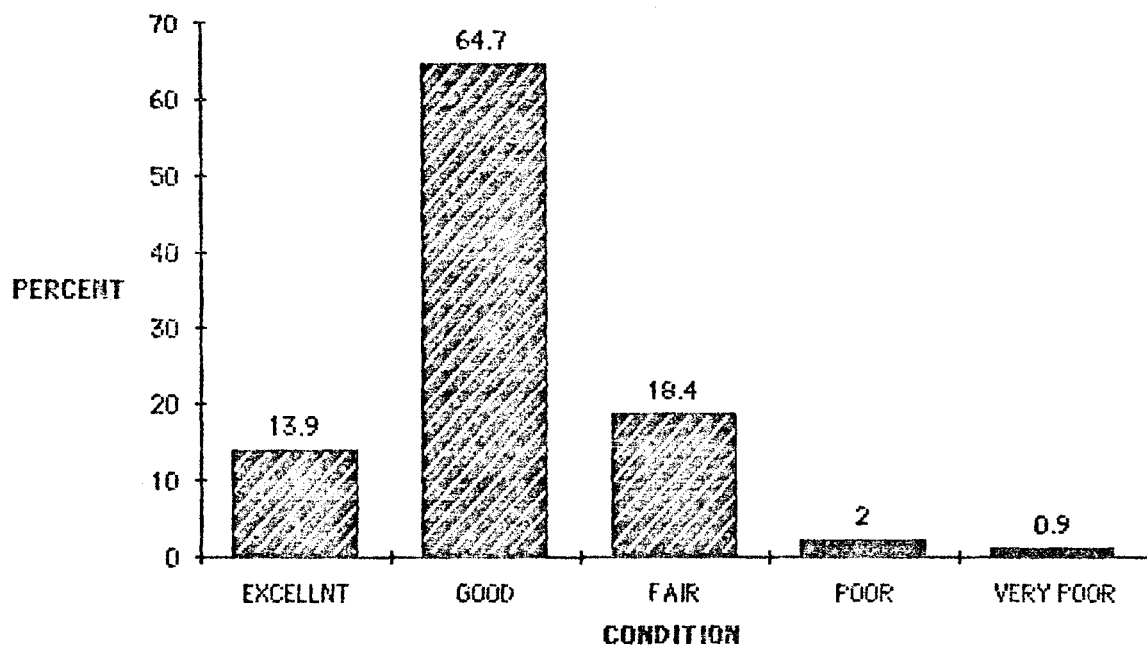
CLASSROOM VISIBILITY



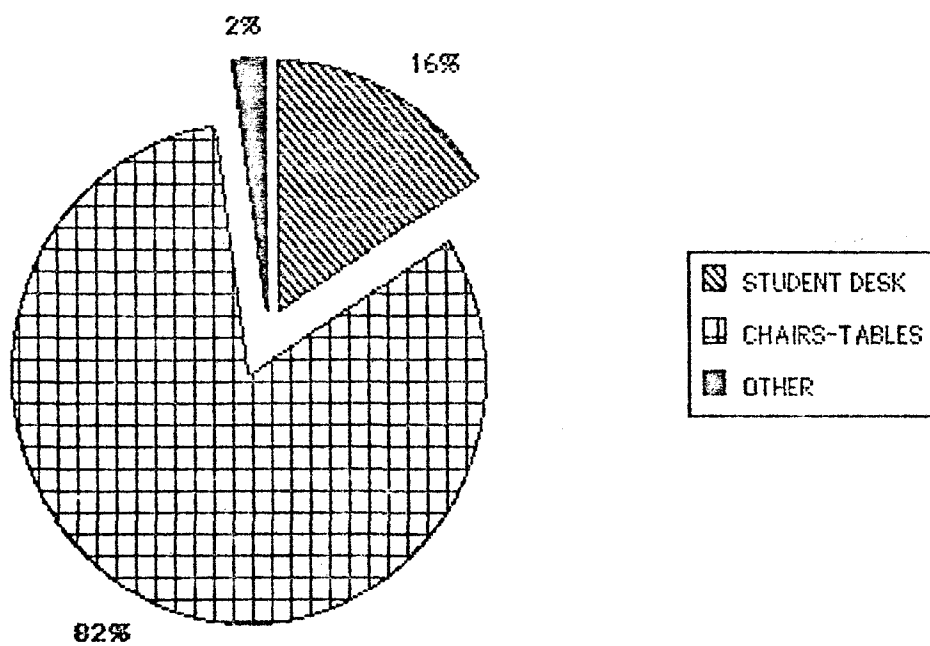
CLASSROOM SIZE



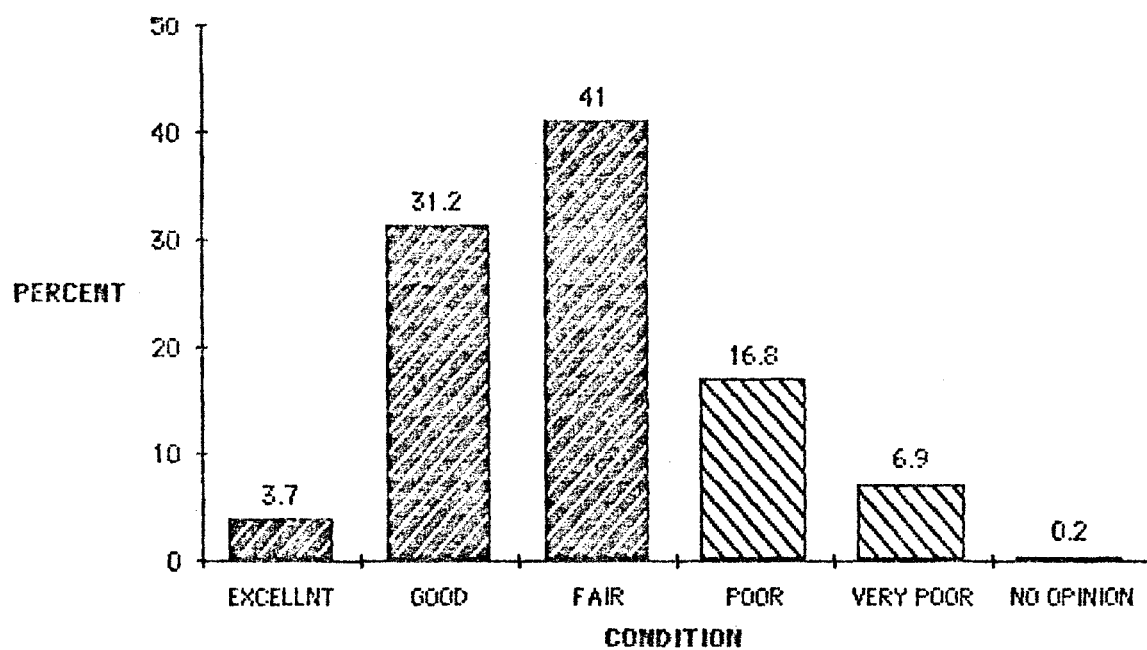
CLASSROOM CLEANLINESS



PREFERRED CLASSROOM FURNITURE



CLASSROOM CONDITION



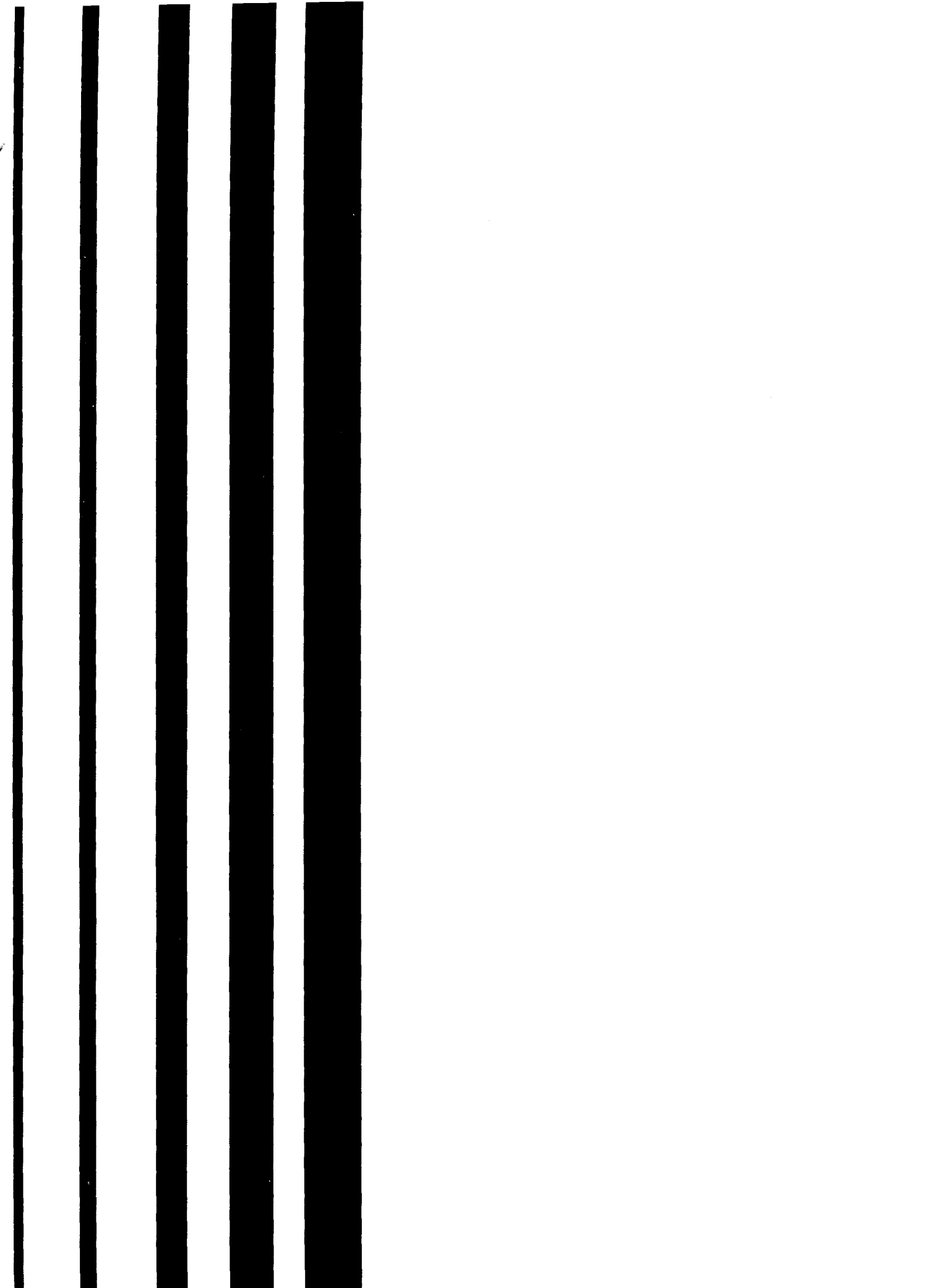


Exhibit #4
1-21-85

WRITTEN TESTIMONY OF
TOM DAWSON, SHERIFF
JEFFERSON COUNTY
re:

NEW MONTANA LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY FACILITY

January 21, 1985

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee. My name is Tom Dawson, Sheriff of Jefferson County. I am pleased to speak in favor of the proposed new Law Enforcement Academy.

The Montana Law Enforcement Academy has, throughout the past years, significantly increased the training available to local law enforcement officers. With the changing nature of law enforcement, this additional training is becoming even more essential in the routine performance of law enforcement duties. Not very long ago, there was little expectation of a well trained law enforcement officer. Excellent training is now the standard of the profession and an expectation of the public. Mr. Greely has, several times prior to this, requested the building of a new facility. Members of the committee, this can no longer be ignored. The problem is critical and must be solved.

The staff of the Montana Law Enforcement Academy have diligently strived to make improved training available to all Montana Law enforcement officers - and have done an excellent job. However, there are severely limited by the poor physical facility. As the demands upon the local law enforcement agencies have become greater and more complex, we have increased our expectations of the Montana Law Enforcement Academy. These increased responsibilities of MLEA have rapidly outstripped the physical capability of the current facility. We simply cannot afford to send our personnel out of state for necessary training; we must depend upon the Montana Law Enforcement Academy. As an administrator of a small law enforcement agency, we depend almost solely upon the Montana Law Enforcement Academy for our training.

The existing facility has a number of problems:

1. There is insufficient classroom space available to adequately schedule training programs.
2. There is no space for special classes such as crime scene investigation, or firearms training. It is essential to have these classes reliably available twelve months per year.
3. The dormitory facilities are totally inadequate in both quality and number and are not conducive to a good learning environment.
4. There is extremely limited space for physical exercise and training.
5. The facility significantly limits the number and type of educational programs which can be offered at one time as well as the number of students.

The facility is widely used by law enforcement personnel and other emergency services providers in Montana. The building of a new physical facility for the Montana Law Enforcement Academy is essential to assure the continued quality and increased number of educational programs made available to Montana peace officers.

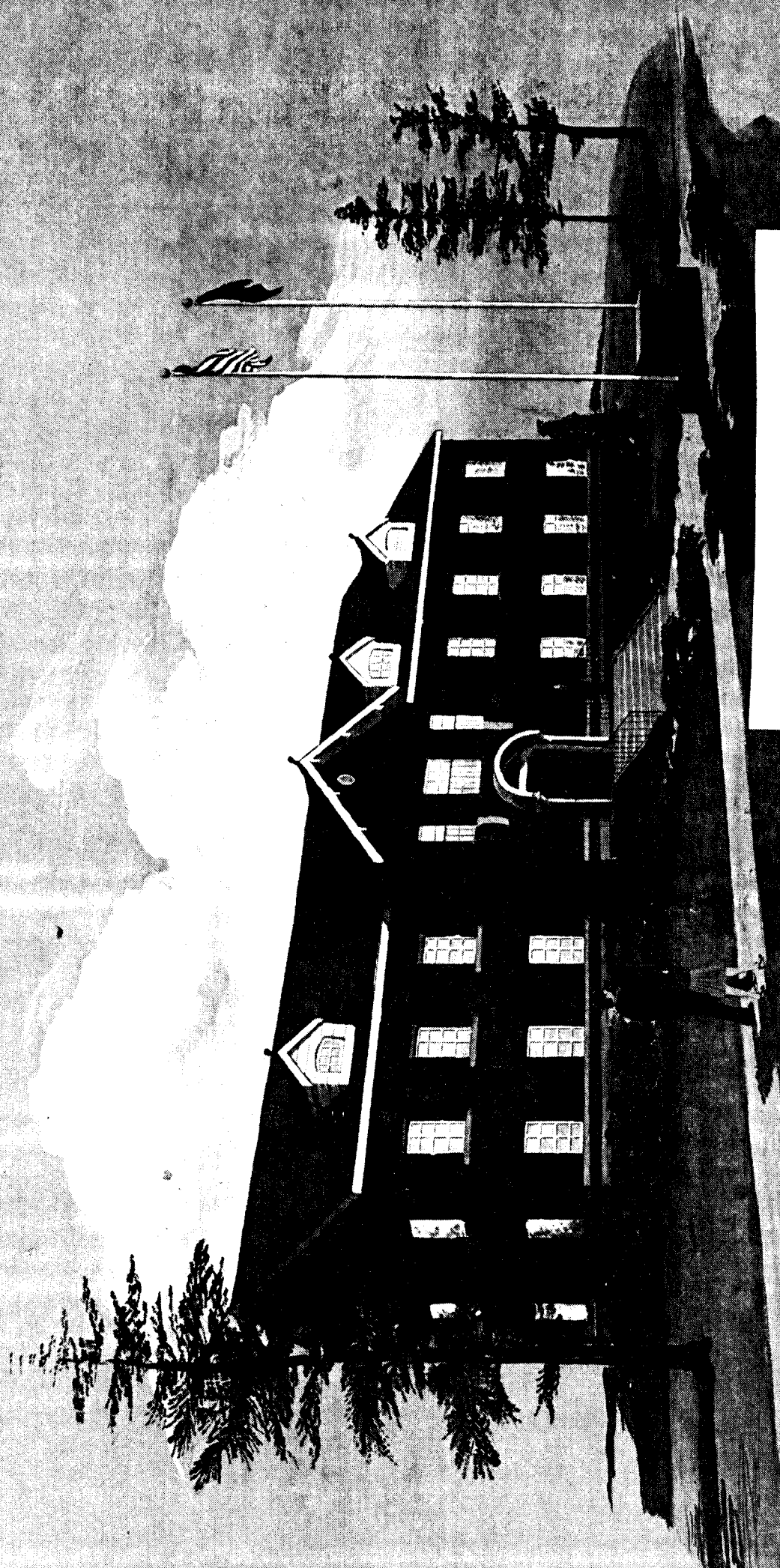
Members of the committee, continued education and training of the peace officer in Montana depends upon your funding of this new facility.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify. I would be pleased to answer any questions you might have.

Exhibit # 5
1-21-85
Opsahl

PROPOSED

MONTANA LAW ENFORCEMENT
ACADEMY



THIS IS TO INFORM YOU OF OUR PROPOSAL THAT THE MONTANA LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY MAKE ITS NEW HOME IN DILLON.

WE UNDERSTAND THAT MSU HAS BEEN PICKED AND PERHAPS PREFERRED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AS WELL AS SOME MEMBERS OF THE ACADEMY. WE ARE NOT ATTEMPTING TO FIGHT THAT WISH, BUT WE ARE OFFERING DILLON AS AN ALTERNATIVE CHOICE IN THE DETERMINATION TO FIND A HOME FOR THE MONTANA LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY.

WE HAVE , FOR SOME TIME, WANTED TO BE CONSIDERED AS THE PREFERRED NEW HOME FOR THE ACADEMY. WE BELIEVE THE IMAGE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT IS VITAL AND WE HAVE ENDEAVORED TO DO WHAT IS NECESSARY TO PROVIDE THE FACILITIES MR. GREELY WANTS FOR THE ACADEMY.

WE ALL KNOW THAT THE 1985 LEGISLATURE IS GOING TO HAVE TO DEAL WITH MANY DEMANDS FOR THE MONEY OF MONTANA'S TAXPAYERS. BUDGETS WILL BE SCRUTINIZED LIKE NEVER BEFORE. IT IS LIKELY THAT THE LEGISLATURE WILL HAVE THE AGONIZING DUTY TO SAY NO TO MR. GREELY'S PROPOSED \$7.5 MILLION BUILDING WHEN THERE ARE ALREADY FACILITIES NOT BEING USED OR FULLY USED IN DILLON.

USING FACILITIES AT WESTERN MONTANA COLLEGE, WE CAN MATCH MR. GREELY'S PROPOSAL FOR AROUND \$1 MILLION.

WE'VE INCLUDED SOME FACTS AND FIGURES HERE SO THAT YOU KNOW WE'RE SINCERE AND THAT WE'VE DONE OUR HOME-WORK. PERHAPS YOU COULD TAKE THE TIME TO REVIEW OUR PRESENTATION AS FOLLOWS.

THANKYOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION.

PROPOSED MONTANA LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY-RELATED FIGURES & FACTS

REFERENCE IS MADE TO FIGURES CREATED BY THE ARCHITECTURAL FIRM OF STAN REIFEL ASSOCIATES FOR THE PROPOSED MUSEUM AND ART CENTER AT THE OLD BARRETT HOSPITAL, A SIMILAR RENOVATION PROJECT...

The old Barrett Hospital was built in 1922 for the community of Dillon, Montana, and is located diagonally across the street from the Western Montana College. The structure has four floors, including the attic, and totals 17,604 square feet of usable space...

*COST ESTIMATES

First Floor	4803 sq ft x \$35 =	\$168,105
Second Floor	4343 sq ft x \$30 =	130,290
Basement	5055 sq ft x \$15 =	75,825
Attic	3403 sq ft x \$10 =	34,030

17,604 sq ft	\$408,250
--------------	-----------

15% Contingency	61,237
	<u>\$469,487</u> = 26.67 sq ft

Landscaping & Sprinkler System	\$ 8,000
-----------------------------------	----------

Asphalt Parking	7,500
	<u>15,500</u>
10% Contingency	<u>1,550</u>
	\$ 17,050

Total Cost	\$486,537
------------	-----------

**CPI Multiple	104.1%
	<u>\$506,485</u>

ADDITIONAL COST PROJECTIONS:

20 Bay indoor automated firing range.....\$240,000est.

Purchase of land for future hospital expansion.. 64,500est.

4-Bay garage for staff cars..... 15,000est.

CONTINGENT PROJECTION:

The Dillon proposal specifies 50 double occupancy rooms at WMC, while the Attorney General has asked for 75 double occupancy rooms. An additional 25 dorm rooms built on the WMC campus would increase the overall Dillon proposal by an estimated \$600,000...

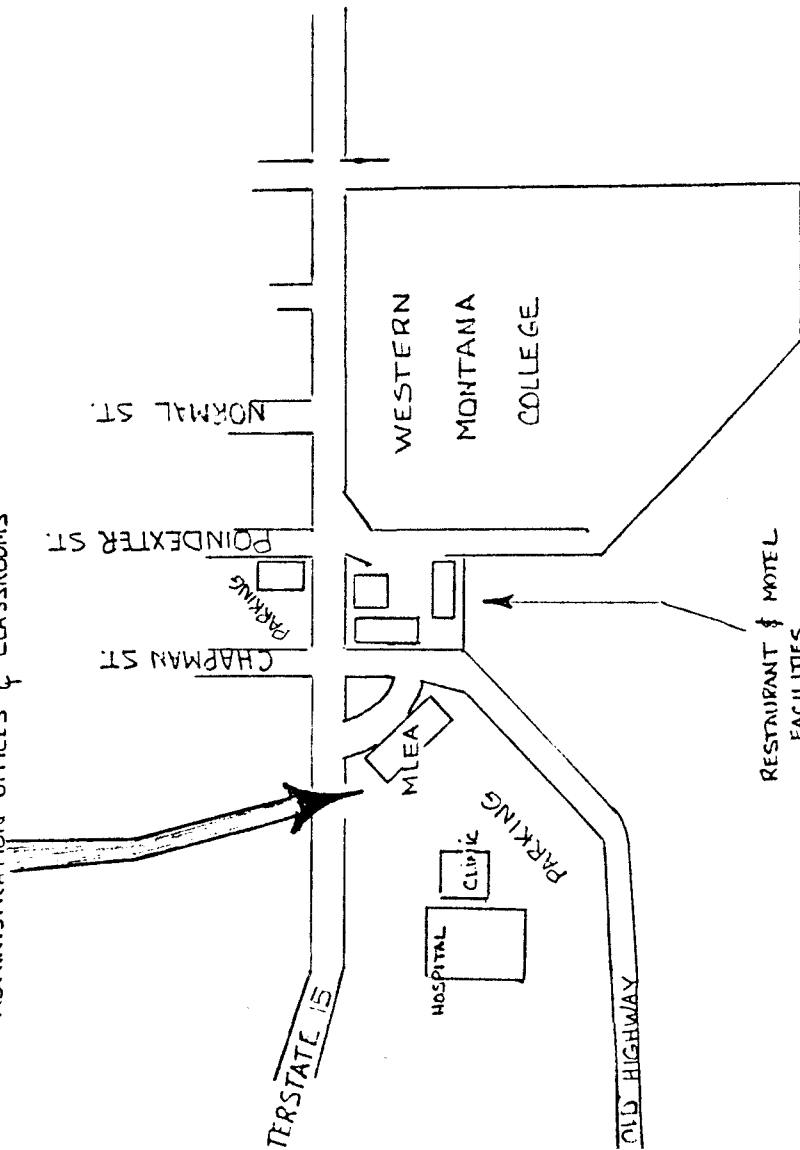
*Proposal involved moving and removing walls, replacement of wiring plumbing, heat/AC, and elevator-very comparable to type of work necessary to conform to MLEA needs.

**Standard Cost/Price Index multiple updating cost increases from November 1983 to November 1984

LOCATION DATA FOR PROPOSED MONTANA LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY

PROPOSED MONTANA LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY

ADMINISTRATION OFFICES & CLASSROOMS



- * PROPOSED FACILITY LOCATED ADJACENT TO WESTERN MONTANA COLLEGE CAMPUS AT DILLON'S SOUTH ENTRANCE
- * RESTAURANT AND MOTEL FACILITIES CLOSE BY FOR USE BY OFFICIALS AND VISITING LECTURERS
- * HANDY LOCATION LESS THAN 1/2 MILE FROM I-15 INTERCHANGE IN ONE OF THE MOST MAJESTIC BUILDINGS IN DILLON
- * YEAR AROUND AIRPORT WITHIN 5 MILES

MONTANA LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY
COMPARITIVE PROPOSAL-BOZEMAN/DILLON

PROPOSED

BOZEMAN

DILLON

ADMINISTRATION

Lobby and Entry

Receptionist

Administrative Offices, 3 units

Faculty Offices, 8 units

Central Secretarial Area

Duplicating

Staff Conference Room

Staff Lounge

Staff Toilets

TOTAL AREA PROPOSED FOR

ADMINISTRATION

5,105 sq ft

4,964 sq ft

EDUCATION

50-Student Classrooms, 2 units

(Tiered)

(Standard)

64-Student Classroom

(w/A.V.)

(A.V. available)

30-Student Classroom

Projection Room

Seminar Room

Crime Scene Lab

Storage

Film Room

Print Room

Library

Toilets

TOTAL AREA PROPOSED FOR

EDUCATION

7,800 sq ft

7,800 + sq ft

TRAINING

Multipurpose Gymnasium

Equipment Storage

Kitchen

Weight Room

Mens' Locker Room

Womens' Locker Room

Staff Locker Room

Physical Education Office

Firing Range

TOTAL AREA PROPOSED FOR

TRAINING

14,170 sq ft

14,170+ sq ft

DORMITORY

Double Occupancy Rooms*

75 units

50 units

TV Room

Game Room

Telephone Facilities

Resident Storage

Typing Room

Student Laundry

Housekeeping

Linen Storage & Distribution

TOTAL AREA PROPOSED FOR

DORMITORY

25,710 sq ft

18,500+ sq ft

PROPOSED

BOZEMAN

DILLON

SUPPORT AREAS

Receiving/Loading Dock

Ammunition Bunker

Emergency Generator

General Storage

TOTAL AREA PROPOSED FOR

SUPPORT AREAS

1,680 sq ft

1,680+ sq ft

SITE DEVELOPMENT

Parking-20 Visitor Spaces

Available

20 Staff Spaces

Available

100 Student Spaces

Available

Loading and Service Area

Available

Areas for picnics, outdoor
recreation, and general
outdoor use

Available

*Additional 25 double occupancy dormitory rooms would
have to be constructed in Dillon proposal at an
estimated cost of \$1,035,000

1-21-85

DofC

TESTIMONY GIVEN BY KEITH L. COLBO FOR CENTENNIAL CENTER

Hearing is scheduled to begin at about 8:30 a.m., January 21st, in Room 420.

The hearing is before the Joint Long-Range Planning Subcommittee of House Appropriations and Senate Finance & Claims.

- I. Centennial Center has been proposed by the Governor in the State of the State. It is not a floor plan. We have a generous commitment from the private sector to begin the design & planning for this building. The \$25,000 we are requesting is for planning only. At this point we don't know what the final cost of construction would be. State appropriations of \$25,000 would match Burlington Northern's commitment of \$100,000.
- II. There are several initial concepts for the use of this building.
 - A. Showcase for Montana products
 - B. Visitor Information Center for both Out-of-State and Montana visitors with close location and proximity to Capitol, Historical Society, Tour Train and Dept. of Fish, Wildlife & Parks.
 - C. Attractive conference & meeting facilities for visiting business and trade delegations (Taiwanese "Buy American" trade mission, last year bought \$14 million of Montana grain)
 - D. These facilities could also be used as a training facility for legislative hearings.
 - E. Could provide office space for some state offices.
 - F. This would be a major Centennial project with lasting significance. Something all of us as Montanans can be proud of.

TESTIMONY OF:

[Mr. John N. Etchart, Vice President
[Burlington Northern Inc.
[36 N. Last Chance Gulch, 200
[Helena, MT 59601

BEFORE THE:

[Joint Long-Range Planning Subcommittee
[of the House Appropriations and
[Senate Finance and Claims Committees

[8:30 a.m. -- January 21, 1985
[Room 420 - Capitol
[Helena, Montana

My name is John Etchart and I represent Burlington Northern Inc. and its operating subsidiaries here in Montana -- Plum Creek Timber Company, Inc., Meridian Minerals, Burlington Northern Railroad, Milestone Petroleum and Glacier Park Company -- as Vice President for Government Relations and Public Affairs.

My company's interest in this project can be briefly explained as follows:

- a) In the first place, we think this is a good idea. In our opinion, a showcase for Montana products and an attractive place for Montanan's to do business with out-of-state buyers and with foreign trade delegations is an important step in the right direction for Montana business. We see this project as having the potential to make a real contribution to this state's economic vitality and we all gain in that setting.
- b) Montana and BN have a common heritage and a common future. We're interested in a functional commemorative for the Centennial which will be a reflection of our past involvement in Montana and our future commitment to Montana.
- c) We like the idea of private/public cooperation for Montana business. We make this \$100,000 grant to promote the spirit of cooperation which Governor Schwinden points to as essential for Montana's second century. We think this sort of cooperation will accrue to the benefit of Montana and to the benefit of private business in Montana such as Burlington Northern.

- d) This fits with our policy of returning a portion of our earnings to the communities where we do business as is done by the Burlington Northern Foundation which makes very substantial contributions to good causes in 30 states.

Exhibit #7
1-21-85
Fitzgerald

10TH ANNIVERSARY MEETING

MONTANA INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

"MONTANA'S FUTURE
IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY"

By:

Mike Fitzgerald
President & Managing Director
Montana International Trade Commission
Suite 612 - Power Building
Helena, Montana 59601

Thursday, November 8, 1984
Helena, Montana

"As our case is new, so must we think and act anew. We must disenthral ourselves."

Abraham Lincoln.

The MITC was created in October 1974 by a handfull of people in Montana in business and government who wanted to try some new approaches to economic development, to create an organization that would operate outside of the mainstream, try new experiments, be willing to take risks, both economic and political and propose new initiatives.

- Over the past decade we have worked to expand our energy and mineral resource, timber and agricultural based economy, to increase manufacturing and processing, to expand domestic and international markets and to increase tourism, particularly international tourism.
- Since our beginning in October 1974, we have initiated dozens of projects. Some successful, some not, many partly successful. From all of these projects we have learned what will and will not work in Montana.
- All our projects, time and financial resources have been used to try and improve Montana's economy - to expand business and employment, improve personal and per capita income and to diversify the state's economic base.
- We have concentrated our domestic activities in Montana to help solve economic problems in transportation, energy, financing, marketing and government regulations which tend, in too many cases to confound development.
- Our international activities are to increase export markets for Montana products, commodities, resources and commercial services and to attract foreign investment to Montana and generally to raise Montana's visibility in the nation and the world.
- Since 1974, we have built a global network of business contacts including trading companies, banks, government officials, consultants and entrepreneurs.
- From the start we have continually worked on a theme of cooperation of the idea of a partnership between the public and private sectors to create a new economic development strategy for Montana. We have worked to build a new "spirit of cooperation" and consensus on the major economic issues in Montana.

Our Premise:

- Most Montanans want the economy to grow.
- Most Montanans care deeply about environmental issues.
- Old style industrial development won't work here.
- We can do it different and better.

Economic development requires open and candid discussion and informed debate of development issues and a consensus to move forward.

To develop a public/private partnership for improving Montana's economy we initiated the Montana Economic Development Project which was co-chaired by Governor Schwinden and Ian Davidson, Chairman of D.A. Davidson & Co. The project brought together many of the smartest, most dedicated Montanans in state government, business and the universities. The purpose of this project was to objectively analyze Montana's economic assets and liabilities and develop a new strategy that minimized the liabilities and maximized our assets.

The project became one of the most controversial ever in Montana. But, when the debates and publicity ended and final recommendations were approved Montana had in place for the first time in this state's history the basis for a new economic development strategy with the support and leadership of state government, business and the universities committed to its legislative passage and implementation.

- The recommendations from the MEDP provided the basis for the Build Montana Program which is non-partisan, created and supported by democrats and republicans, business, government, universities and hundreds of Montana citizens who directly served on advisory committees and helped lobby the Build Montana Program through the 1983 legislature.

"The history of mankind is strewn with habits, creeds and dogmas that were essential to one age and disastrous to another."

James Reston
New York Times

What we learned:

Summary of MEDP - Montana's Past And Present Economic Performance.

- Montana's economy is less diversified than most of our neighboring states.
- Economic growth in Montana has lagged behind most of our neighboring states.
- Montana has not maintained the national average in per capita income. Most neighboring states have done better than the national average.
- Employment growth (new job creation) has been slower in Montana than in most neighboring states.
- Agriculture is in decline and agricultural processing, which would create new domestic markets, is nearly non-existent in Montana. Agricultural income per capita was less than \$5,000 last year.
- The timber and copper industries may be in permanent decline in Montana even with a national and worldwide economic recovery. BBER estimates 3000 more jobs may be lost in the timber industry by the year 2000.
- Small scale manufacturing is comparatively undeveloped in the state, however, there are some strong companies. This area seems to be one of Montana's best growth potentials.
- Tourism is an important primary industry in Montana in terms of jobs as well as revenues to local businesses. Montana does not have a national or international identity for destination tourism. We need to promote Montana for tourism which is projected to be the largest industry worldwide by the year 2000.
- Montana is the most remote state in the continental U.S. Every other state is at least 500 miles closer to a major population center.
- Transportation (road, rail and air) is one of Montana's most severe and pervasive economic problems, second only to unemployment.

- Montana's production taxes are among the highest in the region.
- The majority of business people interviewed in and outside of Montana viewed Montana as having a negative business climate. This has improved substantially since we did the interviews in 1982.
- Over 90% of Montanans interviewed in the July, 1982 Montana Poll support at least moderate economic growth over the next 5 years. This has been reconfirmed in three subsequent polls.
- While there seems to be adequate loan capital in Montana, we have a very limited equity capital base and no venture capital, which is the life blood of new business, particularly small businesses.
- Montana has an excess of water which if we don't develop plans to use we will probably lose.
- Montana's electrical rates are among the lowest in the nation and likely to remain so over the next 10-20 years.
- Montana has a valuable untapped resource in our University System that must be brought to the forefront to assist the state's economic development.
- States which are doing well economically, without exception, have strong state supported economic development programs.
- States which are the leaders in new technology development and new employment growth have linked together state government, University R&D and business and substantially funded new product R&D. We found no exceptions to this.
- 7000 primary jobs have been permanently lost in Montana since January, 1980. Probably 12,000 secondary jobs.
- Montana's primary job base is about 110,000 and it appears that Montana will require at least 23,000 new primary jobs by the year 2000 to reduce unemployment to 5% and support internal growth at .6%.
- Nationally the average manufacturing job requires a \$40,000 investment. We must create 1300 new primary jobs each year between now and the year 2000. That is a substantial challenge for all of us.
- Union membership decreased nearly 20% in Montana from 1982-1983. Only one other state lost as much.

- The energy boom predicted in the 1970's has not and will not materialize in Montana. Coal development reached a peak of about 33 million tons in Montana in 1981. Coal production declined 16% last year to 28.9 million tons.
- Last year Montana coal producers mined 28 million tons of coal and the state collected about \$80 million in severance taxes.
- Last year Wyoming mined about 112 million tons of coal and collected over \$150 million in taxes.
- Coal taxes now provide over 19^{45%}% of the state budget. Coal taxes provide funds for education, libraries, parks, the arts, renewable resource and alternative energy development, land-use planning, conservation districts, water development and highway construction.
- It's not accurate to just blame the 30% severance tax for Montana's low production, although it is a contributing factor.
- Electricity demands have declined from 7% per year through the 60's and 70's to about 2% now.
- Over 100 power plants planned for construction in the 80's have been abandoned.
- China, Poland, South Africa, Columbia & Australia are all competing for the same overseas market as U.S. producers. Some even in the U.S. While Montana and Wyoming rail transportation rates for coal to the same market are about equal, Montana's rates are higher to other areas due to the further distance.
- In 1982 we initiated a new coal development strategy to save Montana's coal industry. Our proposed strategy includes:
 - lower severance taxes
 - lower transportation costs (incremental rate decreases for increased volume)
 - increased heating value - coal beneficiation (will lessen the delivered cost per million BTUs)
 - lower production costs
- Montana is 38th per capita income - 16% below the national average.
- We are 49th in manufacturing exports.
- We have a unitary tax which is troublesome to foreign investors. Many Japanese companies will not consider investing in a unitary tax state. That is the position of the Keidanren, Japan's official business organization.

- Montana has some of the strongest environmental preservation and project permitting laws in the U.S. which in many cases, make it tougher and more costly to develop timber, energy, mineral resource and tourism development projects in Montana. These laws and regulations must be continually reviewed and streamlined as much as possible.
- This list is the "unfinished agenda" which we intend to address in 1983 and beyond.
- We have got to figure out a way to expand agricultural processing and marketing and do resource development smoothly in Montana. These are the base of our economy - if we can't make these areas grow profitably, secondary business, particularly small businesses, cannot flourish here.

What has resulted...

- The message of the MEDP was that to improve the state's economy we must move forward on several fronts simultaneously including: expanding our primary industries, particularly increasing processing and manufacturing; assisting small businesses with financing and marketing, promoting tourism, commercializing universities R&D and improving all modes of transportation.
- Montana went from having no real economic development program in 1980 to what I believe are the beginnings of the most progressive economic development strategy of any western state.
- The new economic development programs will be explained this afternoon, so I'm only going to mention them now.
 - Economic Reporting and Forecasting (BBER, U of M)
 - Management Assistance (Commerce Dept. & MSU)
 - Labor Training (Labor Dept.)
 - Community Development (Commerce Dept.)
 - Tourism (Commerce Dept.)
 - Trade Promotion (Commerce Dept.)
 - Highway Development
 - \$200 million in new finance capacity (Board of Investments; MEDB; Montana Development Corp.)
 - Montana Technology Development Institute (Proposed - \$60 million for 10 years.)
- Other results of Montana's new public private partnership include the Mansfield Foundation and Center For Pacific Affairs, the 49th Parallel Institute, The Center for Business and Management at MSU, the Montana Coal Forum at Montana Tech, The Advisory Council On Science & Technology, The Montana Development Corporation, The MEDB and The Montana Ambassadors.

Montana is in good shape to intelligently and reasonably respond to our problems and take initiatives to seize opportunities.

Montana is a vast potential, mostly untapped. Our economic assets are considerable.

- Montana is annually third or fourth in the nation in wheat and barley production.

Sixth in timber and wood products.

Sixth in honey.

Eighth in cattle.

Sixth in lamb and wool.

- Montana has a significant amount of the nation's mineral reserves of copper, iron ore, chromium, phosphate platinum, palladium, bentonite, antimony, vermiculite, talc, lime, gypsum, barite, tungsten, lead, gold, silver, gems, other basic and strategic minerals. (The most diverse reserve in the Rocky Mountains.)
- Montana has valuable reserves of oil and natural gas. (Many believe the Overthrust Belt in Montana may have recoverable reserves larger than Saudi Arabia, now the largest oil field in the world.)
- Montana has about 8% of the world's recoverable coal reserves. (75 billion tons sub-bituminous and lignite.)
- Montana's electric utility rates are among the lowest in the nation and will remain comparatively so over the next 20 years...even if Colstrip 3 rate request is included.
- Montana has a large renewable water supply (over 40 million acre feet outflow annually) which, if managed properly, is a tremendous economic and recreational asset.
- Montana has vast expanses of mostly undeveloped land. (147,000 square miles - the 4th largest state, about the size of the Japan Archipelago.)
- Montana's labor productivity is among the top 30% in the nation and received very good ratings by Montana businesses in the MEDP Poll.

- Montana has an expanding manufacturing base with a core of technology based industries which are the fastest growing sector.
- Montana's primary, secondary, vocational and higher educational systems are among the best in the nation. (Montana students consistently score among the top 10 on SAT Tests and Montana has the highest exposure of students to computers in the nation, according to OPI.)
- We have competitive advantages in university and commercial R&D in agriculture, forestry, minerals and mining technology, energy, materials research and applied genetics.
- Tourism, which is projected to be the largest industry worldwide by the year 2000, has hopeful implications for Montana and this region. (Tourism is now one of Montana's most important industries providing jobs and entrepreneurial opportunities. It will likely be our best growth industry over the next 20 years.)
- Montana's State Government is one of four states in the U.S. that has not raised taxes in the past two years and has a budget surplus as of June 30, of \$57 million projected to be \$25-\$30 million by June 30, 1985.
- Montana's State Government has excellent bond ratings by the major houses - Moody's rates Montana AA1 and Standard and Poore's rates Montana AA.
- Montana's small population allows access to each other to discuss and resolve our differences...if we are willing to do so.

Montana Business Climate Compared To The U.S.:

- Alexander Grant rated Montana 33rd in 1978; 20th in 1983
- Inc. Magazine rated Montana 28th in 1980; 14th in 1983
- Montana is rated by Alexander Grant as #3 nationally for low energy prices.
- Alexander Grant has rated Montana #1 for the past two years for the ability of the state and local governments to match expenditures with revenues.
- PSC decision on Colstrip, unless modified, will severely harm our economy and may erase many gains.

"People who develop the habit of thinking of themselves as world citizens are fulfilling the first requirement of sanity in our time."

Norman Cousins
Former Editor
Saturday Review

Global trends that may benefit Montana:

- The Pacific Basin is the fastest growing area in the world.
- 9 of the 12 fastest growing economies in the world over the last 10 years are in the Basin, most in Asia: Japan, Taiwan, S. Korea, Hong Kong and Singapore.
- Over half of the world's population live in the countries that border the Pacific Basin.
- The U.S. Census estimates the work force in the industrialized countries will increase only 10% by the year 2000. Asia and the Pacific Basin will increase 55%.
- Beginning in the 80's American trade with the Pacific has exceeded our Atlantic trade - 1973/\$30 billion, 1984/\$60 billion. Today Asia is our fastest growing market, one-third of all U.S. trade is with Asian countries. 60%-70% of Montana's wheat is sold to Pacific countries annually. 35% to Japan, our largest trading partner after Canada.
- Montana's trade flows are towards the Northwest and Asia. Ten million people live in the corridor from Portland to Vancouver, B.C. In order to increase agricultural production and exports as well as markets for our other products, commodities and resources in Montana, we must expand Pacific Basin markets and attract Pacific Basin investors. I believe that the future growth and diversity of Montana's economy is tied to the growth of the Pacific Basin. Ambassador Mansfield has often reminded us that..."This is the Century of the Pacific...in the Pacific is where our future lies."
- This year the U.S. trade deficit may be \$130 billion. The U.S. had no significant trade deficits prior to 1973.
- Over the past 15 years the economy has become planetary, complex and sensitive to economic and political issues. Trade is no longer strictly opportunistic, one shot and short term.
- In the new world economy the keys are long term relationships that endure, long term mutually beneficial trade and investment agreements, exchanges of transnational leverage and cooperation among trading and banking houses and strategic positioning for resources worldwide.

"Ideas do come to life.
Possibilities do become realities.
Dreams do come true.
It is up to us."
Ambassador Mansfield

Herein lies Montana's opportunity...

- This decade we intend to diversify Montana's economy, to increase processing of our agricultural and livestock industries, to increase manufacturing in our timber industry, more mineral and energy processing, as well as develop a variety of technology based industries. We want to export coal to national and international markets and to expand our tourism industry, particularly to develop tourism destination resorts in Montana.
- Montana has world scale agricultural, timber, mineral, energy and water resources. We have a small, well educated and hard working population. We don't have as severe of problems as many other states and countries in terms of a crumbling infrastructure, high crime rates, escalating welfare dependents nor the threats of increased taxes to deal with these problems.
- One of the ways we are working to develop our economy is by forging relationships with trading companies in the Pacific Basin because Montana's economic growth is directly tied to the growth of the Pacific Basin.
- We are working to develop long term relationships for Montana companies, trading upon our vast resource base and high quality living environment and accessing their worldwide information gathering, marketing, financing, organizational and communication capacity that would take Montana a generation, if ever, to develop on our own. (Mitsui and Mitsubishi who have recently joined the MITC are two of the largest trading companies in the world. Their 1983 sales were @ \$60-70 billion each.)
- The world has changed drastically since 1970. The concerns of the 60's and 70's with the moral issues of the Vietnam War, civil rights, and Watergate have given way to worries about energy, inflation, taxes, the deficit, balance of payments, terrorism, defense and...survival.

- The economy has become global and interdependent. The anchovy catch off Peru; Russian wheat purchases; a drought in Sub-Sahara all effect Montana farmers; Australian beef imports to the U.S. and Japan directly effect Montana ranchers. Canadian energy policy directly effects Montana's economy; Canadian subsidization of their timber industry directly harms the Montana timber companies ability to compete for traditional mid-west U.S. markets, U.S. Tariffs on China's textile imports results in China decreasing U.S. wheat imports which directly effects Montana's farmers; a coup in Chile directly effected the decline of employment in Butte's copper industry and employment in Great Falls and so goes the world...
- The world economy is going through a restructuring. Technology - new materials R&D, bio-genetics, computers, electronics are the tools of rapid economic, political and social change.
- Scientific knowledge now doubles every 5 years - 90% of all the scientists who have ever lived are at work now. Rapid change is the only constant.
- World competition, production, quality, flexibility and least cost are the keys to economic survival and prosperity.
- The technology revolution sweeping the industrialized countries will change our economy and society as profoundly as the industrial revolution changed us from an agrarian culture. The effects of this restructuring we are only beginning to perceive in Montana but one thing is clear - any industry, old or new, that does not utilize the best technology available will not likely survive the decade.

There are many problems that must be solved in Montana in order to take advantage of these opportunities but we must not forget that the future is not predetermined. It will be what we make...or allow it to become by our inaction. We are committed to action...to creating a new vision for Montana and achieving it. We have new financing, marketing and tourism programs. By the end of the 1985 legislature we will likely have a very good technology R&D program focused on improving our primary industry. If we can expend the same amount of human energy, financial resources and public participation this decade on expanding and improving the state's economy as we spent the last decade debating development issues, I believe our successes will pleasantly surprise us.

Thank you.

Exhibit #8
1-21-85

Export Statistics (by state) & Inferences

Montana Ranking in US Manufactured Exports by State (direct exports)

In US: 49th of 50
In Western US: 12th of 13*
In Rocky Mtns: 6th of 7**

Montana Ranking in US Export-Related Manufactures and Employment by State (direct and indirect exports)

In US: 49th of 50
Western US:* 9th of 13
Rocky Mtns:** 5th of 7

Montana Ranking in US Agricultural Exports by State

In US: 26th of 50
Western US:* 4th of 13
Rocky Mtns.** 2nd of 7

Montana Ranking in US Agricultural Exports As a Percent of Farm Sales FY 1982

In US: 4th of 50
Western US:* 1st of 13
Rocky Mtns:** 1st of 7

*Western states include: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Wyoming, and Washington.

**Rocky Mountain states include: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.

Comparative Rankings of US Agricultural Export Statistics on
Selected States (Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming,
Idaho, Washington, and Oregon)

Overall Ranking of Selected States in US Agricultural Exports

North Dakota	10th of 50	
Washington	14th of 50	
South Dakota	20th of 50	
Montana	26th of 50	Montana Ranks 4th of 7
Idaho	27th of 50	
Oregon	29th of 50	
Wyoming	37th of 50	

Percent of Increase in Agricultural Exports: 1977 - 1982

North Dakota	149%	
Washington	129%	
South Dakota	212%	
Montana	74%	Montana ranks 7th of 7
Idaho	110%	
Oregon	132%	
Wyoming	154%	

Agricultural Exports as a Percent of Farm Sales: FY 1982

North Dakota	50.7%	
Washington	33.0%	
South Dakota	23.8%	
Montana	37.9%	Montana ranks 2nd of 7
Idaho	24.6%	
Oregon	24.1%	
Wyoming	15.8%	

Since Montana ranks high in the percent of exports as a percent of farm sales it is interesting to note that among neighboring states Montana is the only state with less than 100% increase from 1977 to 1982. This could mean loss of ranking if the efforts to increase exports do not increase and bear fruit in the near future.



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(406) 538-9805

Testimony by
Yvonne B. Snider

I am speaking in support of the allocation of \$25,000 for planning the Montana Centennial Center.

I am the President of Montana Ranch Beef, Inc., a small corporation that processes and markets canned beef products. Our company was founded in 1978 due to our conviction that new markets must be found for beef products in order to improve the future prospects for the beef industry. We were also committed to the belief that Montana's agriculture products and other raw materials should be processed and finished in Montana rather than shipping them out of state, only to buy them back as finished products, which provides jobs, profits and taxes for other states but does little for Montana's economy.

Today, seven years later, we are still dedicated to those same goals but now, the prospects for achieving them are improving because the attitudes in this state have changed. That change has encouraged more and more small food processors and manufacturers to emerge, and therefore, more retail and mail order outlets have appeared to market these products.

It's easy to overlook the benefit of these small basic industries to our economy as they are insignificant compared to the proceeds our state receives from oil, and coal or the more glamorous and profitable high tech industries. ^{that are beginning to dwindle} Our small companies can promise the state no quick return, no massive profits for our stockholders, no huge labor force or corporate income taxes. The very small food processors and manufacturers presently have very little visible impact on the state's economy, but their growth is steady, their potential is great and they offer hope for the future, as many of them will still be around when some of the larger industries have come and gone.

Our company, along with many others I'm sure, are already benefitting from the Buy Montana campaign. Even though our company was forced to curtail our advertising and promotional efforts last year, our sales



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started to increase about the same time the Buy Montana campaign began and our Christmas sales were up from last year. The advertising, the promotions, and the labels have increased the awareness ^{of} Montana made products, ^{have} ~~has~~ given Montanans pride in our high quality products, and ^{have} ~~has~~ encouraged them to buy them, use them, and send them out of state.

The eventual goal for all of these companies, I'm sure, like ours, ^{the logical next step} is to develop markets for our products outside Montana, in the more lucrative Metropolitan areas, or even in overseas export markets. But the chances for any of these companies to do that with great success, considering our limited financial resources, by ourselves, is very slim due to the exorbitant costs of market development. But in a cooperative effort, coordinated by the Dept. of Commerce, market expansion becomes a probability. Any amount of effort or money that our state government expends to help with this market development will increase the chances of success for our small basic industries and will increase the eventual benefits to Montana.

The proposed Montana Centennial Center can become a center for market development activities, not only to introduce our Montana products to the many tourists who would visit it annually, but also as a showcase to introduce foreign buyers to the variety of our products. The proposal for this Center is especially appealing because it gives us the opportunity to combine the investment and efforts of private industry with those of state government for the future benefit of the state, at very minimal expense to our taxpayers.

I strongly support the concept of the Montana Centennial Center and urge your support by allocating the \$25,000 as proposed.

Thankyou for giving me this time and for your consideration of this project.

LONG RANGE BUILDING PROGRAM - CENTENNIAL CENTER

Testimony presented by Don Hyyppa, Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks

January 21, 1985

Mr. Chairman, the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks supports the appropriation of funding to study and plan for the installation of a Centennial Center to be located on the Capitol campus near the corner of Sixth and Roberts Streets.

In addition to being a focal point for promoting Montana's products and industry, the Center will provide this agency with an opportunity to pursue a concept that we have had in mind for some time. That is, to establish expanded exhibit space devoted to the promotion of the Fish, Wildlife and Parks resources with which Montana is richly endowed and to provide adequate public meeting space.

Based upon our experience with our present small lobby, we know that wildlife and nature theme exhibits would be popular and would be seen by a great number of people. For example, in 1984, we served over 6,600 persons at our information desk. This did not include people who simply came in to look around or people who had business to conduct with staff personnel. Additionally, even our limited exhibits are popular enough to be recommended by the Helena Tour Train guides.

These exhibits presently are limited to a few bird mounts, big game head mounts, and four full body mounts of big horn sheep, timber wolf, mountain goat, and grizzly bear. Finally, there is a small Parks display and a Fish of Montana Exhibit. People obviously enjoy them, bring friends to see them, and school groups visit them, even though they are few in number, not adequately explained, or displayed to their best advantage. The potential of doing the job right is illustrated by the present visitation at the Historical Society Museum which is over 100,000 annually.

The Department also lacks adequate public meeting room space for use during Fish and Game Commission hearings and other public gatherings. The present facilities are too small to serve the number of people these meetings often attract.

As a result, we feel the public interest is not being as well served as it might be, but we cannot afford to construct the needed facility on our own. The planned location of the Centennial Center is just west of our present headquarters building and would provide a very cost effective, high quality opportunity to address these needs and help make the Center feasible.

If constructed, the Department would contribute its fair share of funding from our earned revenue sources.

WITNESS STATEMENT

NAME JOHN ETCHART BILL NO. _____
ADDRESS 36 N. LAST CHANCE, STE 200 DATE 1-21
WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT? BNE
SUPPORT ✓ OPPOSE _____ AMEND _____

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

CENTENNIAL BLDG

BNE supports this project and has agreed to make a grant which will be used to help underwrite the cost of planning and design for the Centennial Bldg. The rationale underlying this financial support is a willingness to support efforts which cooperatively involve the State and private business in the promotion of the business vitality of this State.

WITNESS STATEMENT

NAME Keith L. Colbo BILL NO. _____
ADDRESS 1037 Cedarwood DATE 1-21-85
WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT? Dept. of Commerce
SUPPORT ✓ OPPOSE _____ AMEND _____

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

Centennial Center

WITNESS STATEMENT

NAME

Jean Mercer

BILL NO.

Long Range Planning

ADDRESS

7540 Pinto Dr, Shepherd Mt.

DATE

1/21/85

WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT?

Montana Tourism Advisory Council

SUPPORT

Yes

OPPOSE

AMEND

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

We support the Centennial Center for these reasons:

1. Providing information for Montanans & visitors about what is available in recreation, sites & attractions & historical areas of Montana.
2. Economic Development, in encouraging a longer visitor stay with information available. Montana will receive a larger share of visitor dollars.
3. An Educational tool for Montanans & visitors alike to encourage a better understanding of Montana & its products.

WITNESS STATEMENT

NAME

Willy Fitzgerald

BILL NO.

Long Range Planning

ADDRESS

Suite 1012 Pioneer Building

DATE

1-21-85

WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT?

Montana International Trade Commission

SUPPORT

☒

OPPOSE

AMEND

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

We support the request for \$75,000 to be matched by a \$1,000,000 planning + design grant from Burlington Northern Inc. to plan and design a Centennial Center for Montana Products display, business meetings, trade conferences and visitors center —

the building will also be an excellent Centennial memorial for the state of Montana.

Finally, the initiative by B.N. Inc. is to be complimented for their public spirit and cooperation to enhance the public-private partnership of the Build Montana Program.

WITNESS STATEMENT

NAME MIKE FERGUSON BILL NO. _____
ADDRESS AERONAUTICS Div - HELENA AIRPORT DATE 1-21-85
WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT? DEPT OF COMMERCE - AERONAUTICS Div.
SUPPORT ✓ OPPOSE _____ AMEND _____

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

YELLOWSTONE AIRPORT AIRLINE TERMINAL ROOF

WITNESS STATEMENT

NAME Charles R. Brooks BILL NO. _____
ADDRESS 2226 Fairview Place Blgs DATE 1-21-85
WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT? Montana Retail Association
SUPPORT ✓ OPPOSE _____ AMEND _____

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

centennial Building

VISITORS' REGISTER

LONG-RANGE PLANNING SUBCOMMITTEE

BILL NO. Capital Construction
ProgramDATE JANUARY 21, 1985

SPONSOR _____

NAME (please print)	RESIDENCE	SUPPORT	OPPOSE
Don Gruen	Dept of Highways	✓	
Bill Gosnell	Dept of Highways	✓	
Gary H. Brown	Dept of Lands	✓	
DON HYPPA	FISH, WILDLIFE & PARKS	✓	
BUTCH OPSAHL	DILLON		
Dan Shively	Dillon		
Tom O'Connell	Helena	✓	
PHIL HALCK	HELENA	✓	
BUD SCHOEN	DEER LODGE	✓	
Tom Dawson	Boulder		
Paul Neuffer	Bozeman		
Licki O'Connell	"		
LONN HOKKIN	ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFF	✓	
MIKE GRIEZY	ATTORNEY GENERAL	✓	
R.L. Dechamps	Mea. Co. Atty	✓	
Harold Hansen	yeel co atty	✓	
FRITZ O. BEHR	MT. AG OFFICE - LAW ENF SVCS	✓	
Apple & Apple	Sheriff Ravalli Co		
Chuck & Billy	Mont. Sheriff's & Peace officers Assoc	✓	

IF YOU CARE TO WRITE COMMENTS, ASK SECRETARY FOR WITNESS STATEMENT FORM.

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

VISITOR'S REGISTER

HOUSE Long-Range Planning Sub COMMITTEEBILL Capital Construction ProgramDATE 1-21-83

SPONSOR _____

NAME	RESIDENCE	REPRESENTING	SUP- PORT	OP- POSE
George Allen	Helena	Mt. Retail Assn	✓	
Frank E. Smith	Bellevue	MT. Retail Assn	✓	
George D. Anderson	Helena	MT. Centennial Ambassadors Club	✓	
Keith S. Colbo	Helena	Dept of Commerce	✓	
Clayton Bain	Helena	MBC	✓	
Mike Ferguson	Helena	Dept of Commerce Aeronautics Div	✓	
John Mercer	Shepherd	Township Bd Comm'l.	✓	
John Etchant	Helena	Centennial / RNE	✓	
Spencer Spider	Leewestown	Mt. Ranch Bldg. Inc.	✓	
James Johnson	Lincoln	Hi Country Beef Herby	✓	
Michelle E. Wing	Bzn	ASMSU		

IF YOU CARE TO WRITE COMMENTS, ASK SECRETARY FOR LONGER FORM.

WHEN TESTIFYING PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.