

MINUTES OF THE  
SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING  
SUBCOMMITTEE

April 10, 1987

Chairman Van Valkenburg called the meeting to order at 8:00 a.m. in Room 410, State Capitol.

ROLL CALL: The Senate members of the Long Range Planning Subcommittee were present: Senator Van Valkenburg, Senator Aklestad, Senator McLane and Senator Walker.

PURPOSE OF THE MEETING; Chairman Van Valkenburg stated that the purpose of the meeting is to consider House Bills No. 894, 895 and 903. The general subject of all three bills is the location of the Montana Law Enforcement Academy. A random drawing had been done earlier to determine the order in which the bills would be considered: House Bill 895 (Great Falls), House Bill 903 (Lewistown) and House Bill 894 (Dillon).

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL No. 895: Rep. John Phillips, House District 33, Great Falls, stated that he was in support of House Bill No. 895. A copy of his testimony is attached as Exhibit 1.

Senator Ted Neuman, District 21, Cascade and Lewis and Clark Counties, stated that he was in support of House Bill No. 895 also. A copy of his testimony is attached as Exhibit 2.

Mr. Ken Hoovestall, Chairman of the Community of Great Falls Law Enforcement Academy Committee, stated that he was in support of House Bill No. 895. A copy of his testimony is attached as Exhibit 3. Mr. Hoovestall showed a video, highlighting the actual site which the Law Enforcement Academy would occupy at the College of Great Falls. Mr. Hoovestall presented the Committee with a brochure, outlining the proposed facilities at Great Falls, which is attached as Exhibit 4.

Dr. William Shields, President, College of Great Falls, stated that he was in support of House Bill No. 895. A copy of his testimony is attached as Exhibit 5. He closed by saying that the fiscal stability of the College of Great Falls is the best it's ever been. The College of Great Falls doesn't need the Law Enforcement Academy, but it wants it.

Rep. Harold Poulsen, District 39, Great Falls, stated that he supported House Bill No. 895. Rep. Poulsen stated that he had been asked to go over the fiscal note, which is attached as Exhibit 6. Rep. Poulsen said he doesn't believe the current fiscal note is accurate, and presented the Committee with a new set of figures to clarify costs, which is attached as Exhibit 7.

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Mr. Tom Gomez, Legislative Fiscal Analyst's Office, said he would like to clarify Rep. Poulsen's statement about the figures. Mr. Gomez said the figures were put together very quickly for the interim committee members. He presented the Committee with a compilation report of the Facility Needs of the Montana Law Enforcement Academy, which is attached as Exhibit 8.

Mr. Gary Fjelstad, Treasure County Sheriff, Hysham, stated that he is in support of House Bill No. 895. Mr. Fjelstad said the problem with the Dillon site is the distance from eastern Montana. Mr. Fjelstad stated that officers from his part of the state would go to North Dakota rather than travel to Dillon. He further stated that problem with the Bozeman site is travel; they travel to Lewistown for driving training and the rifle range, they have to contract out for athletic facilities. Mr. Fjelstad closed by saying that Great Falls presents the best alternative for location of the Law Enforcement Academy.

Mr. Dan Goyette, Sergeant with the Great Falls Police Department, stated that he supports House Bill No. 895. Mr. Goyette stated that he would like to stress the education point of view for location of the Academy at Great Falls. He feels that Great Falls offers a unique situation where officers can further their collegiate education as well as law enforcement training. Mr. Goyette stated that the Law Enforcement Academy has wanted to stress furthering education for years for its officers. Mr. Goyette closed by stating that he hopes the Committee makes its decision on what is best for law enforcement, not which city would benefit the most from acquiring the Academy.

Chairman Van Valkenburg asked the remaining supporters of House Bill No. 895 to state their names and identify their interests. The following people registered as proponents of House Bill No. 895: Mr. Dick Gasvoda, County Commissioner, Cascade County; Mr. Pat Paul, Cascade County Attorney; Mr. Barry Michelotti, Cascade County Sheriff; Roger Young, President of Great Falls Area Chamber of Commerce; Warren Wenz, Chairman of Great Falls Area Chamber of Commerce; Vince Werner, Architect and Vice Chairman of the Great Falls Law Enforcement Academy Committee; Robert Jones, Chief of Police, Great Falls; Rod Sayer, Lieutenant, Great Falls Police Department.

Rep. Phillips closed by stating that there are a couple of technicalities in the bill which are being amended. A copy of the amendment is attached as Exhibit 9.

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Chairman Van Valkenburg closed the hearing for the proponents of House Bill No. 895.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL No. 903: Chairman Van Valkenburg opened the hearings for the proponents of House Bill No. 903.

Rep. Larry Grinde, District 30, Lewistown, stated that there are several people who will address the Committee with testimony in support of House Bill No. 903.

Mr. Herb Jones, Chairman of the Lewistown delegation, passed out information concerning the proposal of Lewistown. This information is attached as Exhibit 10. Mr. Jones introduced Mr. Jeff Sheldon, the architect for the project; Mr. Raymond Pryor, co-owner of the Central Montana Insurance Company in Lewistown; and Mr. Donn Pennell, owner of one of the largest commercial buildings in Lewistown. Mr. Pennell presented posters containing letters of support for House Bill No. 903 from the County of Yellowstone Board of County Commissioners; the Sweetgrass County Board of Commissioners; the town of Broadus, Mayor and City Council; the State Historical Society Preservation Officer, Marcella Sherfy; Robert Archibald, Montana Historical Society and Janet Cornish, Butte/Silver Bow Urban Revitalization Agency Director.

Mr. Ray Pryor stated that the Lewistown site would be owned, not leased by the state. He further stated that the Lewistown proposal is the best for the Law Enforcement Academy and that the people of Lewistown have no vested interest in this proposal. He feels that the location in Lewistown speaks for itself.

Mr. Jeff Sheldon, architect for the project, explained that the Lewistown proposal meets or exceeds the specifications for the Academy. He stated that the state would spend less money for the Lewistown site.

Mr. Jones gave an overview of the interim study and stated that the Lewistown proposal is the most complete proposal of those offered. He stated that if the Academy is located at Lewistown now, it will be able to be built upon in the future. He further stated that the City of Lewistown is offering the state of Montana a gift - a one time cost of \$200,000 and the state owns the site. He stressed the location of Lewistown as the geographic center of the state and that no additional travel would be necessary if Lewistown is chosen as the site. It contains all the components necessary for a self-contained

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facility. Mr. Jones stated that the fiscal note that was prepared for House Bill No. 903 by the Budget Office (attached as Exhibit 11) does not agree with the figures the Lewistown delegation proposes.

Mr. Donn Pennell handed out a revised fiscal note with the changes the Lewistown delegation feel more accurately reflect the true costs. The revised fiscal note is attached as Exhibit 12. Mr. Pennell explained that heating and lighting costs would go down about 1/3 because the previous costs are based on heating the school for 500 plus people. He also said that the FTEs could be reduced from 7 to 4 for management of the building.

Mr. Jones handed out a sheet containing what he feels are the three options available to the Law Enforcement Academy. This list is attached as Exhibit 13.

Senator Bob Williams, Senate District 15, Lewistown, stated that he supports House Bill No. 903. He would like to condense all the information offered today and put it on the floor of the Senate.

Rep. Grinde distributed to the Committee some information about House Bill No. 2 which has to do the acquisition of the housing trailers in Bozeman. This information is attached as Exhibit 14. In closing, Rep. Grinde asked the Committee to think about the future in deciding where the Academy will be located.

Chairman Van Valkenburg asked for further proponents of House Bill No. 903. Seeing none, the hearing on House Bill 903 was closed.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE BILL NO. 894: Chairman Van Valkenburg opened the hearing for the proponents of House Bill No. 894.

Rep. Bob Thoft, District 63, Stevensville, stated that he supports House Bill No. 894. He handed out a copy of an amendment which will be added to the bill. This amendment is attached as Exhibit 15. Rep. Thoft stated that Dillon is the best place for the Academy to locate because it has an indoor firing range, a crime scene lab and a film print room. He stated that he served on the interim committee that studied the locations for the Academy. He said that the Bozeman facility is totally inadequate. The Committee based its recommendation of the Dillon site on the fact that the Dillon site best meets the specified criteria mandated by the Law Enforcement Academy.

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Rep. Bob Pavlovich, District 70, Butte/Silver Bow, stated that he supported House Bill No. 894. He served on the interim committee and made the motion that Dillon be the chosen site for the Academy. Lewistown and Great Falls have both changed their original cost analyses. The interim committee preferred that everything be compact for the Academy.

Rep. Charles Swysgood, District 73, Beaverhead County, stated that he supported House Bill No. 894. He presented the Committee with a report on travel costs that was given to the interim subcommittee, which is attached as Exhibit 16. The report concludes that if Glasgow is deleted from consideration, the three remaining sites (Great Falls, Lewistown and Dillon) all have similar travel costs. Rep. Swysgood stated that any bonds that would be sold would be a university debt and therefore allowable under current bonding criteria. Rep. Swysgood provided the Committee with the entire proposal for the Academy from Western Montana College, which is attached as Exhibit 17. This proposal is the original proposal; none of the figures have been changed.

Senator John Anderson, District 37, Alder, stated that he supports House Bill No. 894. He gave the members of the Committee a facility comparison sheet, which is attached as Exhibit 18. He stated that the Dillon facility meets all of the criteria specified for the Academy. It involves no site specific costs. He further stated that costs per trainee is \$4312 at Bozeman and would be \$3910 at Dillon. That would mean a savings of \$402 per student.

Mr. Carroll Krause, Commissioner of Higher Education, stated that the Board of Regents supports the proposal of Western Montana College and cited a letter to that effect on page 1 of Exhibit 17. Mr. Krause stated that the Board of Regents will cooperate fully with the decision of the Legislature.

Mr. Doug Treadway, President of Western Montana College, stated that he supports House Bill No. 894. He stated that he would walk through the proposal from Western Montana College (Exhibit 17) with the Committee. President Treadway spoke as an educator very much in favor of the proposition of moving the Academy to Dillon, thus combining education and professionalism. President Treadway said that Western Montana College cannot utilize all its available space. If the Law Enforcement Academy does not locate there, Western Montana College will have to look elsewhere for someone to fill the gap between the 60% occupancy rate it has now

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to an 80% occupancy rate which is needed to retire the debt. President Treadway stated that Western would remodel one residence hall, construct a firing range, add adjacent parking lots and a tartan floor in the physical education building. In closing, President Treadway provided the Committee with a copy of the Attorney General's report, which is attached at Exhibit 19.

Mr. Rick Burcham, President of the Beaverhead County Chamber of Commerce, on behalf of the City of Dillon and the business community, stated that he supported House Bill No. 894.

Mr. Rick Later, Sheriff, Beaverhead County, stated that he supported House Bill No. 894. He stated that the Law Enforcement Academy needs mid to upper management training, which could be obtained at Western Montana College. Sheriff Later cited a letter from Mr. Gomez from the Legislative Council, which is attached as Exhibit 20. This letter references the Law Enforcement Site/Facility Criteria.

Senator Van Valkenburg asked for further proponents of House Bill No. 894. Seeing none, he asked Rep. Thoft to close.

Rep. Thoft stated that the most important thing is to make a decision. He said that the interim committee did an excellent job of exploring the proposals. He said that he feels Dillon is the best choice for the Law Enforcement Academy.

OPPONENTS TO CHANGE IN STATUS QUO; Senator Van Valkenburg opened the hearing for opponents to a change in the status quo of the Law Enforcement Academy.

Mr. William Westfall, Administrator, Montana Law Enforcement Academy, stated that he is opposed to the proposals before the Committee. He said that law enforcement training is at a critical crossroads in this state. He feels that the proposals offered compromise the potential for all things to work together. Mr. Westfall stated that the present facility is inadequate, however, the Academy would rather wait than to compromise right now. Something will have to be done about the facility. The money has been appropriated by the Legislature to purchase or buy out the facility at Bozeman in October, 1988. There is no additional money in the Motor Vehicle Account to handle the other proposals being considered today. In closing, Mr. Westfall stated that the location of the Law Enforcement Academy is secondary to training.

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Mr. Chuck O'Reilly, Sheriff, Lewis and Clark County, stated that he was representing the Sheriffs and Peace Officers Association. Sheriff O'Reilly said the intent of the creation of the Law Enforcement Academy was to provide officers with specific training in a rapidly changing profession. Sheriff O'Reilly stated that the selection of the location of the Academy should be the final phase of the process. He said that he felt that when the three bills were debated in the House, the ideal of the Academy was lost in the heat of the location debate. He urged the Committee to kill all three bills and keep the Law Enforcement Academy where it is for the next couple of years.

Mr. Bob Correa, Bozeman Chamber of Commerce, stated that there may be another option available. He said the Bozeman Chamber of Commerce questions the urgency in finding a location immediately. Mr. Correa introduced Mr. Jack Greenway from Bozeman, an investment counselor and an investor. Mr. Greenway handed out a proposal by Stangl/Johnson Mt. Partnership, which is attached as Exhibit 21. Mr. Greenway stated that his proposal addresses all the concerns of the Academy. He cited page 5 of the proposal, explaining that Mr. Stangl proposes to build a new Academy, with no cost to the state of Montana. He would lease the building to the state for twenty years, after which there would be three purchase options.

Attorney General Mike Greely, Director of the Department of Justice, stated that his focus is the best interest of law enforcement. He likened the debate to that of the prison debate over whether or not to build a new prison. Attorney General Greely stated that the House has added a request for new quarters for a crime lab. An ideal situation would be having the Academy and a crime lab located together. He stated that the actual location is not as important as building the facility to the specifications of what law enforcement needs. He closed by saying that he thinks the best alternative would be building a new building from the ground up. Until that is feasible, he feels that the Academy should stay where it is.

Chairman Van Valkenburg asked if there was anyone who wished to address the Committee who was not associated with any of the three proposals and who wished to speak against any of the three proposals. Mr. Frank DiFonzo, Chief of Police from Sidney, stated that he opposed House Bill No. 894. He stated that he was speaking as an administrator of a small ten-man police force in eastern Montana. He said if the Academy moves to Dillon, it will

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have the effect of telling the people of eastern part of the state to elsewhere for law enforcement training, like North Dakota or Wyoming, because of the inconvenience having the Academy located in Dillon would make for his agency. He stated that it would cost him more to send his officers to Dillon than it would to send them to North Dakota. In closing, Mr. DiFonzo said if this bill passes, it would create hardships on eastern Montana.

REBUTTAL; Chairman Van Valkenburg opened the floor for rebuttal on House Bill No. 895.

Mr. Hoovestel stated that the firing range at Malmstrom is an all weather range. He stated that his committee changed its proposal for the purpose of saving money.

Mr. Roger Young, Great Falls Chamber of Commerce, handed a figure sheet to the members of the Committee, which is attached as Exhibit 22.

Rep. Phillips stated the Great Falls proposal gives upgraded facilities at the same price with the flexibility of future expansion or new building.

REBUTTAL HOUSE BILL 903: Rep. Grinde stated that his committee found a facility that is cost-efficient in Lewistown. Regarding the travelling, there is no doubt that Lewistown is better located. He also stated that the Committee should give careful consideration to the driving facility that is available in Lewistown already.

Mr. Sheldon stated that the Committee should carefully consider the future needs of the Academy. Lewistown has the square footage the Academy needs, plus more available should the Academy need more in the future.

Mr. Jones stated that the Lewistown proposal fits every need of the Academy. He said the firing range at Lewistown is not grand, but it is there and available. It can be improved for a \$400,000 expenditure later if money comes available, but for now it is adequate for the needs of the Academy.

Mr. Pryor said the facility at Lewistown would not be shared with any other interest. It would be the Law Enforcement Academy, nothing else. It meets the needs now and will in the future.



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REBUTTAL HOUSE BILL NO. 894: Rep. Thoft said he believes all the needs of the Academy were carefully considered and addressed in the Dillon proposal. He feels the Academy would be best served by locating at Dillon because it is a quality proposal.

Rep. Swysgood said the money for the Academy has been put into House Bill No. 2 through the Motor Vehicle Fund. He also said he doesn't like hearing that this issue is politically motivated. He feels that each community that participated and offered proposals did so in good faith. He still believes that Dillon is the best proposal.

Senator Anderson said that Dillon offers the most exciting, viable proposal that we can afford.

Chairman Van Valkenburg closed the rebuttal portion of the hearing.

COMMITTEE QUESTIONS: Chairman Van Valkenburg opened the hearing for full Committee questions.

Senator Walker asked the Lewistown delegation about newspaper reports during the time a bond issue was up about the condition of the old high school. He wondered if that was hype so Fergus County could get a new school. Mr. Jones answered that there had been a critical need in Lewistown for a facility with a larger gym and a larger auditorium. Senator Walker asked if the hotel would be purchased by state under the Lewistown proposal. Mr. Jones answered yes, that Lewistown was willing to donate the old high school building if the state would buy the hotel there.

Senator Aklestad asked Mr. Treadway when the Board of Regents made the request for the proposal, what criteria did they use? Mr. Treadway answered that the campuses were directed by the Board of Regents to remain neutral until the study was completed. Senator Aklestad asked if the judgement was based on a more efficient operation for Western Montana College. Mr. Treadway said yes, that WMC wanted to increase the cost effectiveness of a plant that was overbuilt, and also knowing that no more institutions would be built in the state. Senator Aklestad asked if the private family owned the structures at WMC. Mr. Treadway answered that the family would own the land again, but the state would still own the buildings.

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Senator Aklestad asked Mr. Westfall if he felt it would be most beneficial for the Law Enforcement Academy if all the functions relating to law enforcement were consolidated into one facility. Mr. Westfall answered yes, that would be the ideal scenario.

Senator Walker asked someone from the Lewistown delegation if it was correct that food could be provided for officers for \$5/day at the Lewistown facility. Mr. Jones answered yes, that three meals could be provided at that cost because the food would be prepared at the Center for the Aged, which already prepares meals daily.

Senator Walker asked Mr. Westfall why the figure of 100 people was in the criteria. Mr. Westfall answered that the idea was to have full capacity in the classrooms, based on the idea of a multi-purpose facility. He stated that currently the Academy has a capacity of 64.

Senator McLane asked Mr. Westfall how many days a year the Academy is open. Mr. Westfall answered that last year the Academy operated for 47 weeks of training.

Senator Walker asked Dr. Shields about some land available adjacent to the College of Great Falls. Dr. Shields answered that there is land available for further construction, and that it would be available for the state to purchase in the future if needed. He stated that land would be made available for purchase of \$1.

Senator Aklestad asked the Great Falls delegation about the five year lease. Mr. Warren Wenz, Great Falls Chamber of Commerce, answered that the term was designed to fit the needs of the state, and could be adjusted accordingly.

Senator Aklestad asked about the final analysis in the interim study report about the separation of church and state as far as the proposal at Great Falls is concerned. Mr. Hoovestad answered that is a moot question, and there is no problem. He handed out a memorandum to help answer the question, which is attached as Exhibit 23.

Senator Walker asked someone from Lewistown to answer if any renovation is needed in the Lewistown proposal. Mr. Jones said there is no renovation needed. The \$200,000 price is as is.

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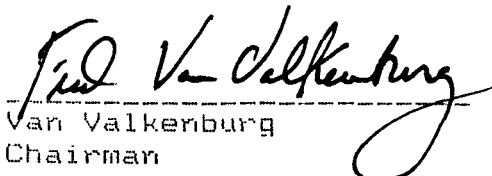
Senator Aklestad asked Sheriff O'Reilly if the Sheriffs and Peace Officers Association had any official meetings and if a resolution was passed concerning this topic. Sheriff O'Reilly said yes, they had two meetings and took official action requesting a moratorium for two years, at the end of which a complete study would be done.

Senator Van Valkenburg asked Mr. Gomez if the Dillon proposal involves construction of a new indoor firing range. Mr. Gomez answered yes. Senator Van Valkenburg then asked if the Lewistown involves the remodelling of an indoor firing range. Mr. Gomez said no, that there is no provision for construction and financing of a firing range. Senator Van Valkenburg asked how the Lewistown proposal meets the needs of an indoor firing range. Mr. Gomez said as it is now, it does not provide for one. Senator Van Valkenburg asked if Malmstrom has an indoor range. Mr. Gomez answered that the range at Malmstrom is an outdoor range, but the officers are in an enclosed structure when they practice shooting.

Senator Van Valkenburg asked if there was a representative from the Air Force at the hearing. There was not. Senator Van Valkenburg stated that he is concerned about the use of the range at Malmstrom. Do we have a permanent commitment from them? Rep. Phillips answered that Malmstrom is ready to enter into an agreement with the state. Senator Aklestad said the interim committee went to see the facility at Malmstrom and at that time the Air Force gave them the assurance that the state could use the range.

Senator Van Valkenburg asked for further questions from the Committee. Hearing none, he closed the hearing on the three bills. He stated that Executive Action will be taken at 8:00 tomorrow morning in this room.

The hearing adjourned at 12:05 p.m.

  
Van Valkenburg  
Chairman

SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING

EXHIBIT NO 1

DATE 4/10/87

BILL NO. AB 895 *The Big Sky Country*



MONTANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPRESENTATIVE JOHN E. PHILLIPS

HOUSE DISTRICT 33

HOME ADDRESS:

1200 32ND STREET SOUTH—NO. 61  
GREAT FALLS, MONTANA 59405

COMMITTEES:

STATE ADMINISTRATION  
FISH, WILDLIFE & PARKS  
EDUCATION & CULTURAL  
RESOURCES

April 9, 1987

TESTIMONY BEFORE LONG RANGE PLANNING COMMITTEE  
ON HB 895

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, for the record I am Representative John Phillips, House District 33, Great Falls.

I appear before you this morning to present HB 895 which is a proposal to move the Law Enforcement Academy from its present location to the College of Great Falls Campus in Great Falls.

It has been pointed out on many occasions that the present academy facilities are grossly inadequate. In fact, that is the basic reason this proposal as well as others you will hear this morning, is before you.

Our objective is simply to show you that under this proposal we can provide a much better facility on a more cost effective basis.

The testimony you will hear this morning will point out the following:

1. The facilities provided will be a tremendous improvement over present facilities.
2. The cost will be less than present cost.
3. A more central location will be provided.
4. There will be flexibility for long range planning.
5. No purchase or construction of additional buildings will be required.
6. Little if any renovation costs are required.
7. There will be no initial or future updating cost for a firing range.
8. No additional appropriations of funds.
9. Savings to local governments due to per diem and travel costs to Helena and Lewistown.

John Phillips

Testimony Before Long Range Planning Committee on HB 895

April 9, 1987

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10. There is support from the law enforcement community for moving from Bozeman.
11. There are excellent supportive services at the College of Great Falls as well as opportunity for criminal justice courses.
12. Tremendous support from the Great Falls Community.

Mr. Chairman, there are several people here who would like to elaborate on the points I have mentioned and I would reserve the right to close.

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John E. Phillips, Representative  
House District 33

JEP/rf

SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING  
EXHIBIT NO. 1  
DATE 4/10/87  
BILL NO. HB 895



**SENATOR TED NEUMAN**

DISTRICT 21  
639 U.S. 89  
VAUGHN, MONTANA 59487  
(406)965-3325

*Montana State Senate*

STATE CAPITOL  
HELENA, MONTANA 59620  
(406)444-4800

**SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING**

EXHIBIT NO. 2  
DATE 4/10/87  
BILL NO. HB 895

**COMMITTEES:**

TAXATION  
BUSINESS & INDUSTRY  
Vice Chairman  
EDUCATION  
AUDIT  
REVENUE ESTIMATING  
Co-Chairman

**TESTIMONY OF SENATOR TED NEUMAN  
TO SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING COMMITTEE**

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, my name is Ted Neuman, senator from Senate District 21. I appear before you today to present testimony in favor of HB 895. In light of impending time constraints, I will be brief. I will make a few important points.

Rep. Phillips outlined several points for your consideration. Collectively, these points and their supporting evidence should lead you to the logical conclusion that the Great Falls Law Enforcement Academy proposal will best benefit the state and the law enforcement community.

The first point I emphasize is the importance of acting now. I believe it is imperative to the state's law enforcement academy program that this committee will not fall prey to the pitfall of indecision.

As has been alluded to and will be further demonstrated, the existing facility in Bozeman, is to say the least, inadequate. These inadequate facilities are causing deficient law enforcement training and consequently exposing local government to greater liability risks. Also the present location has no firing range and only those students in the basic courses receive any firearms training. This training is done here in Helena at Fort Harrison. These students travel to and from Helena at an extra expense to local government.

Bozeman also offers no driving range. Academy students have to travel to Lewistown to be trained in driving skills, again at extra expense to local government.

*Big Sky Country*

Also, to stay in Bozeman puts the state in the position of facing the lesser of two evils. The state can opt to pay the increased lease agreement, or, buy the existing modular buildings. The state loses both ways. Many other inadequacies exist, but in essence, they will point to the same conclusion: To stay in Bozeman would be foolhardy.

Secondly, I would like to point out that the Great Falls proposal is not a College of Great Falls proposal. The community of Great Falls Law Enforcement Academy Committee, made up of members throughout the county, looked at several buildings and locations throughout the county. Several buildings and sites were reviewed and considered. The location on or near the College of Great Falls was chosen because of the many amenities that will be explained in later testimony.

Thirdly, support for this proposal is a county-community effort. The support is represented by a cross-section of the community. The Great Falls local law enforcement administrators and officers, civic and government leaders, and respected and influential citizens, College of Great Falls, and the Chamber of Commerce, all support the proposal. Their testimony will show not only the community-wide support but also their willingness to make the Academy a workable, beneficial, and educational facility.

We welcome the opportunity to appear before you and we would welcome the Law Enforcement Academy to Great Falls.

I would now like to let some other proponents have time to speak on behalf of HB 895.

SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING  
EXHIBIT NO. 2  
DATE 4/10/87  
BILL NO. HB 895

STATEMENT  
OF  
KEN HOOVESTOL, CHAIRMAN  
COMMUNITY OF GREAT FALLS  
LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY COMMITTEE  
TO  
LONG RANGE PLANNING COMMITTEE

SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING  
EXHIBIT NO. 3  
DATE 4/10/87  
BILL NO. HB 895

The committee I chair is a broad-based group from throughout Cascade County and is funded by contributions only.

We are committed to providing the highest quality training possible to the law enforcement community, and we believe our proposal can provide that quality in the most cost effective way.

The College of Great Falls site was chosen after we researched many other buildings and locations in and around Great Falls.

I believe the Interim Sub-committee did a good job of researching and gathering information regarding the Academy's needs and condition of its present facility and location, and in identifying the real need for an improved Academy.

We are comparing with the existing facility, and are not attempting to meet the ideal specifications of the dream facility as established for the Interim Sub-committee. We recognize the State simply can't afford this luxury at this time.

But, the criteria set forth, and the subsequent proposals all required capital expenditures and the influx of new money. This has since become unrealistic. It also became obvious that the present facilities are woefully inadequate, both in size and quality. Therefore, our new proposal is based on the financial reality of the present, with the potential for new construction in the future. It represents DOLLARS AND SENSE.



We attempted to put together a fair and accurate comparison sheet of the three proposals, but because the fiscal notes were not correct on any of them, including the Bozeman facility, and not being knowledgeable of the true cost related to the other two proposals, this was impossible.

I can only guarantee you that the Great Falls proposal is totally in front of you with no hidden costs.

The projected savings to the state are real. You don't need an umpteen page report to know where you stand with Great Falls. Everything is upfront and disclosed.

In other words, we offer the best of both worlds: better for less now, and potential for new later.

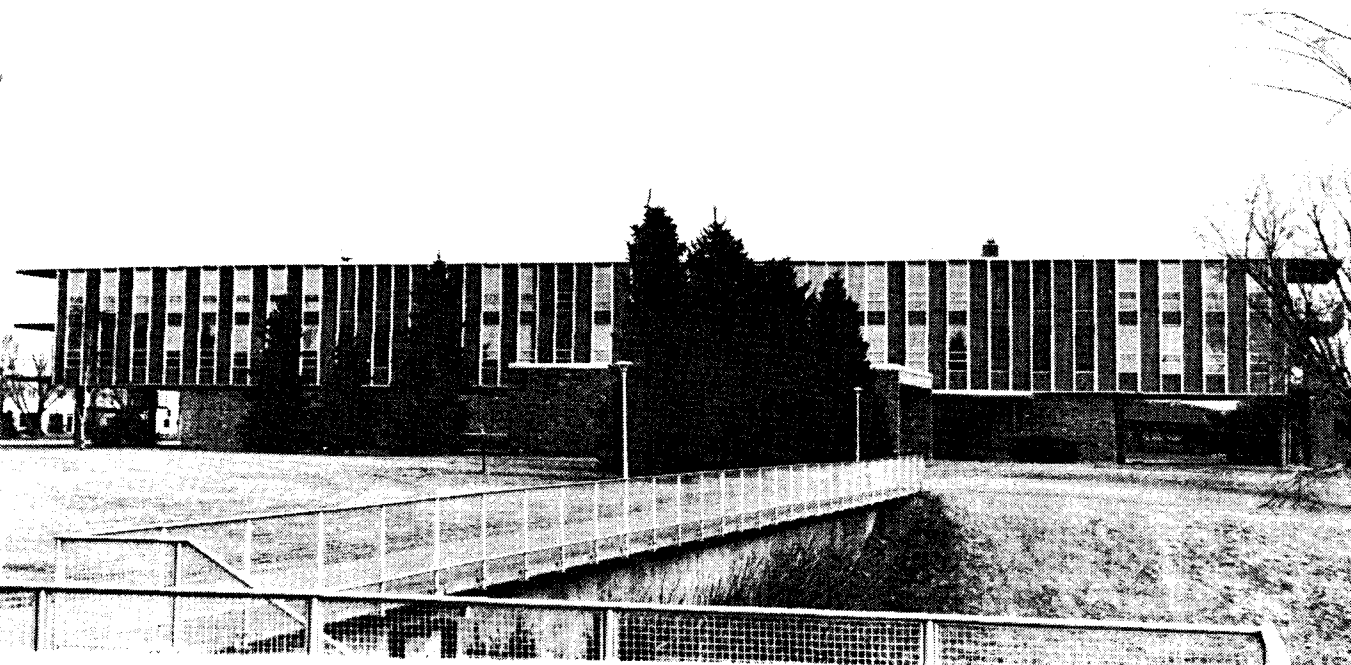
SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING  
EXHIBIT NO. 3  
DATE 4/10/87  
BILL NO. HB 895

Contact: Ken Hoovestol  
(Session Address)  
545 South Harris  
Helena, MT 59601  
Telephone: 443-6234 or 44-4800

SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING  
EXHIBIT 4  
DATE 4/10/87  
BILL NO. HB 895



A PROPOSAL OFFERING MUCH MORE VALUE  
FOR THE LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING DOLLAR  
AND AT LESS COST THAN THE EXISTING FACILITIES



Submitted by:

Community of Great Falls

Law Enforcement Academy Committee

Great Falls, Montana

January 1987

at Falls presents a low cost alternative for Montana's Law Enforcement Academy.

Proposed MLEA in Great Falls

22,804 S.F.

8 modular units  
24 x 60 each  
or 11,520 S.F.

\$100,000/yr.

17,200  
24,000

\$141,200

\$6.19/S.F.

\$10,000/yr.

could be less

within 300 ft.

Malmstrom AFB

80 including private parking

64

SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING

EXHIBIT NO. 4

DATE 4/10/87

BILL NO. HB 895

\$145,368/yr.

Included in Lease

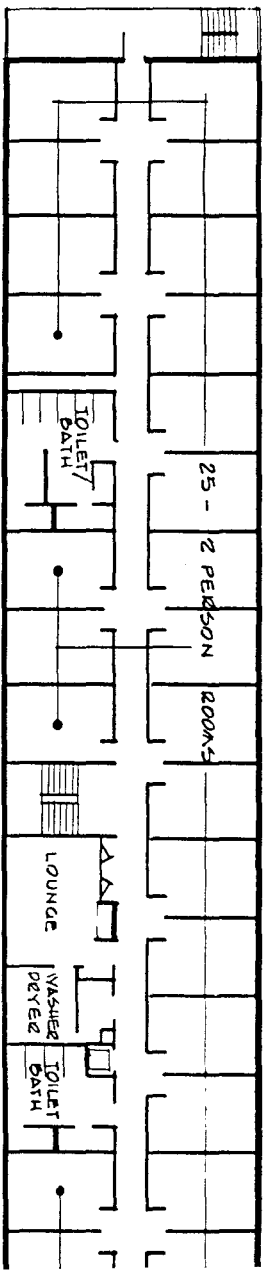
\$145,368

\$12.62/S.F.

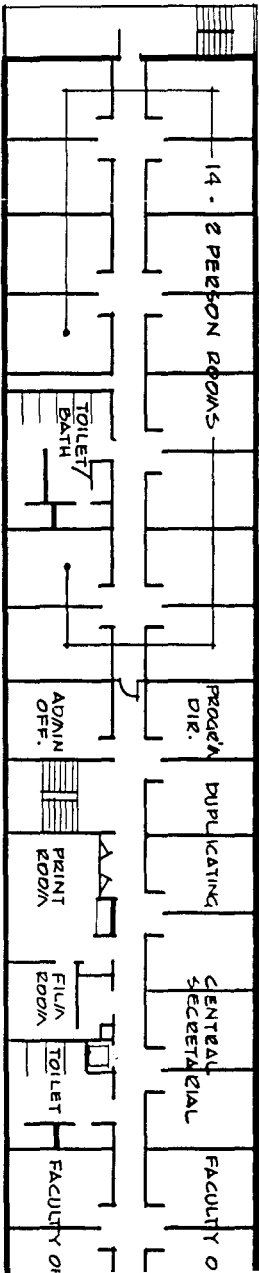
one mile  
Ft. Harrison in Helena

ous other amenities would be available to the academy either or at competitive rates such as Gymnasium, Indoor Swimming Bowling, Library, Auditorium, Audio and Video Tape Production and a Tiered Classroom. In addition the College of Great has a proven reputation in the areas of adult education, legal and Criminal Justice programs. Therefore CGF would e an excellent environment for Law Enforcement Training.

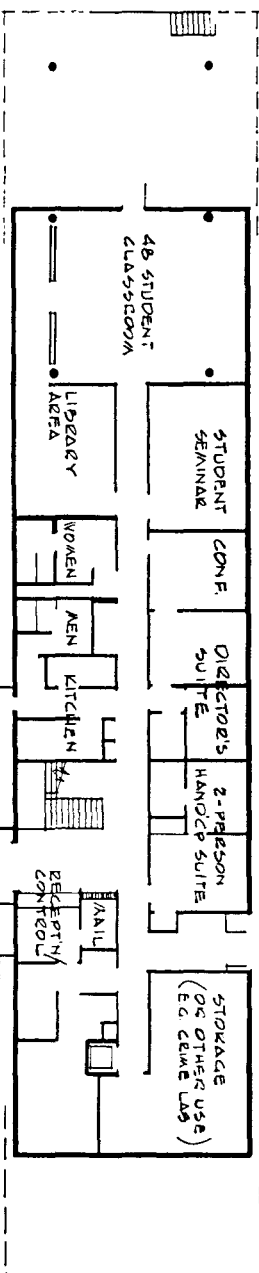
proposal is designed to expand the current Law Enforcement my at a cost less than Montanans are presently spending and for future development. Should the need grow beyond this al and funds become available a blueprint exists to meet pressed requirements for future law enforcement training in te.



THIRD FLOOR — DORMITORY OCCUPANCY - 50 PERSONS



SECOND FLOOR — DORMITORY OCCUPANCY - 25 PERSONS



THIS DESIGN IS ONE LOGICAL EXAMPLE OF BLENDING MLEA ADMINISTRATION, EDUCATION, AND HOUSING NEEDS TO EXISTING CONDITIONS, AND ARE SUBJECT TO REASONABLE ADJUSTMENT.

FIRST FLOOR — LEA DIRECTOR / HANDICAPPED SUITE ACADEMIC / CLASSROOMS / LIBRARY

10 TH AVE SO

TARGET

BUTTREY

RESERVED  
MLEA  
PARKING

FOOD  
SERVICE

MLEA  
CENTER

23 RD ST SO

MCLAUGHLIN  
CENTER

PROPOSED  
FUTURE  
MLEA  
SITE

18 TH AVE SO

GREAT FALLS  
VOTECH



SITE  
PLAN

100 200 500

SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING

EXP. DATE

DATE

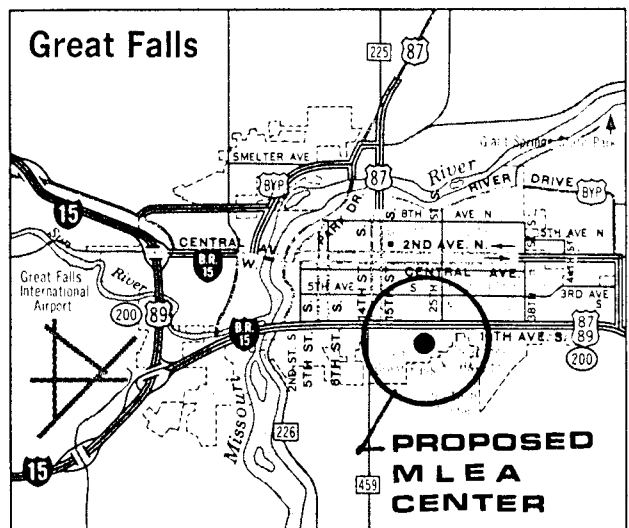
BILL NO.

4

4/10/87

HB 895

Great Falls



OUTLINE OF  
COMMENTS BEFORE  
HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE  
GREAT FALLS PROPOSAL  
LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY  
DR. WILLIAM SHIELDS  
PRESIDENT COLLEGE OF GREAT FALLS  
1301 20TH. ST. SO.  
GREAT FALLS, MT  
761-8210 EX 500

SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING  
EXHIBIT 5  
DATE 4/10/87  
BILL NO. HB 895

1. THIS HAS BEEN A COOPERATIVE EFFORT BETWEEN THE COLLEGE OF GREAT FALLS AND THE GREAT FALLS COMMUNITY.

- A. COMMUNITY REPRESENTATIVES CAME TO THE C.G.F. ADMINISTRATION AND ASKED IF THE COLLEGE COULD PROVIDE SPACE AND FACILITIES FOR THE ACADEMY.
- B. THE PROPOSAL HAS THE STRONG SUPPORT OF THE COLLEGE'S BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
- C. THE PROPOSAL IS CERTAINLY COMPATIBLE WITH THE MISSION AND EXISTING PROGRAMS OF THE COLLEGE.

2. CURRICULAR COMPATIBILITY

- A. THERE IS AN EXCELLENT INTERFACE BETWEEN DEGREE PROGRAMS OF THE COLLEGE AND THE TRAINING PROGRAMS OFFERED AT THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY.
- B. CRIMINAL JUSTICE: ASSOCIATE, BACHELOR AND MASTERS  
PARALEGAL TRAINING: ASSOCIATE AND BACHELORS

3. EXPLANATION OF THE \$10,000 OPTIONAL COST ITEM IN THE PROPOSAL

- A. THIS IS A MAXIMUM FIGURE BASED UPON FULL ENROLLMENTS OF STUDENTS ATTENDING THE LEA DURING A FULL YEAR.
- B. THIS FIGURE COULD BE LESS, IF TOTAL ENROLLMENTS ARE LOWER THAN MAXIMUMS.
- C. THIS FIGURE IS FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE GYMNASIUM, SWIMMING POOL, AND WEIGHTROOM FACILITIES.
- D. THERE WILL NO CONFLICT WITH USE BY COLLEGE STUDENTS AND LEA STUDENTS BECAUSE OF THE "COMMUTER" NATURE OF THE CGF STUDENT BODY AND BECAUSE THE FACILITIES WILL BE SCHEDULED AND DEDICATED EXCLUSIVELY FOR USE BY LEA STUDENTS.

4. EXPLANATION OF THE TERMS OF THE LEASE

- A. THE COLLEGE HAS NO PROBLEM WITH A LONGER LEASE, 20 YEARS, FOR EXAMPLE.
- B. HOWEVER, THE FIVE YEAR PROVISION WAS PUT INTO THE LEASE TO ACCOMMODATE THE FLEXIBILITY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, THAT IS, TO ALLOW FOR THE POSSIBLE EXPANSION AND NEW CONSTRUCTION OF LEA FACILITIES SHOULD THE APPROPRIATE FUNDING BECOME AVAILABLE IN THE FUTURE.
- C. THE EXPANDED AND EVEN NEW FACILITIES COULD BE BUILT ON LAND AVAILABLE RIGHT ON THE CAMPUS WHICH WOULD BE DEEDED TO THE STATE FOR \$1.00.

STATEMENT  
OF  
ROGER W. YOUNG, PRESIDENT  
GREAT FALLS AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE  
BEFORE THE  
LONG RANGE PLANNING COMMITTEE  
APRIL 10, 1987

LONG RANGE PLANNING  
5  
4/10/87  
BILL NO. HB 895

When the Joint Interim Committee for the Law Enforcement Academy evaluated the various options before it, a number of site location criteria were considered. These were factors that the MLEA itself, law enforcement officers, and the Attorney General's office considered to be of importance in the ultimate selection of a location. Some of the factors considered included location; transportation facilities; available housing; commercial services such as hotels/motels, restaurants, shopping, libraries, recreation & entertainment, etc.; medical services; higher education facilities; and several more. In all, there were 30 such criteria.

I think that it is important to note that of the three finalist communities considered by the Joint Interim Committee---Dillon, Great Falls, and Lewistown---Great Falls scored first in 18 of the 30 criteria and tied for first in 5 others. Clearly, if for reasons that are still unclear to me, the Joint Interim Committee failed to regard Great Falls as the best proposal, Great Falls certainly was the best site from a "site location" standpoint.

In its final report the Joint Interim Committee states that its #11 finding is that "the facility needs of the Academy--not location--should be the main consideration in evaluating alternative proposals for the Academy". I am somewhat in disagreement with that statement because if the Academy is located in Libby, Plentywood, or Dillon, location will be very important. The ease with which students, instructors can reach the site is important, as are the other 30 site location criteria. We have strong reason to believe these considerations are every bit as important as the facility needs are.

5  
4/10/87

The Great Falls Area Chamber of Commerce is ~~an~~ integral part HB 895 of the Community of Great Falls Law Enforcement Academy Committee. We sincerely believe that our community is the best suited to serve the short range and long range needs of the law enforcement community of this state. Everyone involved, from the College to the Air Force to the City and County governments, welcomes this institution. You'd never have to worry about being a stepchild in Great Falls.

We have had the occasion over the past several months to tour many legislators and law enforcement officials from throughout the state through the various elements of our proposal. Everyone leaves the experience feeling comfortable with the fact that Great Falls is more than adequate to provide an alternative to the present academy in Bozeman. I am convinced that when you thoroughly review the material before you concerning the Great Falls proposal you will agree.

For more information contact P.O. Box 2127, Great Falls, MT 59403  
Telephone: 761-4434

SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING  
EXHIBIT NO. 5  
DATE 4/10/87  
BILL NO. HB 895

FIRING RANGE  
MALMSTROM AIR FORCE BASE

Presently the Academy students drive to Lewistown for the driving range and to Helena for the outdoor firing range. This extra time and mileage is at the expense of local governments, since it is not paid by the Academy.

In Great Falls, both of these facilities are available at the Air Base, plus an obstacle course for physical training.

Malmstrom Air Force Base is not just allowing the use of their facilities. They are keenly aware of the advantage to them in developing a good rapport and a working relationship with the law enforcement officers throughout Montana. They WANT the MLEA.

Access will be no problem, even during alerts. There is a convenient back gate off Highway 89 for direct access to the ranges, and passes will be issued to all students.

The base firing ranges are not your typical military set-up, but rather are designed for the training of their own security policemen and women.

The cost savings to the state would be two-fold:

- 1) A new range at the cost of \$500,000 to \$1 million would be saved.
- 2) A tremendous cost savings will be realized for years to come because of the continued technological up-dating by the Air Force. Already on order is a \$53,000 Duel-a-Tron Decision-making Laser Moveable Target System. Also, additional indoor facilities are being planned.

March 30, 1987



TRANSPORTATION

SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING

EXHIBIT NO. 5

DATE 4/10/87

BILL NO. HB 895

Air/Commercial Transportation

Great Falls International Airport is less than 5 miles from the proposed site for the Law Enforcement Academy. The Airport is serviced by Frontier, Northwest, United and Western Airlines as well as a separate international arrivals terminal complete with customs and immigration services. It has been rated number one in the nation for visibility due to excellent flying weather with statistics showing less than one day per year, on the average, lost to poor visibility for flying conditions.

Railroad freight service is located in city through Burlington Northern and passenger service is available within 80 miles through Amtrack. Intermountain Bus Lines services state-wide transportation.

Great Falls Transit operates fifteen, 30 passenger buses over seven routes throughout the city. Routes servicing the proposed site operate Monday - Friday, 6 a.m. to 5:50 p.m.

Highway Accessibility/Average Distance for Travel

Great Falls is easily accessible to all parts of the state through a number of highways. Interstate 15 serves the city running north/south and connects with Interstate 90 running east/west. U.S. Highways 89 and 87 also travel through the city.

Being centrally located, Great Falls is accessible to all major Montana communities.

| <u>Location</u> | <u>Miles</u> |
|-----------------|--------------|
| Billings        | 219          |
| Bozeman         | 177          |
| Butte           | 153          |
| Glendive        | 351          |
| Havre           | 113          |

## NOTEABLE QUOTES FROM VARIOUS SOURCES

SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING

EXHIBIT NO. 5

OCTOBER 16, 1986 "REPORT FROM TOM GOMEZ, LEGISLATIVE  
RE: MLEA SITE/FACILITIES CRITERIA"

COUNCIL 4/10/87

BILL NO. HB 895

THE PRESENT FACILITIES HOUSING THE ACADEMY ARE NOT PERMANENT IN NATURE, NOR DO THEY PROVIDE FOR A PERMANENT LOCATION FOR THE ACADEMY. BY DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION, THE MODULAR UNITS ARE NOT PERMANENT, FIXED STRUCTURES AND ARE NOT PROJECTED TO HAVE A LONG, USEFUL LIFE.

WHILE IN THE PAST, IT WAS RECOMMENDED THAT THE STATE PURCHASE THE EXISTING FACILITIES FOR THE ACADEMY, SUCH PURCHASE IS NO LONGER ADVISABLE BECAUSE THE FACILITIES ARE SIMPLY INADEQUATE.

THE BUILDINGS WOULD REQUIRE EXPENSIVE MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR.

THERE ARE OTHER INADEQUACIES IN THE EXISTING FACILITIES. THE PEACE OFFICERS STANDARDS AND TRAINING ADVISORY COUNCIL CITES THESE PROBLEMS;

(1) THE PRESENT FACILITIES HAVE NO ADEQUATE FIRING RANGE;

(2) THE CONDITIONS IN THE DORMITORIES ARE UNSATISFACTORY BECAUSE OF PROBLEMS THAT INCLUDE INADEQUATE BATHROOM AND SHOWER FACILITIES; INSUFFICIENT HOT WATER OR, AT TIMES, NO HOT WATER AT ALL; LOW LIGHT LEVELS IN DORMITORY ROOMS FOR STUDY PURPOSES; AND HIGH NOISE LEVELS BECAUSE OF THE THIN CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDING WALLS;

(3) THE CLASSROOMS HAVE INADEQUATE AIR CONDITIONING IN THE SUMMER MONTHS;

(4) TOTAL CLASSROOM FACILITIES ARE TOO SMALL TO ACCOMMODATE THE DEMAND FOR BASIC TRAINING THAT IS REQUIRED UNDER SECTION 7-32-303, MCA, WHICH REQUIRES THAT A NEWLY APPOINTED PEACE OFFICER MUST ATTEND AND SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETE BASIC TRAINING AT THE ACADEMY WITHIN ONE YEAR OF THE INITIAL APPOINTMENT; AND

(5) THUS, THE INADEQUACY OF THE PRESENT FACILITIES IN PREVENTING THE ACADEMY FROM PROVIDING TRAINING TO OFFICERS WITHIN THE STATUTORILY MANDATED PERIOD OF TIME, THEREBY SUBJECTING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TO VICARIOUS LIABILITY FOR IMPROPERLY TRAINED POLICE OFFICERS.

JUNE 11, 1985 "P.O.S.T. ACADEMY COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR  
IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF THE MONTANA LAW ENFORCEMENT  
ACADEMY"

THE TWO MOST PRESSING NEEDS FOR FACILITY IMPROVEMENT ARE THE FIRING RANGE AND THE DORMITORIES.

THESE ARE THE RECOMMENDATIONS IF THE LEGISLATURE DECIDES TO SELECT A CITY OTHER THAN BOZEMAN FOR THE ACADEMY SITE. THEY ARE:

1. THE AVAILABILITY OF AN OUTDOOR RANGE OR SUITABLE LOCATION THAT IS CLEAR OF ANY NEARBY HOMES.

2. THE AVAILABILITY OF A GYM TO PROVIDE AN AREA FOR PHYSICAL FITNESS PROGRAMS, SELF-DEFENSE TRAINING, AND FOR PRACTICAL EXERCISES.

3. THE AVAILABILITY OF FOOD SERVICE.

4. THE LOCATION HAS SUITABLE GROUND AND AIR TRANSPORTATION.

5. THE COMMUNITY HAS EDUCATIONAL, CULTURAL, RECREATIONAL AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES THAT ARE BENEFICIAL TO THE LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINEES.

6. THERE IS A SUITABLE SITE FOR A VEHICLE DRIVING COURSE.

DECEMBER 11, 1985 "ATTORNEY GENERAL'S MEMORANDUM ON FACILITY  
NEEDS TO THE INTERIM LEGISLATIVE SUBCOMMITTEE"

BECAUSE OF THE "FIRING RANGE CRISIS," THE ACADEMY HAS BEEN UNABLE TO OFFER ANY FIRE ARMS TRAINING THIS YEAR, EXCEPT THE LEGALLY MANDATED TRAINING THAT IS PART OF THE BASIC COURSE.

THE DORMITORIES ARE UNCOMFORTABLE AND PROVIDE LITTLE PRIVACY. THE ACADEMY HAS NO CRIME SCENE LABORATORY, WHICH SEVERLY LIMITS MOST COURSE WORK IN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS. IT HAS NO PHOTOLAB. IT HAS NO MULTIPURPOSE ROOM/GYMNASIUM FOR PHYSICAL TRAINING AND ARREST PROCEDURES. ITS CLASSROOMS ARE SMALL, POORLY DESIGNED AND UNCOMFORTABLE. SMALL WONDER THAT LAW ENFORCEMENT PROFESSIONALS ARE RELUCTANT TO COME TO THE ACADEMY.

DECEMBER 3, 1985 "LETTER FROM SHERIFF MAGONE OF MISSOULA COUNTY TO  
MIKE GREELY"

I HAVE ALWAYS FELT THAT THE MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY IN BOZEMAN, MONTANA HAS NOT FULLY SUPPORTED THE ACADEMY AS WELL AS OTHER INSTITUTIONS MIGHT HAVE.

AS I HAVE STATED BEFORE, NOW IS THE TIME TO CORRECT THE DEFICIENCIES OF OUR CURRENT LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY.

I WOULD DEEM THE MOST IMPORTANT ISSUE IS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ACADEMY THAT WILL BE HERE FOR YEARS TO COME, AT A LOCATION THAT IS EASILY ACCESSIBLE BY NORMAL MEANS OF TRAVEL, INCLUDING AIR, AND WITH CONSIDERATIONS FOR MAKING SPECIAL IMPROVEMENTS FOR ANY SPECIALIZED TRAINING SUCH AS DEFENSIVE DRIVING COURSES, PHYSICAL TRAINING, ADVANCED FIREARMS TRAINING COURSES, ETC.

SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING  
EXHIBIT NO. 5  
DATE 4/10/87  
BILL NO. HB 895

SUPPORT SERVICES  
ACADEMIC (Student)

SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING

EXHIBIT NO. 5

DATE 4/10/87

BILL NO. HB 895

A. Programs

The College of Great Falls offers an impressive array of programs both complementary and supplemental to the training provided students attending the Montana Law Enforcement Academy. These programs cover a multiplicity of course and program options to the student interested in augmenting his/her training while at MLEA or while on-the-job (See Delivery Systems, below).

The seven degree programs most pertinent to the LEA student are:

1. Criminal Justice - Associate Degree
2. Criminal Justice - Baccalaureate Degree
3. Criminal Justice - Master of Human Services Degree
4. Paralegal - Associate Degree
5. Paralegal - Baccalaureate Degree
6. Chemical Dependency - Associate Degree
7. Chemical Dependency - Master of Human Services Degree

This unique combination gives the student both broad and specific educational foundation in the three primary categories of the Criminal Justice System -- Law Enforcement, Judicial, and Corrections. They are useful, and often mandatory, for the individual pursuing personal and professional growth in parole, probation, corrections, law, rehabilitation, etc. The dual emphases that CGF places upon internships and experience/training equivalencies serve both to motivate students to enhance their skills and to provide the community with more competent professionals in the field of Criminal Justice.

B. Delivery Systems

CGF's long and productive history of adaptive, innovative, and individualized service delivery to a ~~sparsely distributed and disparate~~ <sup>widely varied</sup> student population has resulted in an ~~assortment~~ <sup>armamentarium</sup> of delivery modes that can meet

*Distinctive*  
any student's need, no matter how idiosyncratic. These include SPEED  
courses, short courses, Independent Study, Workshops, Telecom courses  
(on and off campus), Non-credit Instruction Transfer, and CLEP. *College Level*  
*Exam Program*

This delivery expertise makes it possible for a number of Academy  
students to express a desire for a particular course to be offered  
during their scheduled time at the Academy. With reasonable lead time  
(approximately six weeks) a notification of this nature to the Academic  
Vice-President's office will result in the provision of that course  
within the mode that meshes most effectively and efficiently with the  
students' anticipated academy schedule.

SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING  
EXHIBIT NO. 5  
DATE 4/10/87  
BILL NO. HB 895

**SUPPORT SERVICES  
ACADEMIC (Academy)**

SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING  
EXHIBIT NO. 5  
DATE 4/10/87  
BILL NO. HB 895

**A. COLLEGE OF GREAT FALLS**

In common with all training institutions, the twin problems of upgrading current staff effectiveness and on-streaming new staff will assail the administrators of the Montana Law Enforcement Academy. In order to ameliorate these difficulties the College of Great Falls can, on request from the MLEA:

1. Provide formal course, workshop, and on-the-job experience designed and conducted by CGF faculty with the express purpose of increasing the teaching efficacy of the MLEA staff, and/or
2. Conduct individual or collective MLEA staff teaching evaluations in order to identify the strengths, weaknesses, and relative effectiveness of the academy instruction.

**B. AREA**

The Cascade County Sheriff's Department has identified two groups of area residents and their areas of expertise that would be available to the Academy as part time instructors.

Presently certified instructors for the Montana Law Enforcement Academy:

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| James Burnes   | Civil Process, Procedure, Legal           |
| Debby Baumgart | Civil Process, Procedure, Legal           |
| Arne Sand      | Interrogation, Interview, Handwriting     |
| Dick Donovan   | Coroner, Death Investigation, Child Abuse |
| Ken Anderson   | Photography, Evidence, Crime Scenes       |
| Les Bobier     | Canine Training                           |
| Jerry Obresley | Drug and Narcotics Investigations         |

Others with instructional experience:

|                |                                   |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| John Strandell | Crime Prevention, Crimestoppers   |
| Larry Hader    | Drug Abuse, Undercover Operations |

Bob Blades  
Barry Michelotti  
Mike Jaraczski  
Tom O'Hara  
Bill Farago

Drug Abuse, Undercover Operations  
Drug Abuse, Undercover Operations  
Canine Training  
Fire and Response, Prevention,  
Investigation  
Weapons, Armament, Range Shooting

SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING

EXHIBIT NO. 5

DATE 4/10/87

BILL NO. HB 895

SUPPORT SERVICES  
ANCILLARY (On Campus)

SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING  
EXHIBIT NO. 5  
DATE 4/10/87  
BILL NO. HB 895

A. RECREATIONAL

1. Theater-Music Building

Throughout the year: Plays, Concerts, Presentations.

2. McLaughlin Center

*large indoor* Enclosed swimming pool, bowling alleys, pool tables,  
gymnasium, *weight Room, etc.*

3. Outside areas for group games, jogging, etc.

4. Student Union Building

Book store

B. ACADEMIC

1. Library

~~Modest~~ holdings in C.J. and C.J. related areas; excellent  
computer tie-ins with major national library storage  
facilities.

2. Student Union Building

Student Services Department provides testing, tutoring,  
counseling.

C. FOOD

Student Union Building has ample cafeteria services.



SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING

EXHIBIT NO. 5

DATE 4/10/87

BILL NO. HB 895

TO: Tom Gomez, Researcher, Legislative Council

FROM: Brad Rafish, OLA *BR*

DATE: 16 January 87

RE: Requested costs for the relocation of the Montana Law  
Enforcement Academy

Approximate Relocation Costs:

Note: The data below was provided by the Department of Justice's  
Centralized Services Division. It assumes only relocation of  
currently owned state equipment as well as personnel.

APPROXIMATE COST

--OFFICE EQUIPMENT 9 4,000

--FIRING RANGE EQUIPMENT 2,000

--12 HOUSEHOLDS (\$2000 each) 24,000

--"EXPLORATORY" TRIPS

(Car mileage, meals, lodging

3 trips of 12 staff @ \$88.75 each)

3,195  
\$33,195

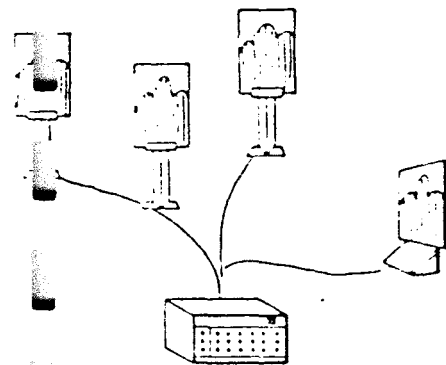
# DOMESTIC PRICE LIST (U.S. Dollars) USA & CANADA)

## DUELATRON

Decision Making Target Systems

### Package Systems

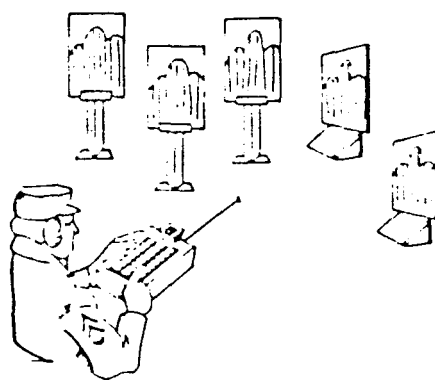
#### 400 Series



Featuring MANUAL CONTROL of 1-15 electronic targets, 1,200 combat targets, and 1,200 target overlays.

| NUMBER OF TARGETS<br>Your choice of combination<br>of WIRELESS, POPUP,<br>or Bi-directional<br>electronic targets | PRICE    |
|---|----------|
| 3   | \$ 6,669 |
| 5   | \$ 9,565 |
| 10  | \$18,293 |
| 15  | \$27,021 |

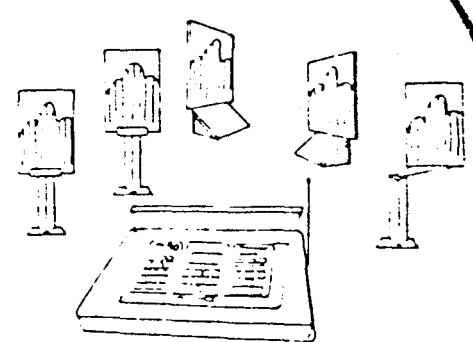
#### 1600 Series



Featuring WIRELESS TRANSMITTER CONTROL of 1-15 electronic targets, 1,200 combat targets, and 1,200 target overlays.

| NUMBER OF TARGETS<br>Your choice of combination<br>of WIRELESS, POPUP,<br>or Bi-directional<br>electronic targets | PRICE    |
|---|----------|
| 3   | \$ 9,135 |
| 5   | \$13,591 |
| 10  | \$25,531 |
| 15  | \$36,671 |

#### 1700 Series



Featuring the WIRELESS RangeCOMputer which includes MANUAL CONTROL, precision TIMING, and automatic PROGRAMMING of 1-15 electronic targets, 1,200 combat targets and 1,200 target overlays.

| NUMBER OF TARGETS<br>Your choice of combination<br>of WIRELESS, POPUP,<br>or Bi-directional<br>electronic targets | PRICE    |
|---|----------|
| 3   | \$15,837 |
| 5   | \$20,293 |
| 10  | \$31,433 |
| 15  | \$42,573 |

NOTE: For 1600 Series Systems prices (hardwired Range COMPUTER targeting systems), add \$6,700.00 to 1400 Series Systems prices. For conversion of 1400 and 1600 Series Systems to 60 YARDS, add \$995.00 for a Model 60 Cabling System.

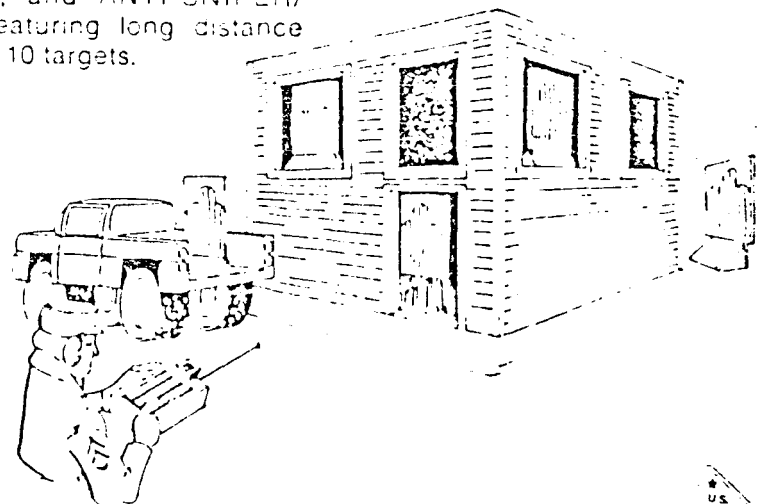
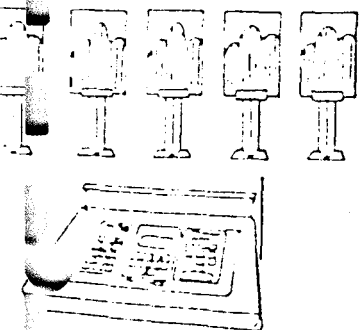
### ACC-5

TACtical Combat Target System Model 5 ..... \$36,102

Our deluxe and most versatile target system in a single package, designed especially for EXECUTIVE PROTECTION, OFFICER SURVIVAL, COUNTER AMBUSH, and ANTI-SNIPER/TERRORISM training situations. Featuring long distance WIRELESS PROGRAM CONTROL of 10 targets.

#### System includes:

- WIRELESS RangeCOMputer BASE STATION,
- 15 position remote TRANSMITTER,
- 5 BI-DIRECTIONAL TARGETS,
- 4 POPUP TARGETS,
- 1 SWINGOUT TARGET,
- 10 WIRELESS RECEIVERS,
- 2,400 COMBAT TARGETS,
- 1,200 TARGET OVERLAYS.





DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE  
HEADQUARTERS 341ST STRATEGIC MISSILE WING (SAC)  
MALMSTROM AIR FORCE BASE, MT 59402

Doctor Paul Renz  
Chairman, LEPSA Committee  
College of Great Falls  
1301 20th Street South  
Great Falls, MT 59405-4996

SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING  
EXHIBIT 5  
DATE 4/10/87  
BILL NO. HR 895

Dear Dr. Renz:

Malmstrom AFB is pleased to hear of your committee's efforts to relocate the Montana Law Enforcement Academy to Great Falls. Toward that end, the base will endeavor to allow the academy use of our base firing range. While military contingencies must take precedence, I presently foresee nothing that would interfere with the academy's use of this facility.


Our marksmanship complex features three all-weather ranges: a 62 meter range used to fire machine guns on a 1,000 inch scale; a 25 meter pistol range with 14 enclosed and heated firing points; and a 100 meter rifle range with 18 heated firing points. The complex also has a range support building that contains an ammunition and weapon storage area measuring 182 square feet, a weapons cleaning and maintenance area that can be used by 30 personnel simultaneously and a classroom that can seat up to 30 students. All the ranges have appropriate control stations and public address capabilities. Students can observe the shooters from an area behind the firing line. Special requirements such as quick-kill shooting from vehicles can be satisfied on either of the longer ranges. In addition, there is a fully equipped 450 meter grenade range available. I have attached pictures and diagrams of this complex. (Atch 1 and 2)

Malmstrom AFB is the home of the Air Force's largest Security Police Group and is uniquely suited to provide other types of support to the academy. We have a full obstacle course for physical training, maintain the only bomb detection dogs in the state and have a fully trained Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) team on standby 24 hours per day. These assets provide a tremendous opportunity for joint training or special demonstrations.

Assuming fair wear and tear, the Air Force will not charge for use of the range or any demonstration the academy staff might request.

All personnel using the range complex would be required to sign certain release documents. I suggest the academy's legal representative contact Lieutenant Colonel David Taggart at 731-2878 for details.

Sincerely,

  
TEDDY E. RINEBARGER, Colonel, USAF  
Commander

- 2 Atch  
1. Photos of firing range  
2. Diagram of firing range



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY  
U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE

GREAT FALLS, MONTANA

February 21, 1986



REFER TO  
ENF-1-0 JS

Dr. Paul Renz  
Chairman, LEPSA Committee  
1301 - 20th Street South  
Great Falls, Montana 59405

DATE

BILL NO.

5  
4/10/87  
LB 895

Dear Dr. Renz:

This office, which is the District Headquarters for all U.S. Customs ports, stations and airports in the states of Montana, Northern Idaho, Wyoming, Utah and Colorado, would like to express our views concerning the location of the Montana Law Enforcement Academy.

As you know, the U.S. Customs Service is deeply involved in the interdiction of narcotics and of the illicit transportation of monetary instruments used to finance narcotic transactions. We are also the first line in the apprehension of NCIC fugitives who attempt to cross our borders. In carrying out these functions, we rely heavily on the support provided by local Montana law enforcement agencies. In turn, we also provide valuable support to the local law enforcement community.

The location of the Academy in the City of Great Falls where our district headquarters is situated would prove especially beneficial in view of the close working relationship between the Customs Service and local law enforcement agencies. Our Headquarters staff could keep the staff of the Academy informed of up-to-the minute developments in the Customs enforcement area, and the location of the Academy here would permit the rapid exchange of intelligence. This type of exchange will be of value to law enforcement officers located in a border state such as Montana and will be of value to the U.S. Customs Service in our contacts with the local enforcement agencies.

We appreciate the opportunity to make our views known.

Sincerely,

*D. W. (Don) Myhra*  
FOR: D. W. (Don) Myhra  
District Director



# *City of* **GREAT FALLS** *Montana*

59403-5021

P. O. BOX 5021

TELEPHONE 406 / 727-5881

February 14, 1986

Legislative Council  
State Capitol  
Room 138  
Helena, Montana 59601

SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING

EXP. DATE 5

DATE 4/10/87

BILL NO. HB 895

Dear Council Members:

On behalf of the City Commission of the City of Great Falls, I would like to encourage the selection of Great Falls as the location for the Law Enforcement Academy. The L.E.P.S.A. Committee will be submitting a proposal that would locate the Academy at the College of Great Falls. Emily Hall would be used or a new dormitory would be constructed to house the students. The existing College of Great Falls classroom, cafeteria, library and athletic facilities will be made available for Academy use. The proposal will contain an adequate provision for a firing range that will certainly meet the needs of the Academy.

The City is prepared to make the necessary commitments to successfully locate the Law Enforcement Academy in Great Falls. The City whole heartedly supports the College of Great Falls site and pledges our sincere cooperation toward making the Academy, its instructors and students a home in Great Falls.

Sincerely,

Roger Anderson  
Mayor

RA:MR:kj

**STATE OF MONTANA - FISCAL NOTE**  
Form BD-15

In compliance with a written request, there is hereby submitted a Fiscal Note for HB895, as introduced.

**DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION:**

An act establishing location of the Montana Law Enforcement Academy at the College of Great Falls; authorizing the Department of Justice to lease facilities and services for the academy; appropriating money; amending Sections 44-10-103 and 44-10-202; MCA; and providing a delayed effective date.

**ASSUMPTIONS:**

1. Use of the firing range at Malmstrom will be provided at no cost to the Academy.
2. Lessor will be responsible for repair and maintenance to interior and exterior of building.
3. Lessor will provide up to \$5,000 for remodeling costs.


**FISCAL IMPACT:**

|                                | Current Law<br>Bozeman | <u>FY89</u><br>Proposed Law<br>Great Falls | Difference       | SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING<br>EXHIBIT 6<br>DATE <u>4/10/87</u><br>BILL NO. <u>HB 895</u> |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|--|------------------|--|
| <b>Expenditures:</b>           |                        |  |                  |  |
| Basic Rent                     | \$151,000              | \$100,000                                  | (\$ 51,000)      |  |
| Rent-Auxiliary Facilities      | 500                    | 10,000                                     | 9,500            |  |
| Utilities; Custodial & Laundry | 0                      | 41,200                                     | 41,200           |  |
| Food Service                   | 43,000                 | 44,000                                     | 1,000            |  |
| Relocation                     | 0                      | 37,000                                     | 37,000           |  |
| Remodeling-less \$5,000        | 0                      | 11,500                                     | 11,500           |  |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                   | <b>\$194,500</b>       | <b>\$243,700</b>                           | <b>\$ 49,200</b> |  |

**Funding:**

|                     |           |           |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Motor Vehicle Funds | \$194,500 | 0         |
| General Fund        | 0         | \$243,700 |

HB2 gives the Department of Justice authority to purchase the existing buildings at Bozeman. If this occurs the operating cost at the Bozeman facility will be reduced by \$96,000. \$55,000 is still required for maintenance and utilities.

 DATE 3/26/87  
DAVID L. HUNTER, BUDGET DIRECTOR  
Office of Budget and Program Planning

JOHN PHILLIPS, PRIMARY SPONSOR DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
Fiscal Note for HB895, as introduced.

**HB 895**

## SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING

EXHIBIT NO. 7DATE 4/10/87BILL NO. HB 895

House Bill 895  
Great Falls Law Enforcement Academy  
April 10, 1987

## To Clarify Costs

|    |   |                  |
|----|---|------------------|
| 1. | Annual Operating Costs<br>(Light Bulbs, Toilet Tissue, etc.)                        | Minimal          |
| 2. | Annual Rent including<br>Emily Hall, Gym, swimming pool<br>weight and exercise room | \$110,000.00     |
| 3. | Utilities Estimated Cost<br>gas, electricity, water                                 | 17,200.00        |
| 4. | Custodial<br>janitorial, housekeeping, laundry (optional)                           | <u>24,000.00</u> |
|    | Therefore Annual Rent would equal<br>items #2, 3, and 4 or                          | \$151,200.00     |



# **FACILITY NEEDS OF THE MONTANA LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY**

**Joint Interim Subcommittee on the  
Law Enforcement Academy**

**A Report to the 50th Legislature**

**April 1987**



**Montana Legislative Council**

SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING

EXHIBIT NO. 8

DATE 4/10/87

BILL NO. HB 895

*Original in  
Historical Society*

Prepared by  
**MONTANA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**

Room 138  
State Capitol  
Helena, Montana 59620  
(406) 444-3064



(1st reading copy,

SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING

EXHIBIT NO. 9

DATE 4/10/87

BILL NO. HB 895

AMENDMENT TO HB 895

1. Page 4, lines 9 and 10.  
Following: "from the" on line 9  
Strike: "general fund"  
Insert: "motor vehicle account of the state special  
revenue fund"  
Following: "justice" on line 10  
Strike: "for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1989,"

# New officers training in Lewistown

By ROBERTA DONOVAN  
Tribune Correspondent

LEWISTOWN — While legislators, city and state officials in Helena are fighting over which city will get the Montana Law Enforcement Academy, a class from the Academy is training in Lewistown this week because the community has the only driver training course in the state.

Lewistown was one of three finalists for the permanent location of the academy. A legislative committee made Dillon its final choice. But the final decision is still up to the Legislature and several bills promoting various locations are yet to be acted on.

Local officials say the training indicates that Lewistown is the best site for the academy.

The new officers training in Lewistown are here because the driver training course is a big plus, according to Bill Westfall, LEA ad-

ministrators, who is in Lewistown for the week. The course is at the city airport.

"Some of our neighboring states can't find any place where somebody will allow them to have a driving facility," Westfall said. "That is a most critical liability law enforcement issue. It was fortunate to find this was established."

Until recently there was no way to train new law enforcement officers in hazardous driving. "This is the second class in the history of the academy to have driving," Westfall said.

The Montana Highway Patrol established the course at the Lewistown airport about 10 years ago and has used it for training since then. The patrol is providing cars and instructors.

Recently the 2½-mile oval driving course was leased by the Montana Department of Public Instruction,

the Highway Patrol and the Law Enforcement Academy for \$1,000 a year.

"They expect to use that facility for a long time in the future," Lewistown Mayor Jack Humphrey said.

Westfall said academy students are also using a firing range at the Lewistown airport. This eliminates the problem caused when the driver training is done at one location and the firearms at another.

"We used to have a firing range in Bozeman, but that was closed down two years ago, so we moved to Fort Harrison," Westfall said. "The last class we had (which was the first to include driver training), we had half of the class come up here for driver training and half of them go to Helena for firing. Then, in the middle of the week, they switched.

"The logistics alone was a problem, as well as having our people on the road for one whole day ... This way we are able to do our firearms and driving here and keep the class together and we can take that travel day for instruction."

The present seven-day stint in Lewistown has half of the men training on the driving course and half on the firing range until mid-week, when they switch. "It's a pretty intense seven days," Westfall said. "We have day and night firing and day and night driving. For four of those seven nights, we are doing one or the other until 11 o'clock."

Westfall said statistics show about 75 percent of crimes involving shootings occur in darkness, so officers have to be trained to cope with that. Likewise, high-speed chases and other hazardous driving often occur at night.

The 28 students in the class are just entering law enforcement work.

DURING THIS TRAINING SESSION, THE 34 TRAINEES  
AND STAFF WERE STAYING AT THE "CALVERT HOTEL",  
WHICH IS THE FACILITY THAT WILL BE THE DORMITORY  
IN THE LEWISTOWN PROPOSAL. THE TRAINEES USED  
BOTH THE SAFETY DRIVING COURSE AND THE FIRING  
RANGE IN LEWISTOWN.

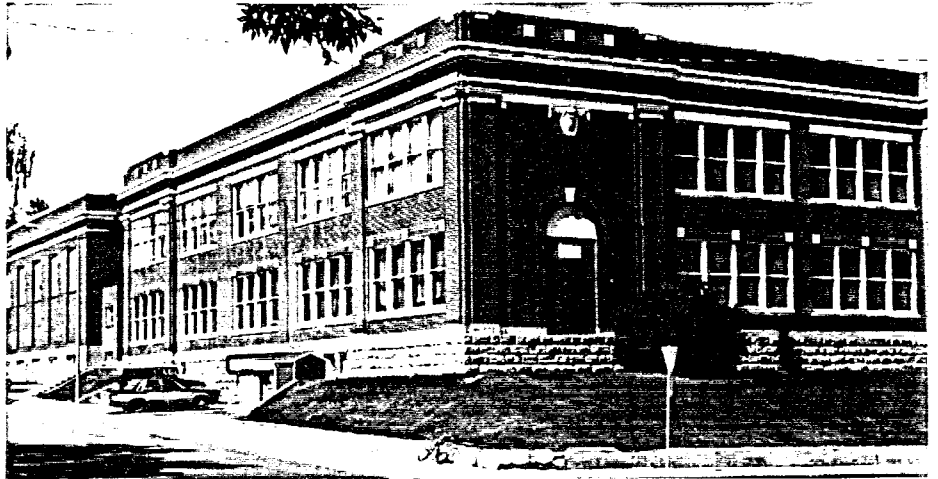
SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING

EXHIBIT NO. 10

DATE 4/10/87

BILL NO. 146903

property no. 25/042/0234



#### FORMER HIGH SCHOOL COMPLEX

No. 234 — 2 6/10 acres, \$400,000. Appears well suited for small college, museum, corporate retreat or training center. Main portion has 78,000 sq. ft. on 2 floors that encompass the classrooms, auditorium, gym and central heating system, another 10,000 sq. ft. building. 2 6/10 acres. In town. \$400,000, one-fourth down, low interest financing. Substantial discount for cash.

For additional details or to arrange an inspection trip, please contact: United Farm Agency, Inc., Representative: George "Sonny" Smith, Barry W. Smith, P.O. Box 1085, LEWISTOWN, MONT. 59457. Ph: Bus., 406 — 538-2220; Res., 406 — 428-2351 and 538-9898.

SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING  
EXHIBIT NO. 10  
DATE 4/10/87  
BILL NO. H3903

## LEWISTOWN IS THE RIGHT SITE

For the

MONTANA STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY ! SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING

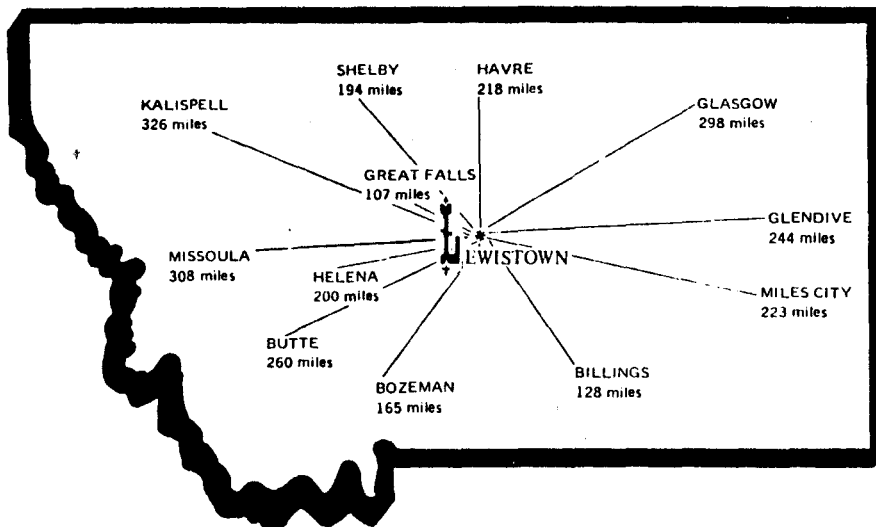
EXHIBIT NO. 10

DATE 4/10/87

BILL NO. HB 903

THE LEWISTOWN SITE HAS THE:

- \* CENTRAL GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION;
- \* BUILDINGS ADAPTABLE TO L.E.A. CRITERIA;
- \* TRAINING AND COMMUNITY SUPPORT FACILITIES;
- \* AND THE EXPANDABILITY.



Its location, in the center of the state, was one reason for locating the State Safety Driving Course in Lewistown. The course is being used by the State Hiway Patrol, school bus drivers, ambulance drivers, EMT personnel, and trainees from the Law Enforcement Academy. Since all trainees must come here to receive this training, the additional travel costs and travel time would be eliminated by locating the L.E.A. in Lewistown.

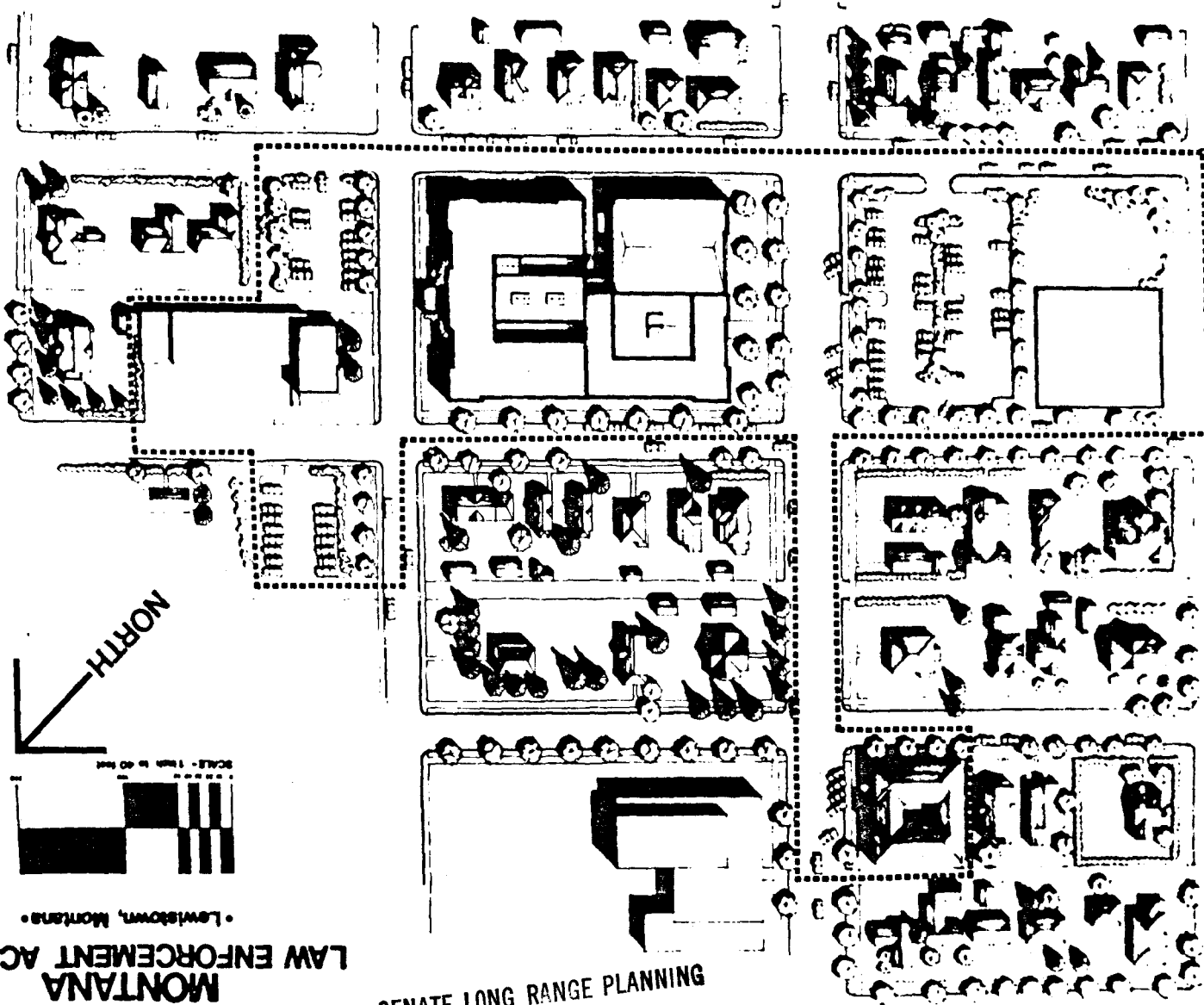
The proposed Lewistown site can easily accomodate changing situations, such as more trainees or expanding the scope of the academy. The State of Montana office of the Legislative Auditor has recommended that the 1987 Legislature find a training facility for the Fire Services Training School. The Lewistown site would easily accommodate such additions at no additional cost to the state.

The proposed use of the Fergus High School buildings and the Calvert Hotel gives the L.E.A. a physical plant that meets or exceeds all of the requirements mandated for the Academy. The buildings were designed for uses similar to the needs of the Academy and the design presented carefully modifies them to meet the established criteria. The proposal includes an excellent, on site, gymnasium and an indoor firing range for exclusive use by the Academy trainees.

All of the components of the proposed Lewistown site are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. State law (SB 157) encourages state agencies to give systematic consideration to historic properties, when they need additional space.

Lewistown is known for its quality of life and warm, friendly, hospitable people. The L.E.A. would be a suitable and welcome addition to the community and should fit nicely with the atmosphere and activities of central Montana.

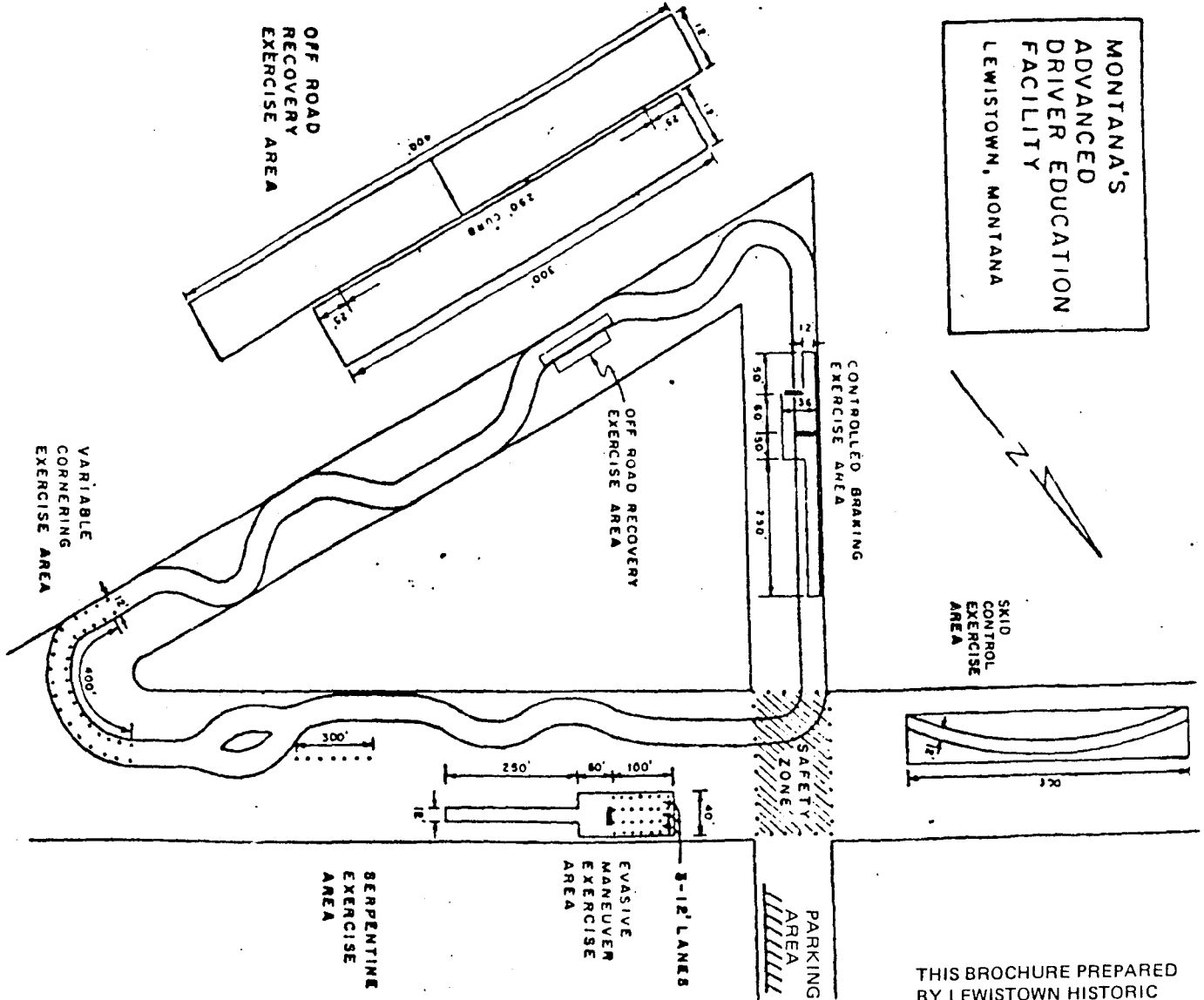
# SITE SCHEMATIC



**MONTANA**  
**LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY**  
 • Lewistown, Montana •

SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING  
 EXHIBIT NO. 10  
 DATE 4/10/87  
 BILL NO. HB 903

MONTANA'S  
 ADVANCED  
 DRIVER EDUCATION  
 FACILITY  
 LEWISTOWN, MONTANA



THIS BROCHURE PREPARED  
 BY LEWISTOWN HISTORIC  
 PRESERVATION OFFICE

STATE OF MONTANA FISCAL NOTE  
Form BD-15

In compliance with a written request, there is hereby submitted a Fiscal Note for HB903, as introduced.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION:

An act to relocate the Montana Law Enforcement Academy to Lewistown, Montana.

ASSUMPTIONS:

1. Food service will be supplied by the Center for the Aged for \$5 per day per student.
2. Remodeling costs of \$16,500 will be sufficient to bring the Lewistown site to a state of readiness.
3. HB291 and HB492 will pass to generate sufficient revenue in the Motor Vehicle Account to cover the \$200,000 appropriation for purchase of the Lewistown facilities.

FISCAL IMPACT:

Expenditures:

|  | Current Law<br>Bozeman | Proposed Law<br>Lewistown |
|--|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Basic Rent   | \$151,000              | \$ 37,112                 |
| Rent Auxiliary Facilities                              | 500                    | 0                         |
| Maintenance, Utilities,<br>Custodial, Laundry          | 0                      | 204,000                   |
| Food Service   | 43,000                 | 20,500                    |
| Relocation (10 households<br>plus academy furnishings) | 0                      | 37,000                    |
| Remodeling   | 0                      | 16,500                    |
| Firing Range Improvements                              | 0                      | 10,000                    |
| TOTAL  | \$194,500              | \$325,112                 |

SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING  
EXHIBIT NO. 11  
DATE 4/10/87  
BILL NO. HB 903

Capital Outlay \$200,000  
TOTAL \$525,112

Funding:

Motor Vehicle Account \$194,500 \$525,112

HB2 authorizes the Department of Justice to purchase the buildings at the Bozeman facility. If this occurs the operating costs at Bozeman will be reduced by \$96,000. \$55,000 is required for maintenance and utility costs. The rent cost for the Lewistown facility will be decreased by \$37,112.

David L. Hunter DATE 3/28/87  
DAVID L. HUNTER, BUDGET DIRECTOR  
Office of Budget and Program Planning

Larry Grinde DATE  
LARRY HAL GRINDE, PRIMARY SPONSOR  
Fiscal Note for HB903, as introduced.

HB 903

In compliance with a written request, there is hereby submitted a Fiscal Note for HB903, as introduced.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION:

An act to relocate the Montana Law Enforcement Academy to Lewistown, Montana.

ASSUMPTIONS:

1. Food service will be supplied by the Center for the Aged for \$5 per day per student.
2. Remodeling costs of \$16,500 will be sufficient to bring the Lewistown site to a state of readiness.
3. HB291 and HB492 will pass to generate sufficient revenue in the Motor Vehicle Account to cover the \$200,000 appropriation for purchase of the Lewistown facilities.

FISCAL IMPACT:

Expenditures:

|  | Current Law<br>Bozeman | Proposed Law<br>Lewistown |           |
|--|------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| Basic Rent   | \$151,000              | \$ 37,112                 | \$ 37,112 |
| Rent Auxiliary Facilities                              | 500                    | 0                         | 0         |
| Maintenance, Utilities,<br>Custodial, Laundry          |                        |                           |           |
| Food Service   |                        | 204,000                   | 102,843   |
| Relocation (10 households<br>plus academy furnishings) |                        | 20,500                    | 20,500    |
| Remodeling   |                        | 37,000                    | 37,000    |
| Firing Range Improvements                              |                        | 16,500                    | 16,500    |
| TOTAL  | \$194,500              | \$325,112                 | 223,538   |

NOT FOR  
DISTRIBUTION

Capital Outlay  
TOTAL \$200,000  
\$525,112

Funding:  
Motor Vehicle Account \$194,500 \$525,112

HB2 authorizes the Department of Justice to purchase the buildings at the Bozeman facility. If this occurs the operating costs at Bozeman will be reduced by \$96,000. \$55,000 is required for maintenance and utility costs. The rent cost for the Lewistown facility will be decreased by \$37,112.

*David L. Hunter*  
DAVID L. HUNTER, BUDGET DIRECTOR  
Office of Budget and Program Planning  
DATE 3/28/87

SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING  
EXHIBIT NO. 12  
DATE 4/10/87  
LARRY HAL GRINDE, PRIMARY SPONSOR 9495 903  
Fiscal Note for HB903, as introduced.

SEN  
EXH  
DAT  
BIL

THERE ARE THREE OPTIONS FOR THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY AT THIS TIME!

#1.

CONTINUE THE LEASE IN BOZEMAN, AND THEN MOVE;  
LEASE ENDS SEPT. 30, 1988.

TOTAL OF PAYMENTS TO THE END OF THE LEASE..... \$188,112.00

SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING

EXHIBIT NO. 13

DATE 4/10/87

BILL NO. HB 903

#2.

PURCHASE THE BOZEMAN FACILITY AND STAY UNTIL  
A NEW SITE IS ARRANGED FOR.

IMMEDIATE PURCHASE OF BUILDINGS (NO LAND)..... \$295,000.00

1st YEAR MAINTENANCE 55,000.00

\$350,000.00

LESS CREDIT FOR NOT LEASING (1st YEAR) \$188,112.00

AMOUNT THE STATE WOULD HAVE INVESTED

IN THE FACILITY AT THIS POINT \$161,888.00

COST OF MOVING THE BUILDINGS (ESTIMATE) \$40,000.00

THE AMOUNT THE STATE WOULD HAVE TO SELL

FOR TO BREAK EVEN WITH A 1 YEAR LEASE. \$201,888.00

OR...\$25,125.00 PER UNIT

#3.

PURCHASE ALL OF THE PROPERTIES IN LEWISTOWN..... \$200,000.00

MOVE IN WHEN READY OR WHEN THE

BOZEMAN LEASE EXPIRES.

THE STATE WOULD OWN AT THIS TIME, THE FOLLOWING  
PROPERTIES AND AT THE APPRAISED VALUES SHOWN:

78,000 SQ. FT. OF HIGH SCHOOL AND  
GYMNASIUM..... \$400,000.00

AUXILIARY BLDG. (VO-AG) GARAGE.... 60,000.00

SIXTEEN (16) CHOICE CITY LOTS... 24,000.00

CALVERT HOTEL (DORMITORY)..... 200,000.00

\$684,000.00

=====

THE STATE WOULD BE UNDER NO OBLIGATION TO STAY IN LEWISTOWN.

IF FOR ANY REASON THE ACADEMY WOULD NOT WORK IN THIS LOCATION, THE  
STATE WOULD ONLY HAVE TO SELL OUT FOR \$200,000.00 ...HAVE ITS MONEY  
BACK....AND GO ELSEWHERE.



AMENDMENT TO HB 2

1. Page A-14, lines 11 and 12.

Strike: lines 11 and 12 in their entirety

Insert: "There is appropriated from the amount appearing in item 11 sufficient funds for the purchase of the most cost-effective facility available to house the Montana law enforcement academy."

SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING  
EXHIBIT NO. 14  
DATE 4/10/87  
BILL NO. HB 894, 895, 903

## LEGISLATIVE ACTION

PROGRAM: LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY

| BUDGET ITEM           | FY 1986<br>Actual | Fiscal 1988 |             | Fiscal 1989 |             | FY 86-88<br>% Change |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|
|                       |                   | Executive   | Legislature | Executive   | Legislature |                      |
| FTE                   | 11.00             | 10.58       | 10.00       | 10.58       | 10.00       | -1.00                |
| Personal Services     | \$277,033         | \$295,350   | \$274,782   | \$294,893   | \$274,365   | -0.81                |
| Operating Expenses    | 304,729           | 311,995     | 303,516     | 319,852     | 366,891     | 13.05                |
| Equipment             | 6,587             | 8,796       | 3,000       | 8,470       | 3,000       | -1.32                |
| TOTAL EXPENSES        | \$588,349         | \$616,141   | \$581,298   | \$623,215   | \$644,256   | 6.36                 |
| FUNDING               |                   |             |             |             |             |                      |
| State Special Revenue | \$583,590         | \$616,141   | \$581,298   | \$623,215   | \$644,256   | 7.23                 |
| Federal Revenue       | 4,759             | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0           | -100.00              |
| TOTAL FUNDING         | \$588,349         | \$616,141   | \$581,298   | \$623,215   | \$644,256   | 6.36                 |

SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING

EXP. NO.

DATE

BILL NO.

14

4/10/87

LB 894, 895, 903

Program Description: The Law Enforcement Academy Division provides a professional education and training program in criminal justice for Montana law enforcement officers and other criminal justice personnel.

Legislative Intent: Language was included in the general appropriation act which states:

"The department shall negotiate to purchase the modular buildings occupied by the Law Enforcement Academy and use funds appropriated to the Law Enforcement Academy."

Budget: The budget provides for a 1.1 percent decrease from fiscal 1986 to fiscal 1988 without the approved modifications. Personal services increase for pay plan increases, but that increase is more than offset by the application of a 4 percent vacancy savings rate to the budget. The division actually experienced a higher vacancy savings rate in fiscal 1986, but the savings was utilized by the agency to raise the director's salary nearly 17 percent to go from a bureau chief position to division head. The approved budget eliminates a 1.0 FTE grade 15 training officer which had been upgraded by the agency to a grade 18 lawyer, but was never filled in fiscal 1986. The elimination of the position saved approximately \$36,200 in fiscal 1988. The position was to be used for training, and with the position vacant in fiscal 1986, the Academy contracted for legal services. Operating expenses decrease as the rent allowance was decreased by \$2,900 in fiscal 1988. These reductions place the rent budget at the levels of the City of Great Falls proposal for rent in the 1989 biennium on a lease basis. (In fiscal 1989, the Bozeman lease contract has a \$9,800

cost increase. Since the Great Falls proposal has no increase, \$9,800 would be saved.) Other adjustments result in a net decrease below fiscal 1986 levels of \$1,200. The equipment budget provides for \$3,000 each year for miscellaneous training equipment and a \$3,500 line-itemed, biennial appropriation in fiscal 1988, to be expended only for training handguns.

Funding: There are two sources of funding for the Academy -- tuition/fees and the motor vehicle account. Tuition is charged for certain classes taught by the Academy, particularly specialized classes. The motor vehicle account funds the balance of the budget.

Modifieds Approved:

1. First Responder/Emergency Vehicle Operation Training - The approved modified allows the Academy authority to provide certified medical training in lifesavings skills and emergency vehicle driving skills to entry level officers at the Academy. Funds will be provided by state special revenue tuition funds from tuition increases to pay for the additional training component. The modified request provides \$18,583 in fiscal 1988 and \$24,778 in fiscal 1989. There is no added FTE requirement.

2. Executive Institute - The approved modified allows the academy funds to provide a series of six executive level seminars each year which address contemporary issues of concern to criminal justice administrators. The seminars will be funded by the state special revenue tuition account using tuition fees charged to participants. There is no added FTE requirement. The modified request provides for \$25,310 in each year of the biennium.

3. Additional Basic Course - The approved modified, contingent upon the passage of House Bill 492, to allow the Academy to conduct one additional basic course annually beginning in fiscal 1989 to provide a total of four basic courses per year. The additional course would allow the Law Enforcement Academy to limit class size to 30 students. The amount approved was \$15,984 in fiscal 1989 only, to be funded by the motor vehicle state special revenue account. Approval was made contingent upon passage of House Bill 492 because there are not enough projected funds in the motor vehicle account to fund the modified under present law. House Bill 492 would increase motor vehicle fees. There is no added FTE requirement in this modified.

SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING  
EXHIBIT NO. 14  
DATE 4/10/87  
BILL NO. HB 894, 895, 903

AMENDMENT TO HB 894

1. Page 6, lines 8 and 9.

Following: "appropriated" on line 8

Insert: "\$266,000 from the motor vehicle account of the state special revenue fund"

Following: "justice" on line 8

Strike: remainder of line 8 through "1989," on line 9

2. Page 6, lines 21 through 23.

Strike: section 11 in its entirety

Insert: "NEW SECTION. Section 11. Coordination instruction. If this act is passed and approved, House Bill No. 895 and House Bill No. 903 are void."

3. Page 7, line 6.

Following: "9 through"

Strike: "11"

Insert: "12"

SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING  
EXHIBIT NO. 15  
DATE 4/10/87  
BILL NO. HB 894

M E M O R A N D U M

SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING

TO: Scott Seacat

EXHIBIT NO. 16

FROM: Joe Seipel

DATE 4/10/87

DATE: June 2, 1986

BILL NO. HB 894, 895, 903

RE: Total Travel Costs for Law Enforcement Trainees to Selected Academy Sites (86SP-50)

The following data on travel costs for law enforcement trainees to selected academy sites was derived from information obtained from the Attorney General's Office.

Project Assumptions

The analysis was limited based on the following assumptions.

1. Travel costs were computed from county seats to the eight proposed sites (Billings, Bozeman, Dillon, Great Falls, Missoula, Helena, Lewistown, and Glasgow). Most of the trainees were located in the various county seats.
2. Three different assumptions on the number of trainees traveling in each car were used. These were 1, 1½, and 2 trainees per car.
3. Trainees from miscellaneous law enforcement agencies located outside Montana (i.e., National Park Service in Wyoming) were not included in the analysis.
4. Data on the number of miles from county seats to the selected Law Enforcement Academy sites was obtained from the Montana highway map. Transportation costs were based on \$.21 per mile.
5. Travel costs were computed by multiplying the number of cars traveling from the county seat to the selected site by number of miles from the county seat to the site by the \$.21 per mile rate.

Total Number of Trainees Attending Law Enforcement Courses

A total of 584 law enforcement trainees attend courses at the Law Enforcement Academy. Not included in the 584 figure are those trainees from outside Montana that travel to Montana to attend courses at the Law Enforcement Academy. The following illustration shows the total number of trainees (for all courses) by county.

# TOTAL TRAINEES BY COUNTY - FOR ALL COURSES

|                 | <u>Total</u> |
|-----------------|--------------|
| Beaverhead      | 14           |
| Big Horn        | 4            |
| Blaine          | 6            |
| Broadwater      | 2            |
| Carbon          | 15           |
| Carter          | 0            |
| Cascade         | 54           |
| Chouteau        | 6            |
| Custer          | 9            |
| Daniels         | 2            |
| Dawson          | 3            |
| Deer Lodge      | 3            |
| Fallon          | 1            |
| Fergus          | 8            |
| Flathead        | 25           |
| Gallatin        | 37           |
| Garfield        | 1            |
| Glacier         | 3            |
| Golden Valley   | 0            |
| Granite         | 6            |
| Hill            | 17           |
| Jefferson       | 7            |
| Judith Basin    | 2            |
| Lake            | 3            |
| Lewis and Clark | 35           |
| Liberty         | 2            |
| Lincoln         | 24           |
| Madison         | 6            |
| McCone          | 1            |
| Meagher         | 1            |
| Mineral         | 6            |
| Missoula        | 60           |
| Musselshell     | 2            |
| Park            | 6            |
| Petroleum       | 1            |
| Phillips        | 2            |
| Pondera         | 3            |
| Powder River    | 3            |
| Powell          | 3            |
| Prairie         | 0            |
| Ravalli         | 8            |
| Richland        | 8            |
| Roosevelt       | 7            |
| Rosebud         | 11           |
| Sanders         | 8            |
| Sheridan        | 10           |
| Silver Bow      | 31           |
| Stillwater      | 9            |
| Sweet Grass     | 3            |
| Teton           | 3            |
| Toole           | 3            |
| Treasure        | 2            |
| Valley          | 6            |
| Wheatland       | 2            |
| Wibaux          | 0            |
| Yellowstone     | 90           |
| Total           | <u>584</u>   |

SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING

EXHIBIT NO. 16

DATE 4/10/87

BILL NO. HB 894, 895, 903

## Total Travel Costs

The following illustration summarizes travel costs to the selected sites.

TOTAL TRAVEL COSTS TO PROPOSED  
LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY SITES

| <u>Proposed Site</u> | <u>Total Travel Costs Based On Trainees per Car</u> |                      |                  |
|----------------------|---|----------------------|------------------|
|                      | <u>1 Per Car</u>                                    | <u>1 1/2 Per Car</u> | <u>2 Per Car</u> |
| Helena               | \$21,267  | \$14,145             | \$10,775         |
| Great Falls          | 22,486  | 15,006               | 11,318           |
| Bozeman              | 22,978  | 15,364               | 11,627           |
| Lewistown            | 25,196  | 16,506               | 12,799           |
| Billings             | 26,323  | 17,523               | 13,240           |
| Missoula             | 27,036  | 18,074               | 13,700           |
| Dillon               | 28,200  | 18,861               | 14,383           |
| Glasgow              | 40,514  | 26,972               | 20,318           |

Conclusion

Our analysis indicates that the Helena location would be the least costly site in terms of travel costs, while Glasgow would be the most expensive. If Glasgow is excluded from the analysis, the other sites have relatively similar travel costs.

SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING

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# WESTERN MONTANA COLLEGE

PROPOSAL  
MONTANA LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY

WESTERN MONTANA COLLEGE

Dillon, MT

SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING  
EARTH NO. 17  
DATE 4/10/87  
BILL NO. HB 894

*Original in  
Historical Society*

DILLON, MONTANA 59725



# Facility Comparisons

| <u>Item</u>         | <u>Dillon</u>  | <u>CGF</u>     | <u>Lewistown</u> |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| Students served     | 100            | 80             | 56-60            |
| Size                | 50,824 sq. ft. | 22,804 sq. ft. | 108,138 sq. ft.  |
| Indoor firing range | Yes            | No             | No               |
| Crime scene lab     | Yes            | ?              | No               |
| Film/print room     | Yes            | ?              | No               |
| State ownership     | Yes            | No             | Yes              |

7089d.txt

SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING  
EXHIBIT NO. 18  
DATE 4/10/87  
BILL NO. HB 894, 895, 903

STATE  
OF  
MONTANA

ATTORNEY GENERAL  
MIKE GREELY

JUSTICE BUILDING, 215 N. SANDERS, HELENA, MONTANA 59620  
TELEPHONE (406) 444-2026

16 December 1985

Representative Bob Thoft, Chairman  
Interim Legislative Subcommittee on  
the Law Enforcement Academy  
State Capitol  
Helena MT 59620

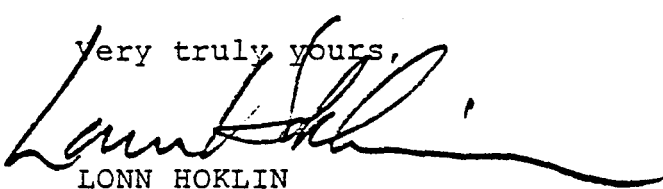
Dear Mr. Chairman:

Enclosed is the information we discussed with respect to the Law Enforcement Academy's facility needs. A typographical error on page 15 caused the computer to print a very short page, but the text is intact. The conclusions of the report begin on page 41. I have also enclosed a very interesting letter from the Missoula County Sheriff's Office.

On behalf of the Attorney General, I want to thank you and the Subcommittee for allowing us to give you our thoughts and observations concerning the Academy's future. With the hope that the enclosed material is helpful to you and your colleagues, and with my warmest wishes for a joyous holiday season,

I am

Very truly yours,

  
LONN HOKLIN  
Executive Assistant to  
the Attorney General

SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING

EXHIBIT NO. 19

DATE 4/10/87

BILL NO. 413 894, 895, 903

*Original in  
Historical Society*

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## RECEIVED

OCT 17 1985

BOARD OF

CRIME CONTROL

TO: Law Enforcement Agencies/Organizations

FROM: Tom Gomez, Staff Researcher  
Joint Interim Subcommittee on the Law Enforcement Academy

DATE: October 16, 1985

RE: MLEA Site/Facility Criteria

The Joint Interim Subcommittee on the Law Enforcement Academy requests your comments and recommendations regarding criteria for consideration of proposals for a site/facility for the Montana Law Enforcement Academy (MLEA).

Please find enclosed the following material:

- The approved study plan for the interim study on the MLEA;
- The Preliminary Architectural Program Design for a new MLEA facility; and
- The Supplemental Architectural Program Plan for a food service facility for the MLEA.

Please review the enclosed material. You especially should study the questions contained on pages 9 through 15 of the study plan. These questions outline the major research and policy questions the Subcommittee must answer in the decisionmaking process.

The Subcommittee asks you to respond to the study questions relating to criteria that should be used to evaluate proposals for location of the MLEA. As you prepare your response, you are asked to consider:

SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING

EXHIBIT NO. 20

DATE 4/10/87

BILL NO. HB 894, 895, 903

*Important.*

PRELIMINARY  
ARCHITECTURAL PROGRAM

MONTANA LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY  
BOZEMAN, MONTANA

Facility Planning Bureau  
Architecture and Engineering Division



- (1) The cost/sufficiency of the Architectural Program Plan for a new MLEA facility;
- (2) The possibility of utilizing existing, vacant facilities for the MLEA; and
- (3) The needs of law enforcement officers and agencies in Montana.

Also, you are asked to prioritize criteria in terms of their importance to the law enforcement agency or organization you represent. The Subcommittee seeks to know what considerations are most important in establishing requirements for a site/facility for the MLEA.

Please return your written response to the study questions by November 15 at 5:00 p.m. By December 1, I will notify the Subcommittee that I have completed a summary of all written responses submitted by law enforcement groups. Thereafter, in the first week of December, the Subcommittee will engage in a telephone conference call to establish its criteria for consideration of proposals for location of the MLEA.

By mid-December, the Subcommittee will issue written criteria and formally request proposals from interested parties. Interested parties will be required to submit their written proposals to the Subcommittee by January 17 at 5:00 p.m.

Your assistance in this matter is appreciated. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me.

TG:rm:GOMEZ4:5289a  
encls.

SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING

EXHIBIT NO. 20

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## PROPOSED FACILITY PROGRAM

### ADMINISTRATION COMPONENTS

#### ENTRY/LOBBY:

##### Activity:

Primary entry into building.  
Provide general circulation to various areas of the building.  
Display area for 1% arts work.  
Conversation area for visitors (15-20 people).  
Class registration - 40 students in 2 hour period.  
Possible public meetings.  
Heavy use during graduation ceremonies.

##### Finishes and Furnishings:

Quarry tile, carpet, vinyl wall covering, acoustic ceiling,  
Lounge chairs and tables.

##### Remarks:

Area should be warm, inviting and comfortable.

##### Area:

Lobby Area for 40 people at 20 S.F. each  
includes art displays = 800 S.F.  
Circulation/Registration = 400 S.F.  
TOTAL: 1200 S.F.

#### RECEPTIONIST:

##### Activity:

Clerical secretary to Administration.  
Message center and P.A. operator.  
Control point (separates visitors from students' dorm and controls entry to administration.)  
Located behind counter, generally one person, some filing.

##### Finishes and Furnishing:

Typical finishes, carpet or V.A.T., painted walls and accoustical tile ceilings.  
Desk chair, counter, P.A. system and files.

Area: 165 S.F.

## **DIRECTOR, ADMINISTRATION OFFICE, REGIONAL DIRECTOR OFFICES:**

### **Activity:**

Typical office work: write letters, reports, etc.  
Comfortable conference room for 4-5 people.  
Storage for materials.

### **Finishes and Furnishings:**

Vinyl wallcover, carpet, suspended acoustic ceiling.  
Couch, 2 lounge chairs, desk, chair, credenza, and mail  
shelves.

Area: 120 S.F. each X 3

Total 360 S.F.

## **INSTRUCTOR OFFICES (3 permanent and 3 extra):**

### **Activity:**

Prepare lesson plans and assistiny students  
on an individual basis.

### **Finishes and Furnishings:**

Carpet, gypsum board  
Credenza, bookcase, desk, chair, coat rack and storage.

Area: 130 S.F. each X 3

Total 390 S.F.

## **GENERAL INSTRUCTIONAL AREA:**

### **Activity:**

3 secretaries provide clerical support to faculty.  
Each secretary has a word processor at their desk.  
Teletypes  
and word processors should be sound insulated.  
Provide general circulation through this area to faculty  
offices.

### **Furnishings:**

Each secretary has an open office work station.

Area: 140 S.F. work station X 3

140 S.F. private area operation.

Total 420 S.F.



1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

1990

10-10-68

SECRET

The classrooms here at the Wyoming facility seemed to lack the requirements of NIAA with the exception of increasing the tiered classroom capacities from 44 to 90 students. For this purpose, the areas are not more suitable.

Stack 2:00 with study cartels and lounge reading.  
 2:00-12:00 P.M.

1964

APR 11 1964

Two tiered lecture rooms with audio visual capabilities.

June 20 1925

1941-1942

Proven and Visual Presentations for Classroom Teaching.

2002-0002-7

Small classroom for 15-20 students.

Area: 450 sq. ft.

DUPLICATING:

Activities:

Photo copying and collating of all handout materials for instruction.  
Storage of printed materials on about 100 LF of open shelves.  
Storage of office supplies.

Furnishes and Furnituring:

VAT floor, gypsum board walls.  
100 LF shelves. Extensive base and wall cabinetry.

Remarks:

This area is extensively used at times. Wyoming's facility seemed about the right size. Photocopier is a heat source and must be cooled.

Area: 900 S.F.

STAFF CONFERENCE ROOM:

Activities:

Meetings for entire staff (20) around large conference table.  
Scheduling of classes.  
Private conferences.

Furnishes and Furnishing:

Vinyl wall covering and carpet.  
Large table with 20 chairs. Grease boards on walls.

Remarks:

Located near receptionist with sound isolation when door is closed.

Area: 250 S.F.

STAFF LOUNGE:

Activities:

Lunch and coffee breaks.  
General bull sessions for about 12.

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CRIME SCENE LAB:

Laboratory area for crime scene simulations.  
Area: 450 S.F.

64-STUDENT CLASSROOM:

Large classroom for lectures which can be expanded into the 30 student classroom. This room should have audio visual capabilities.  
Area: 1,120 S.F.

30-STUDENT CLASSROOM:

Area: 570 S.F.

FILM DEVELOPING ROOM:

Area: 200 S.F.

FILM PRINTING ROOM:

Area: 350 S.F.

EQUIPMENT STORAGE ROOM:

Area: 80 S.F.

AUDITORIUM:

Activities:

This area would be used as much as possible.  
Possible use as a movie theater.  
Seating for 200+ for graduation. The Multi-purpose room could be used in lieu of this area.

Finishes and Furnishings:

Acoustic treated walls and ceiling, concrete floors.  
Fixed seating and platform stage.

Remarks:

A/E questions the need for this space and it seems low on the MLEA priorities. It would be possible to have a movable wall between the two 50 seat classrooms to seat 100 plus.

Area: 0 S.F.

TOTAL ASSIGNABLE AREA - CLASSROOMS: 7800 S.F.

**Activities:**

Physical training for 16 students.  
Running laps may require parked corners.  
Defense, arrest and nightstick procedures.  
Graduation banquets for 200 people are catered (currently  
160 guests with 32 graduates).  
Basketball and volleyball games.

**Finishes and Equipment:**

Tartan type floor, durable wall and ceiling finishes,  
high lights.

Basketball nets (intractable).

**Area: 3260 (56034)**

**Remarks:**

This area allows room for a high school basketball court  
and 3 feet on sides plus 3 feet at both ends. Movable  
seating would adjust the court size or reduce sidelines.

**STORAGE:**

**Activities:**

Store tables, chairs, 2 or 3 wrestling mats, and misc.  
equipment, kickage, volleyball nets, etc.

**Area: 400 S.F.**

**KITCHEN:**

**Activities:**

Set up area for caterer during banquets. Provide  
stove, sink and refrigerator and some storage space.

**Area: 120 S.F.**

**WEIGHT ROOM:**

**Activities:**

Two 16 station universal systems (no free weights).

**Finishes and Furnishings:**

Could be carpet and gypsum board walls.

**Area: 640 S.F.**

Remarks:

Could be reduced in half if only one system were needed.

MEN'S LOCKER ROOM:

Activities:

Changing clothes.  
Showering.

Finishes and Furnishings:

Water resistant epoxy walls, tile floors and gypsum board ceilings  
Lockers and benches.

Remarks:

Size is based on 50 lockers.

Area: 600 S.F.

WOMEN'S LOCKER ROOM:

Remarks:

Size is based on 12 lockers.

Area: 320 S.F.

STAFF LOCKER ROOM:

Remarks:

Size is based on 15 lockers.

Area: 340 S.F.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION OFFICE:

Activities:

Office for training instructor.  
Minor first aid.  
Supervision of activity areas.

Finishes and Furnishings:

Typical finishes, furnishings, same as faculty offices.

Area: 130 S.F.

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|                                 |             |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| TV ROOM                         | 850 S.F.    |
| GAME ROOM                       | 850 S.F.    |
| TELEPHONE ALCOVE (2)            | 160 S.F.    |
| STORAGE                         | 150 S.F.    |
| TYPING ROOM                     | 150 S.F.    |
| STUDENT LAUNDRY                 | 250 S.F.    |
| HOUSEKEEPING                    | 450 S.F.    |
| LINEN STORAGE & DISTRIB.        | 350 S.F.    |
| (assumes contract washing)      |             |
| TOTAL ASSIGNABLE DORMITORY AREA | 25,710 S.F. |

SUPPORT COMPONENT

4 BAY GARAGE

Activities:

Store, wash, and very minor repair of vehicles.

Area: 800 S.F.

Remarks:

Should be heated and have floor drain and water supply.

RECEIVING/LOADING DOCK:

Activities:

Garbage dump area.  
Laundry receiving.  
Possible food receiving.  
Hydraulic platform lift to accomodate various truck heights and heavy supplies such as paper and ammunition.

Area: 180 S.F.

#### FIELD NOISE:

##### Remarks:

Same equipment and layout as Wyoming except 15 in place of 12 lanes (based on class size of 50 divided by 3 equals 17.5 (50/4 = 12.5). Area includes arms vault.  
7 feet clear height to tracks pretty much precludes other activities.

Area: 6,360 S.F.

Note this area has massive air change requirements for lead particulates.  
Range costs \$12,000.00/lane.

TOTAL ASSIGNABLE AREA - TRAINING: 14,170 S.F.

#### DIRECTORY COMMENT

##### Remarks:

The layout and room arrangement of the Wyoming facility was acceptable to MLEA. MLEA is requesting an increase from 60 rooms to 75 rooms with a capacity of 145-150. For this program, the support areas such as laundry, rec room, etc. have not been respectively increased.

##### Areas:

75 Double Occupancy Rooms (several may be single occupancy for Handicapped and visiting instructor.)  
12X25.

Provide toilet, sink and shower in each room.  
See plan page 11 of Wyoming presentation.

Total Area 22,500 S.F.

GENERATOR:

Activities:

Provide power for emergency lights, exit signs,  
phones, fire alarm.

Area: 200 S.F.

MECHANICAL ROOM(S):

Function:

Provide electrical distribution for complex.  
Provide HVAC and plumbing for building.  
Provide heat recovery for exhaust from firing range.

Area: Cannot determine at this time as the size is  
dependent  
on availability and economics of steam supply from  
MSU plant.

Remarks:

Size dependent on availability and economics of  
steam supply from MSU plant assuming the facility is  
located adjacent to the Bozeman campus.

GENERAL BUILDING STORAGE:

Activity:

Storage of just about anything.

Area: 400 S.F.

TOTAL ASSIGNABLE SUPPORT AREA 1,680 S.F.

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BILL NO. H.B. 894, 895, 903



Law Enforcement Academy  
Cost Estimate  
Page 2

SUPPORT AREAS

|                     |              |
|---------------------|--------------|
| Assignable Area     | 1,680 S.F.   |
| 23% GBF             | <u>400</u>   |
| Total Area          | 2,080 S.F.   |
| Cost @ \$40.00/S.F. | \$ 83,200.00 |

SITE DEVELOPMENT

|  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| Paved Parking and Access Drives<br>57,000 S.F. @ \$2.25/S.F. | \$ 128,250.00       |
| Landscaped Areas 84,300 S.F. @ \$1.25                        | \$ 105,250.00       |
| TOTAL CONSTRUCTION COST                                      | \$ 4,659,600.00     |
| 10% Contingency  | \$ 465,960.00       |
| Architect Fees   | \$ 384,210.00       |
| 28% Inflation  | \$ 1,542,740.00     |
| Furnishings  | \$ 300,000.00       |
| 1% for the Arts  | <u>\$ 73,520.00</u> |
|  | \$ 7,426,030.00     |

|                        |                 |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| ESTIMATED PROJECT COST | \$ 7,426,000.00 |
| Gross Building Area    | 69,285 S.F.     |
| Cost per S.F.          | \$ 107.18       |

Note: During our review of the Lewistown and Dillon proposals, we reevaluated our forecast of inflation rates. As a result of reducing our predictions to 5% per year, we have reduced this estimate to \$6,702,600.00 or \$96.74 per S.F.

**Storage (100):**

Storage for 100 tons of ammunition.  
Located adjacent loading dock.

**Construction:**

Explosion proof and earth bermed.  
Vault door.

Area: 100 S.F.

**GENERATOR:**

**Activities:**

Provide power for emergency lights, exit signs,  
phones, fire alarm.

Area: 100 S.F.

**MECHANICAL ROOM(S):**

**Function:**

Provide electrical distribution for complex.  
Provide HVAC and plumbing for building.  
Provide heat recovery for exhaust from firing range.

Area: Cannot determine at this time as the size is  
dependent  
on availability and economics of steam supply from  
MSU plant.

**Remarks:**

Size dependent on availability and economics of  
steam supply from MSU plant assuming the facility is  
located adjacent to the Boesman campus.

**GENERAL BUILDING STORAGE:**

**Activity:**

Storage of just about anything.

Area: 400 S.F.

**TOTAL ASSIGNABLE SUPPORT AREA 1,600 S.F.**

# LOS ANGELES COUNTY

## NEWPORT, MONTANA

### Architectural Program Summary

#### Cost Estimate

The estimate 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 S.F.    |
| 30% GBF             | 1,530         |
| Total Area          | 6,635 S.F.    |
| Cost @ \$54.00/S.F. | \$ 358,290.00 |

#### EDUCATION

|                     |               |
|---------------------|---------------|
| Assignable Area     | 7,900 S.F.    |
| 30% GBF             | 2,340         |
| Total Area          | 10,140 S.F.   |
| Cost @ \$72.00/S.F. | \$ 730,080.00 |

#### TRAINING

|                     |                |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Assignable Area     | 14,170 S.F.    |
| 30% GBF             | 2,340          |
| Total Area          | 17,010 S.F.    |
| Cost @ \$70.50/S.F. | \$1,199,200.00 |

#### DOMESTIC

|                        |                |
|------------------------|----------------|
| Assignable Area        | 25,710 S.F.    |
| 30% GBF                | 7,710          |
| Total Area             | 33,420 S.F.    |
| Cost @ \$61.50/sq. ft. | \$2,055,330.00 |

STATE OF MONTANA  
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

TED SCHWENKEN  
GOVERNOR

# Memorandum

TO: Tom Gones, Legislative Researcher  
Research Division  
Legislative Branch

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

DATE: October 11, 1985

SUBJECT: Food Service Facility  
Law Enforcement Academy

Enclosed is the Architectural Program for a food service facility to serve the Law Enforcement Academy in the event it is not located in close proximity to an independent service. I am in the process of preparing a generic equipment list for the kitchen; it will be forwarded to you later.

Also enclosed you will find a map plotting with demographic center of Montana for the years 1950, 1960, 1970 and 1980. The center is currently about 8 miles west of Weihart.

ld

Proposed

**STATE OF MONTANA**  
**LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY BUILDING**

Bozeman, MT.

By: **STANGL/JOHNSON MT. PARTNERSHIP**

Butch Johnson Realty  
4001 South 700 East, Suite 150  
Salt Lake City, UT. 84107  
(801) 262-5999

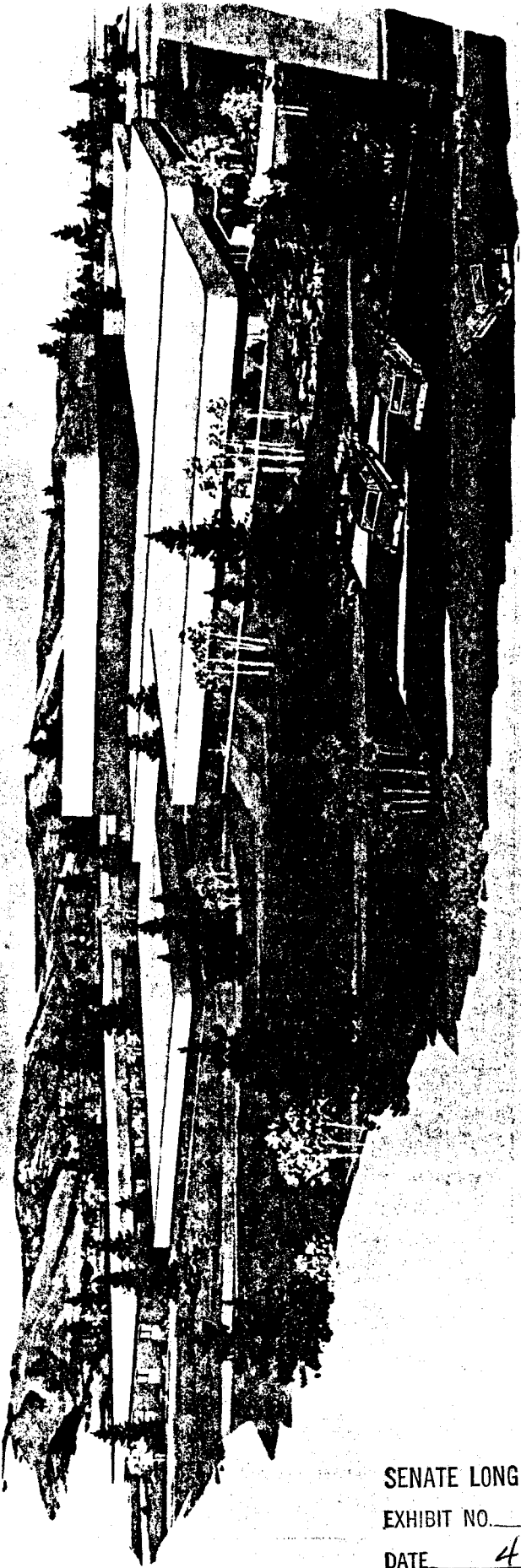
F.C. Stangl Construction  
4455 South 700 East, Suite 300  
Salt Lake City, UT. 84107  
(801) 262-2475

SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING  
EXHIBIT NO. 21  
DATE 4/10/87  
BILL NO. HB 894, 895, 903

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- I.           Rendering
- II.          Site Plan  
             -Elevation
- III.         Proposal
- IV.          Resume of F.C. Stangl
- V.          Resume of Butch Johnson

SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING  
EXHIBIT NO. 21  
DATE 4/10/87  
BILL NO. HB 894, 895, 903

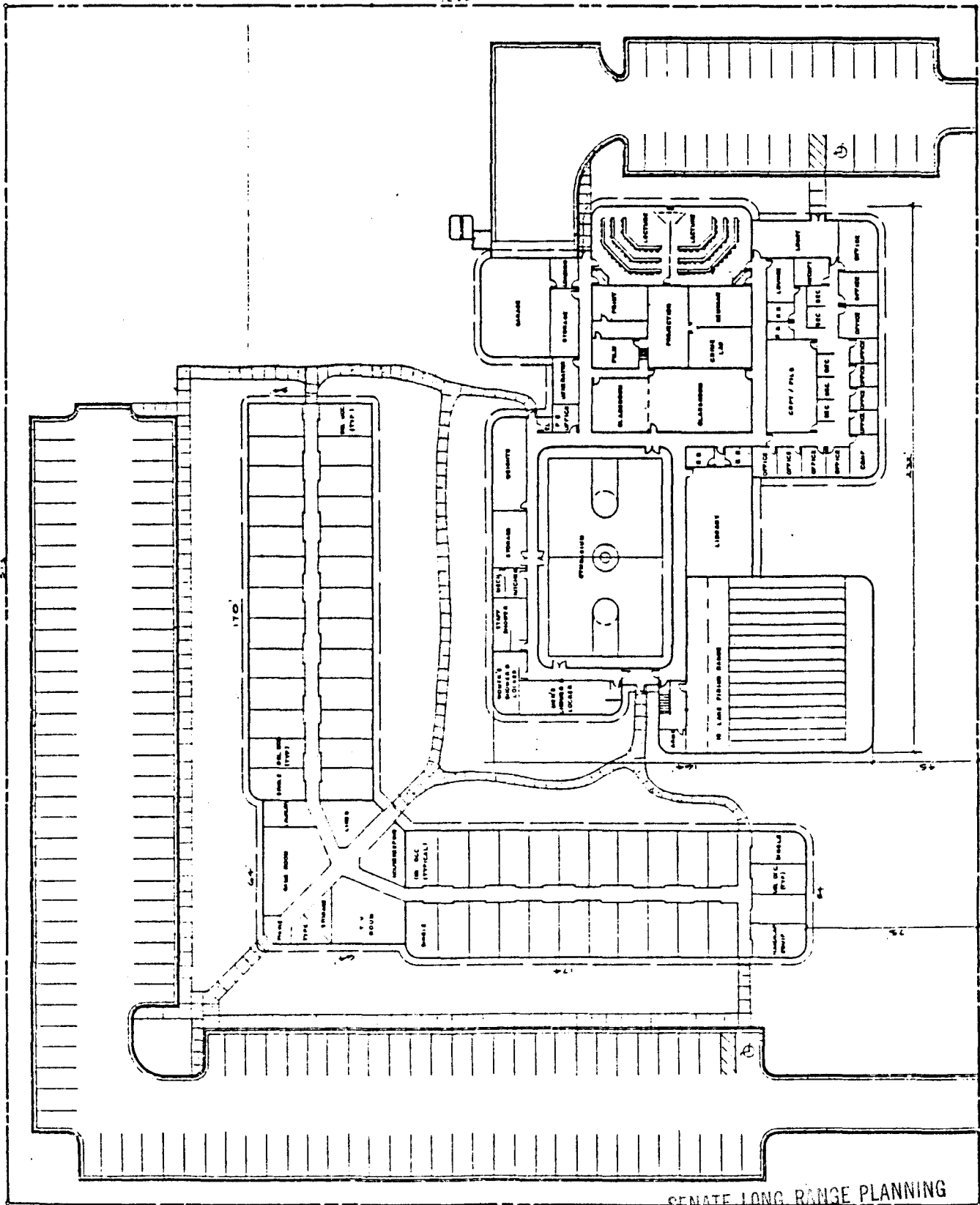


SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING

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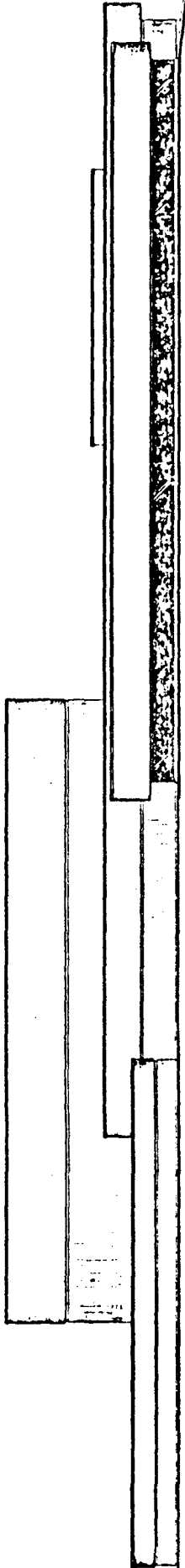
SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING

EXHIBIT NO. 21

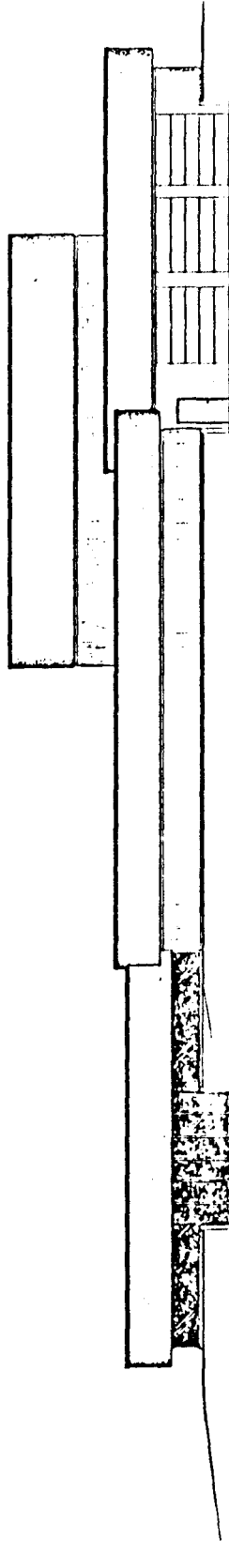
DATE 4/10/87

BILL NO. AB 894, 895, 903

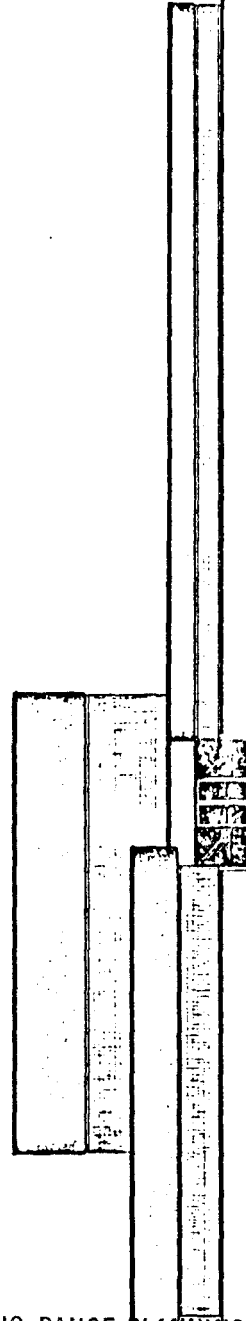




FRONT ELEVATION



RIGHT SIDE ELEVATION



LEFT SIDE ELEVATION

SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING  
EXHIBIT NO. 21

DATE 4/10/87

BILL NO. ~~HB~~ 894, 895, 903

**PROPOSAL FOR  
MONTANA LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY**

We are pleased to make the following presentation to you to provide for your needs in building and leasing to you a new facility to house the Montana Law Enforcement Academy.

This proposal is based on obtaining a long term ground lease from Montana State University (while preliminary discussions have been positive with MSU, a formal agreement needs to be finalized).

The following shows a comparison between the minimum square footage you have requested and the actual square footage as per our drawings & proposal.

|                    | <u>REQUESTED</u>  | <u>PROPOSED</u>   |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Adminstration..... | 5,105 S.F.        | 6,050 S.F.        |
| Education.....     | 7,800 S.F.        | 8,978 S.F.        |
| Training.....      | 14,170 S.F.       | 16,031 S.F.       |
| Dormitory.....     | 18,210 S.F.       | 22,679 S.F.       |
| Support.....       | <u>1,680 S.F.</u> | <u>2,524 S.F.</u> |
| <br>TOTAL          | <br>46,965 S.F.   | <br>56,252 S.F.   |

This proposal is based on utilization of approximately 5 acres of land which will be fully landscaped and provides hard surfaced parking as per site plan. You can see this proposal also allows for future expansion of the facility. We have not included any furnishing in this proposal. Based on the aforementioned, and the attached drawing, we propose a 20 year net-net-net lease with two, five year options to renew. The lease will be paid monthly in advance, with the annual rent rates as follows:

|                |           |
|----------------|-----------|
| Year 1 .....   | \$345,000 |
| Year 2 .....   | \$357,057 |
| Year 3 .....   | \$369,573 |
| Year 4 .....   | \$382,508 |
| Year 5 .....   | \$395,895 |
| Year 6-10..... | \$410,000 |
| Year 11-15.... | \$481,500 |
| Year 16-20.... | \$565,700 |

1st option year 21-25 - \$665,000  
2nd option year 26-30 - \$781,000

SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING

EXHIBIT NO. 21

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Included in the lease will be a provision whereby the owners will grant the State of Montana three options to purchase the buildings. Option #1 will occur at the end of the 5th year and will grant the state the right to purchase at a price of \$4,100,000. Option #2 will occur at the end of the 10th year and will grant the state the right to purchase at a price of \$4,815,000. The third and final option will occur at the end of the 20th year and will grant the state the right to purchase at a price of \$6,645,000.

The owners will agree that in the event none of the options to purchase are exercised, the owners will gift the buildings to Montana State University after the end of the 20th year, but prior to the beginning of the 23rd year.

SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING

EXHIBIT NO. 21

DATE 4/10/87

BILL NO. HB 894, 895, 903

RESUME OF  
F.C. STANGL, III

F.C. STANGL, III  
Home Address: (801) 277-2543  
6270 Van Cott Road  
Salt Lake City, UT. 84121

Office Address: (801) 262-2475  
4455 South 700 East, #300  
Salt Lake city, UT. 84107

Birth Date: March 7, 1938  
Birth Place: El Paso, Texas  
Education: University of Kansas 1960 - Chemistry  
Profession: General Contractor - 20 years  
Commercial Developer - 11 years

During more than 20 years as a general contractor, F.C. Stangl has completed in excess of \$90,000,000 in construction. Of the \$90 million, \$60 million was completed with F.C. Stangl acting as both the developer as well as the general contractor.

F.C. Stangl currently employs an office and professional staff of 9 individuals to accomplish the financial, property management and development functions for more than 50 partnerships and miscellaneous properties under his management.

Attached is a partial list of the major projects for which F.C. Stangl has acted as developer and general contractor. Also enclosed are some representative letters from customers, architects, banker and other with whom F.C. Stangl has dealt.

Bank References:

Zions First National Bank - Mr. Noall Bennett

Valley Bank & Trust Company - Mr. Jack Pilati

First Security State Bank - Mr. Vince Jorgensen

SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING  
E. A. NO. 21  
DATE 4/10/87  
BILL NO. HO 894, 895, 903

Following is a list of partial list of structures and complexes developed and built by F.C. Stangl Construction Company. Many additional projects of varying sizes have been completed in the same period of time.

On all projects, F.c. Stangl Construction Company purchases the property, obtains financing, lay out the projects, designs the buildings, supervises the entire construction process, leases, owns and manages the properties. All structures are comprised of concrete, wood, steel, glass and block.

1. Internal Revenue Service Building - Built in 1973  
465 South 400 East  
Salt Lake City, UT.  
70,000 S.F. Cost: \$1,600,000
2. Pocatello Federal Building - Built in 1977  
250 South 4th East  
Pocatello, ID.  
55,932 S.F. Cost: \$2,600,000
3. University of Utah Medical Building - Built in 1976  
410 Chipeta Way  
Salt Lake City, UT.  
55,000 S.F. Cost: \$2,800,000
4. Briarwood Plaza Shopping Center - Built in 1976  
Redwood Road, 7800 So. (S.E. corner of intersection)  
West Jordan, UT.  
12 acres  
6 free standing buildings  
plus strip center Cost: \$4,500,000
5. Sandy Foothills Shopping Center - Built in 1977  
5 acres  
4 free standing buildings  
plus strip center Cost: \$1,200,000
6. Cedar City Federal Building - Built in 1975  
73 North 100 East  
Cedar City, UT.  
22,000 S.F. Cost: \$ 750,000
7. Cedar City BLM Building - Built in 1975  
2000 North Main  
Cedar City, UT.  
24,000 S.F. Cost: \$ 525,000
8. Independence Square Shopping Center - Built in 1977  
Redwood Road, 7800 South (N.W. corner of intersection)  
West Jordan, UT.  
7 acres  
6 free standing buildings  
plus a strip center Cost: \$2,600,000

SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING

ENCLOSURE 21

DATE 4/10/87

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9. Heiner Equipment - Built in 1976  
2120 South 3600 West  
Salt Lake City, UT.  
18,300 S.F. Cost: \$ 475,000
10. University of Utah Research Park - Built in 1978  
420 Chipeta Way  
Salt Lake City, UT.  
55,000 S.F. Cost: \$3,400,000
11. Mony Plaza Office Complex - Built in 1978  
415 East 500 South  
Salt Lake City, UT.  
53,000 S.F. Multi Tenant Of. Bldg. Cost: \$2,900,000
12. Phoenix I.R.S. Building - Built in 1979  
600 North Central  
Phoenix, AZ.  
89,900 S.F. Cost: \$4,800,000
13. Salt Lake International Center - 1979 to 1985  
14 Buildings (225,000 S.F.)  
16 building complex To Date Cost: \$6,000,000
14. Jordan Valley Plaza - Built in 1979  
9100 South Redwood Road  
West Jordan, Ut.  
62,000 S.F.  
Retail Shopping Center Cost: \$2,100,000
15. Sentry Insurance Building - Built in 1981  
4500 South 700 East  
Salt Lake City, UT.  
32,000 S.F. Cost: \$1,800,000
16. Oakbrook Office Plaza - Built in 1982  
3900 South 700 East  
Salt Lake City, UT.  
64,400 S.F. Cost: \$3,600,000
17. Amoco Building - Built in 1983  
1313 Cheyenne Drive  
Evanston, WY.  
47,000 S.F. Cost: \$2,600,000
18. BLM Building - Built in 1983  
Meeker, CO.  
14,100 S.F. Cost: \$ 850,000
19. Silo - Built in 1983  
1515 South State Street  
Orem, UT.  
12,000 S.F. Cost: \$ 575,000

SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING

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20. Silo - Built in 1983  
939 South State Street  
Salt Lake City, UT.  
12,000 S.F. Cost: \$ 575,000
21. Silo - Built in 1983  
125 West 9000 South  
Sandy, UT.  
12,000 S.F. Cost: \$ 575,000
22. Daines Office Building - Built in 1983  
466 South 400 East  
Salt Lake City, UT.  
7,557 S.F. Cost: \$ 475,000
23. Price Motel - Built in 1983  
691 West Price River Drive  
Price, UT. Cost: \$1,700,000
24. Country Fair Restaurant - Built in 1983  
700 West Price River Drive  
Price, UT.  
5,000 S.F. Cost: \$ 550,000
25. National Tire Wholesale - Built in 1983  
220 West 7200 South  
Midvale, UT.  
16,400 S.F. Cost: \$ 400,000
26. Costco Wholesale Club - Built in 1983  
7036 South 185 West  
Midvale, UT.  
16,400 S.F. Cost: \$3,000,000
27. Woods Cross Building - Built in 1983  
2481 & 2561 South 1560 West  
Woods Cross, UT.  
27,750 S.F. Cost: \$ 750,000
28. Metro Business Park - Built in 1983  
2200 South Redwood Road  
West Valley City, UT.  
12 buildings completed of a  
70 acre project  
277,000 S.F. To Date Cost: \$10,500,000
29. Creekview Shopping Center - 1979-1985  
Price, UT.  
200,000 S.F. To Date Cost: \$ 7,500,000

SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING

EXHIBIT NO. 21

DATE 4/10/87

BILL NO. HB 894, 895, 903

Standard Oil Company (Indiana)

200 East Randolph Drive  
Chicago, Illinois 60601  
312 856 5811

Joseph E. Healey  
Manager, Real Estate Services

October 18, 1983

Mr. Shuse Stangl  
F.C. Stangl Construction Company  
4455 South 700 East, Suite 300  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84107

Dear Shuse:

Today I received an invitation to attend an open house for one of the finest district offices ever constructed for Amoco Production Company.

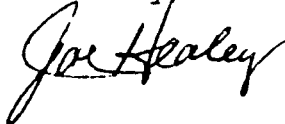
Needless to say it's the Evanston office which you were so instrumental and personally committed to building for Amoco.

I take pride in the part I played in this accomplishment, but even more, I extend my heartfelt gratitude to you and your people for the outstanding effort extended in completing this project on time and within budget.

Rarely in my business have I found men of your caliber. You delivered on everything we agreed to in a most forthright manner. I can only affirm what a pleasure it was doing business with you and express my thanks for a job well done.

Looking forward to the day when we can work together on another office building.

Yours truly,



JEH/mem

SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING

EXHIBIT NO. 21

DATE 4/10/87

BILL NO. HB 894, 895, 903



WALTER T. AXELGARD  
Mayor

COUNCILMEN  
MARK HANSON  
Water & Sewer  
JAMES L. JENSEN  
Library - Buildings  
AMEL DENISON  
Parks & Recreation - Electric  
MICHAEL M. FRAME  
Vehicle Maintenance - Sanitation  
L. LAMOND WILLIAMS  
Cemetery - Animal Control

# PRICE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

"Energy Capital of Utah"

JEFFREY W. KILLIAN  
City Administrator - Recorder  
P. HAMPTON MCARTHUR  
Treasurer - Dir. of Finance  
LUKE G. PAPPAS  
City Attorney  
ARTHUR POLONI  
Police Chief  
DAVID W. ECKHOFF  
City Engineer  
JAMES M. SARGENT  
Purchasing Agent

25 June 1981

RE: Creekview Center

315 p.2

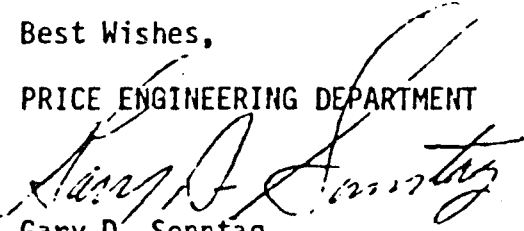
F. C. Stangl Construction Company  
4455 South 700 East  
Suite 300  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84107

Dear Bruce:

The City Council has asked me to extend their compliments on the fine project the F. C. Stangl Company has built in Price. They are appreciative of the cooperation that has been demonstrated by you and the F. C. Stangl Company.

Best Wishes,

PRICE ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

  
Gary D. Sonntag  
Resident Engineer

GDS/sk

SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING  
EXHIBIT NO. 21  
DATE 4/10/87  
BILL NO. HB 894, 895, 903

# Bonneville Mortgage Company

801-532-2619

To Whom It May Concern:

We have been associated with F.C. Stangl, III, in various business capacities since 1975. Mr. Stangl was our company's first client, and he remains one of our most valued customers to this day. We have provided debt and equity financing in excess of \$30,000,000 for him and are generally working on the financing of one or more of his projects at any given time.

Mr. Stangl is a respected developer of commercial real estate in Utah and the Intermountain area. He is considered to be reliable, competent, and trustworthy by investors, buyers, tenants, and competitors alike.

We are always pleased to recommend F.C. Stangl, III, to investors we represent, and our recommendations have always been justified.



Fred W. Fairclough, Jr.  
Principal

SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING

EXHIBIT NO. 21

DATE 4/10/87

BILL NO. HB 894, 895, 903



# Yates Industrial Park

405 LAWNDALE DRIVE (2500 SOUTH) SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84115

August 23, 1977

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

In reference to Mr. F. C. Stangl of Stangl Construction Co., please be advised that our relationship began in about 1964. At that time he began constructing office and warehouse facilities for us in several locations within the Salt Lake Valley. Since that time he has completed facilities for over 70 companies for us. In all that time, and with that significant amount of work, I can honestly say that I have absolutely no complaints. Mr. Stangl has constantly endeavored to provide us with the finest facilities at the lowest possible prices. He has always stood behind his work. If a problem developed in a building, the deficiency has always been corrected with efficiency and dispatch.

Further, we have yet to discover any omissions in any of our projects, even though this is common with some contractors, particularly in areas that are difficult to detect.

Mr. Stangl has displayed only the highest in character and integrity throughout all our dealings.

I have no hesitancy in recommending Mr. Stangl to anyone for any endeavor he may choose to pursue.

Sincerely,

YATES INDUSTRIAL PARK

  
Gordon H. Yates

GHY/md

SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING

EXHIBIT NO. 21

DATE 4/10/87

BILL NO. HB 894, 895, 903



August 22, 1977

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

It is my pleasure to advise you that Mr. F.C. Stangl III has been a customer of Valley Mortgage Corporation for many years.

Our company has provided the construction or long term financing to Mr. Stangl for numerous large commercial projects throughout the State of Utah. In each situation, Mr. Stangl has demonstrated his ability to deliver a quality project within the terms and conditions of the loan agreement. His character, business ability and professional attitude in all dealings with this company have been excellent.

I would recommend Mr. Stangl's proficiency in the construction, development or general real estate profession without hesitation.

John L. Pilati  
Senior Vice President

SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING

EXHIBIT NO. 21

DATE 4/10/87

BILL NO. 143 894, 895, 903

SOME PROJECTS  
SINCE 1973

Dept. of Agriculture  
Pioneer Road Warehouses  
Walker-McKean Building  
Motorola Building  
Robert Taylor Addition  
Easkin Robbins  
Pocatello Federal Building  
Burrough's  
Heiner Equipment  
Cameron Office Building  
Fassio Hen House  
Yummies #1  
Fassio Duplex  
Fassio Brooder  
Walker Bank  
New England Life  
Liljenquist Industrial  
Pizza Hut  
Michael's Food Mart  
Independence Square Shops  
Ash Pump  
Salt Lake International Center  
Buildings 1 thru 12  
Perma-Pax, Inc.  
Xerox Remodel  
First Federal Savings  
Burton Building  
I.R.S. Remodel  
Yummies #2  
Keystone Pizza  
Der Wienerschnitzel  
Sandy Shops  
Yummies #3 West Jordan  
I.R.S. Blind Center  
Sandy Shopping Center Site Work  
Pic-A-Dilly Clothes  
Sandy County Library  
Rollins Leasing Corporation  
Superior Tire Company  
Camino #13 Spec. Building  
Mony Plaza  
New England Annex  
Stangl Commercial Center  
Phoenix I.R.S. Building  
Camino #13 Shops  
Research Park #2  
Empire Building Remodel  
Perm-Pak Annex  
Davidson Lumber Building  
Dave's Body Shop  
Bradley Shops

Fassio Hen House #2  
Harriman Remodel  
Tunex-Briarwood II  
Hunter Egg Plant  
Jim Dandy Restaurant  
Healthgarde-BSL  
Springfield TV  
I.R.S. Remodel  
Sandy West Shopping Center  
Davidson Truss Building  
Taco Time  
Metro Business Park  
Buildings A, B, C, D, E, F, H, I,  
J, K, L, M  
Utah State Trade Tech (Acoro National)  
Computer Video  
Digital  
3M Corporation  
Prime Computer  
Douglas Computer  
Comteck  
R & S Supply  
AMFAC Supply  
Consolidated Freight  
Arrow Electronics  
Jordan Valley Plaza  
West International Spec. Building  
Brigham Office Building  
Briarwood Phase III Spec. Building  
C.S.&G. Masonry  
East International Spec. Building  
John Hancock Remodel  
Granger Safeway Remodel  
Utah State Liquor Store  
Sandy Bowling Center  
Davidson #2  
North Salt Lake Property  
Universal Mill and Fixture  
Western Asphalt Offices  
S & D Spec Building  
Bagley Clinic  
U.S. Forest Service - Price  
Sentry Insurance  
Pearson Laundry  
City Market - Price  
Sunset Sports - Price  
Goodyear Tire - Price  
Burlington-Northern Air Freight  
Salt Lake International Center - Phase 2  
Schenker's - Salt Lake International Center  
Amoco - Evanston, Wyoming

SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING

ENR NO. 21

DATE 4/10/87

FILE NO. 445 894, 895, 903

|                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Hub Cafe                           | Poleline Distributing - Rock Springs      |
| Zions Bank - Hope Avenue           | Fourth South Office Building              |
| Zions Bank - Hurricane             | Sheet Metal Specialties                   |
| I.R.S. Building                    | Family Center                             |
| DeGooyer Tile                      | Fritz Building                            |
| Western Asphalt                    | Newark Building                           |
| Fassio Warehouse                   | Lund Distributing                         |
| Canepari Specialties               | G.S.A. - Price                            |
| Granite Furniture                  | Medical Research Building                 |
| Stockdale Building                 | Roberts Rest Home Addition                |
| PCA (Packaging Corp. of America)   | Lund Distributing #2                      |
| Roberts Rest Home                  | Wagner Park Warehouse                     |
| Xerox                              | G.S.A. - BLM Building                     |
| Ted Stagg Building                 | Cedar City Federal Building               |
| Wallace Road Warehouse             | Grand Central                             |
| Certified Warehouse (G.E. Remodel) | Cedric's Fish & Chips                     |
| 3000 BC                            | Albertson's                               |
| Zions First National Bank-Price    | J.B.'s Restaurant                         |
| Triangle Acoustics                 | United Savings                            |
| Fassio Brooder                     | NCR Building                              |
| G.S.A. Building (Research Park)    | K & P Plumbing                            |
| Silo - Orem/Ogden/Sandy/SLC        | NTW - Midvale/West Valley                 |
| Utah Research & Development        | Samons - Granger/North Salt Lake          |
| Utah Scientific                    | Wendy's - Price/Sandy/Murray              |
| G.S.A. - BLM, Meeker, Colorado     | First Federal Savings - Price/Sandy       |
| Quality Inn - Price                | Goodyear Tire - Orem                      |
| Costco                             | Tracy Collins Bank - Murray/So. Salt Lake |

SENATE LONG RANGE PLANNING

DATE 2/

DATE 4/10/87

BILL NO. HB 894, 895, 903

RESUME OF

BURTEN CLAY "BUTCH" JOHNSON

HOME ADDRESS: 3072 Finlandia Ct.  
Sandy, UT. 84092  
(801) 942-5578

OFFICE ADDRESS: 4001 South 700 East, Suite 150  
Salt Lake City, UT. 84107  
(801) 262-5999

BIRTH DATE: July 19, 1949

BIRTH PLACE: Havre, Montana

EDUCATION: Grades 1-12, Harlem High School, Harlem, MT.  
1 year - Northern Montana College, Havre, MT.  
1 year - Ricks Jr. College, Rexburg, ID.  
2 years - Southern Utah State College,  
Cedar City, UT.

PROFESSION: 11 years in real estate sales, management,  
lending & construction.

SUMMARY: Substantial experience in all areas of real  
estate and construction, knowledgeable in  
handling a wide variety of complex assign-  
ments and responsibilities, dealing in all  
areas of purchasing, marketing, and manage-  
ment of real property.

EXPERIENCE: Currently, owner of Butch Johnson Realty,  
specializing in buying institutional quality  
real property with and for large investors.  
Managing General Partner for Cambrit/JMC  
Joint Venture, a Minnesota partnership  
(consisting of Cascade Development Corp.,  
Calgary, Canada, Butch Johnson of Salt Lake  
City, UT., Larry Mikan & John Cochrane, both  
of Minneapolis, MN.,) with current assets of  
\$18,800,000.00 Managing General Partner of  
Keystone Tower, Ltd., a proposed 150,000  
S.F. high-rise office building to be located  
in Salt Lake City, UT. with current assets of  
\$1,900,000.00..

Investment Officer, Utah State Retirement  
Fund. In charge of real estate investments  
for the State of Utah. During this period of  
time, I acquired and managed \$180 million of  
investment grade income producing real estate  
for the Utah Fund. In addition, I developed

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EXPERIENCE CONT:

and leased a 14 story office building, (200,000 S.F. \$16,000,000 cost), a small warehouse consisting of 35,000 S.F., (cost of \$645,000) and a free standing K-Mart store consisting of 54,000 S.F. (cost \$1,450,000). As the department head, I managed a staff of 8 people.

Sponsor. The first ever National Conference for Public Pension Fund and Real Estate Conferences now in its fifth year. It is an annual conference with 100+ public pension funds and advisors in attendance each year.

Self-Employed Real Estate Sales. Active as a real estate broker in the Salt Lake City area with sales in excess of \$5,050,000.00 commercial, industrial, and raw property.

Construction. During this time, I built and sold twenty-six custom homes, ranging in price from \$75,000.00 to \$280,000.00 (total construction value is approximately \$2,500,000.00)

Vice-President, Recreational Sales, Enviro-west, Inc. Involved in planning, organizing and implementing a marketing program to sell recreational lots near Huntsville, Utah. Duties included recruiting and hiring of salesmen, advertising and promotional activities, coordinating site improvements, handling and collecting all contracts, paying commissions and disbursing all funds.

Teacher, Granite School District. Duties included teaching Physical Education & Science. Coached volleyball, football and wrestling as well as regular duties associated with teaching.

ADDITIONAL  
INFORMATION:

Associate of Science Degree, Ricks Junior College  
Bachelor of Science Degree, Secondary Education, Southern Utah State College  
Graduate, Hall Institute of Real Estate  
Licensed Utah Real Estate Principal Broker  
Licensed Utah General Contractor  
Membership Home Builders Association  
All Conference College Football  
Jaycees Citizenship Award

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# Site Criteria For Location Of The Montana Law Enforcement Academy

DILLON

GREAT FALLS

LEWISTOWN

|                       |                             |        |       |       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--------|-------|-------|
| LOCATION              | Housing Quality             | 3/10 * | 5/10  | 1/10  |
|                       | Housing Costs               | 8/10   | 3/10  | 10/10 |
|                       | Public Education System     | 3/10   | 5/10  | 4/10  |
|                       | Financial Support for Ed    | 0/10   | 1/10  | 10/10 |
|                       | Community Safety            | 10/10  | 2/10  | 10/10 |
| ECONOMY               | Unemployment                | 13/20  | 1/20  | 0/20  |
|                       | Population Growth           | 0/10   | 2/10  | 5/10  |
|                       | Increase in Business Esta   | 2/10   | 4/10  | 3/10  |
|                       | Household Income            | 2/10   | 7/10  | 0/10  |
| AMENITIES             | Amusement & Recreation      | 1/20   | 20/20 | 1/20  |
|                       | City Parks                  | 0/10   | 10/10 | 0/10  |
|                       | Public Library              | 0/10   | 7/10  | 0/10  |
|                       | Shopping                    | 0/10   | 6/10  | 0/10  |
| COMMERCIAL SERVICE    | Hotels/Motels               | 1/10   | 6/10  | 0/10  |
|                       | Eating/Drinking Establish   | 0/10   | 8/10  | 0/10  |
|                       | Business Services           | 1/10   | 4/10  | 1/10  |
|                       | Taxi - Car Rental           | 0/10   | 8/10  | 3/10  |
|                       | Personal/Car Repair         | 1/10   | 6/10  | 1/10  |
| SUPPORT SERVICE       | Medical Services            | 10/25  | 25/25 | 10/25 |
|                       | Criminal Justice/Legal Pro  | 0/5    | 5/5   | 0/5   |
|                       | College Programs            | 3/5    | 5/5   | 0/5   |
|                       | Academic Library Resources  | 1/5    | 1/5   | 0/5   |
|                       | Auxiliary Facilities        | 5/5    | 5/5   | 1/5   |
|                       | Misc Training Facilities    | 5/5    | 5/5   | 5/5   |
| TRANSPORTATION        | Air Service Availability    | 0/25   | 17/25 | 6/25  |
|                       | Commercial Bus              | 6/25   | 6/25  | 6/25  |
| HIGHWAY ACCESSIBILITY | Highway Road Closures       | 15/15  | 0/15  | 6/15  |
|                       | Sufficient Highway System   | 8/10   | 7/10  | 6/10  |
|                       | Interstate Accessibility    | 25/25  | 25/25 | 0/25  |
| AVERAGE DISTANCE      | Average Distance for Travel | 32/50  | 47/50 | 40/50 |

\* 3/10 = 3 (points awarded community) / 10 (total points possible)

Great Falls ranks first in 18 of 30 criteria and is tied in 5 others.

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|                       |                             |       |       |       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| EDUCATION             | Housing Costs               | 8/10  | 4/10  | 0/10  |
|                       | Public Education System     | 3/10  | 5/10  | 4/10  |
|                       | Financial Support for Ed    | 0/10  | 1/10  | 0/10  |
|                       | Community Safety            | 10/10 | 2/10  | 10/10 |
| ECONOMY               | Unemployment                | 13/20 | 1/20  | 0/20  |
|                       | Population Growth           | 0/10  | 2/10  | 0/10  |
|                       | Increase in Business Esta   | 2/10  | 4/10  | 3/10  |
|                       | Household Income            | 2/10  | 7/10  | 0/10  |
| AMENITIES             | Amusement & Recreation      | 1/20  | 20/20 | 1/20  |
|                       | City Parks                  | 0/10  | 10/10 | 0/10  |
|                       | Public Library              | 0/10  | 7/10  | 0/10  |
|                       | Shopping                    | 0/10  | 5/10  | 0/10  |
| COMMERCIAL SERVICE    | Hotels/Motels               | 1/10  | 6/10  | 0/10  |
|                       | Eating/Drinking Establish   | 0/10  | 8/10  | 0/10  |
|                       | Business Services           | 1/10  | 4/10  |       |
|                       | Taxi - Car Rental           | 0/10  | 8/10  |       |
|                       | Personal/Car Repair         | 1/10  | 6/10  | 1/10  |
| SUPPORT SERVICE       | Medical Services            | 10/25 | 25/25 | 10/25 |
|                       | Criminal Justice/Legal Pro  | 0/5   | 5/5   | 0/5   |
|                       | College Programs            | 3/5   | 5/5   | 0/5   |
|                       | Academic Library Resources  | 1/5   | 1/5   | 0/5   |
|                       | Auxiliary Facilities        | 5/5   | 5/5   | 1/5   |
|                       | Misc Training Facilities    | 5/5   | 5/5   | 5/5   |
| TRANSPORTATION        | Air Service Availability    | 0/25  | 17/25 | 6/25  |
|                       | Commercial Bus              | 6/25  | 6/25  | 6/25  |
| HIGHWAY ACCESSIBILITY | Highway Road Closures       | 15/15 | 0/15  | 6/15  |
|                       | Sufficient Highway System   | 8/10  | 7/10  | 6/10  |
|                       | Interstate Accessibility    | 25/25 | 25/25 | 0/25  |
| AVERAGE DISTANCE      | Average Distance for Travel | 32/50 | 47/50 | 40/50 |

\* 3/10 = 3 (points awarded community) / 10 (total points possible)

Great Falls ranks first in 18 of 30 criteria and is tied in 5 others.

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DATE 4/10/87

MEMORANDUM OF AUTHORITY

TO: WCW  
FROM: GLG  
DATE: February 19, 1987  
SUBJECT: Relocation of the State Law Enforcement Academy at  
the College of Great Falls

FACTS

The College of Great Falls is a potential site for relocation of Montana Law Enforcement Academy. CGF is a four-year private university operated by the Sisters of Providence of the Roman Catholic Church. Under a proposal submitted by the City of Great Falls, the MLEA would lease training, dormitory, classroom, and cafeteria facilities from the CGF.

These facts raise legal questions concerning the constitutionality of using the CGF facilities. There is a potential for excessive entanglement between the State of Montana and the Roman Catholic Church in violation of the Federal and Montana Constitutions.

ISSUE

Does the MLEA lease agreement with the CGF violate provisions of the Federal and Montana Constitutions?

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

The first amendment to the United States Constitution includes the Establishment Clause which provides in pertinent part:

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment or religion . . .

Article X, Section 6 of the Montana Constitution addresses aid to sectarian schools and provides in pertinent part:

(1) The legislature, counties, cities, towns, school districts, and public corporations shall not make any direct or indirect appropriation or grant from any public fund or monies, or any grant of the lands or other property for any sectarian purpose or to aid any church, school, academy, seminary, college, university, or other literary or scientific institution, controlled in whole or in part by any church, sect, or denomination . . .

In addition, Article V, Section 11(5) of the Montana Constitution prohibits appropriations to religious organizations and states:

No appropriation shall be made for religious, charitable, industrial, educational, or benevolent purposes to any private individual, private association, or private corporation not under the control of the state.

The intention of the Montana constitutional provisions is to protect public education in Montana by prohibiting public funds from being appropriated to sectarian schools. See: Montana Constitutional Convention Committee Report, 2008-2031 (1972).

The Montana Supreme Court has not ruled as to the constitutionality of a lease of property owned by a sectarian group to the state. However, other State Supreme Courts have addressed the issue of sectarian schools leasing classrooms and facilities to public schools. The prevailing rule is that a public school district can lease all or part of a church or other sectarian building for public school purposes. In State of Nebraska ex rel. the School District of Harrington v. Nebraska State Board of Education, 188 Neb.1, 95 N.W.2d 161 (1972), the Supreme Court of Nebraska held that it was not unconstitutional for public school districts to lease classrooms in parochial schools for public school purposes.

In the Harrington case, a local school district brought action to compel the State Board of Education to approve its application for a grant of federal funds to provide instructional activities and services. Since there was a shortage of space in buildings owned by the local school district, the district entered into a lease with a local Catholic high school for the use of two classrooms. Under the lease, the local school district had full control over the classrooms and educational program. In addition, no objects, pictures, or other articles having religious meaning or connotation could be in the classrooms. Nonetheless, the State Board of Education refused to approve the application for a grant of federal funds because of the leased classrooms in the Catholic high school.

The question decided by the Supreme Court of Nebraska was whether the lease between the local school district and the Catholic high school was in violation of the Federal and Nebraska Constitutions. The pertinent provision of the Nebraska Constitution provides:

Neither the state legislature nor any county, city or other public corporation, shall make any appropriation from any public fund, or grant any public land in aid of any sectarian or denominational school or college, or any educational institution which is not exclusively owned and controlled by the state or governmental subdivision thereof.

Article VII, Section 11, Constitution of Nebraska.

The Supreme Court of Nebraska cited the prevailing rule that a public school district can lease all or part of a church or other sectarian building for public school purposes. The Court cited the Supreme Court of Michigan in In re Proposal C, 384 Mich. 390, 185 N.W.2d. 9:

Premises occupied by lease or otherwise for public school purposes under the authority, control and operation of the public school system by public school personnel as a public school opened to all eligible to attend a public school are public schools. This is true even though the lessor or grantor is a non-public school and even though such

premises are contiguous or adjacent to a non-public school.

The Supreme Court of Nebraska then went on to hold that since the property under the lease was under the control of the public school authorities and the instruction offered was secular and non-sectarian, there was no constitutional violation. In other words, there was no excessive entanglement between government and religion involved with the lease.

This Nebraska Supreme Court case applies directly to the facts at hand. First, the Nebraska Constitution provision addressed is nearly identical to Article V, Section 11(5) of the Montana Constitution. Furthermore, the CGF property leased by the MLEA would most likely be under the control of the academy, a public authority, and the instruction offered, law enforcement training, is clearly secular and non-sectarian. Therefore, based on the Harrington case, leasing CGF property for the MLEA would not violate either the Montana or Federal Constitutions.

The Supreme Court of Indiana in State ex rel. Johnson v. Boyd, 28 N.E.2d 256 (Ind. 1940), addressed the question of whether a city school board's paying money for use of parochial schools in the city was a constitutional violation.

In this Indiana case, a church, a rectory, and a home for priests and sisters of the Roman Catholic church were located near parochial schools, for the use of which the board of trustees' paid money. In addition, the rooms in the parochial schools contained pictures of Jesus, the Holy Family, the Crucifixion, and George Washington. Furthermore, each room provided an American flag and a Holy Water fountain, in which Holy Water was kept for the use of pupils.

The Indiana Supreme Court held that although a Roman Catholic church, rectory, and home for priests and sisters were located near the schools, this had no effect on the right of the school board to use the school buildings for public school purposes. In addition, the Roman Catholic pictures and furnishings did not constitute sectarian teachings in the schools because it was no secret that the equipment and buildings had belonged to the Catholic church. State ex rel. Johnson v. Boyd, 28 N.E.2d at 265.

Based on this Indiana case, it should make no difference that the facilities leased by the MLEA are near buildings used by the Sisters of Providence and that the leased facilities contain Catholic property, such as crucifixes and pictures. It is clear that the buildings and furnishings on the CGF campus are property of the Sisters of Providence. Furthermore, it is doubtful that any pictures or furnishings of the Sisters would constitute sectarian teaching in view of the law enforcement training which would be conducted.

In Rawlings v. Butler, 290 S.W.2d 801, 60 ALR2d 285 (Ky. 1956), the highest Court in Kentucky, the Kentucky Court of Appeals, held that a county school board's renting from the Catholic church of a building to operate a school was not constitutionally objectionable. In this case, renting of the building from the Catholic church was constitutional because the Catholic church did not attempt to influence or control the way the school was conducted.

In another case, Williams v. Board of Trustees of Stanton Graded School District, 173 Ky. 708, 191 S.W. 507, the Kentucky high Court held that a lease whereby a school district rented grounds and school buildings of the Presbyterian church for public school use did not violate any constitutional provision. The reason underlying the holding in the Williams case was that the teachers and pupils were not under the control of the Presbyterian church, but were under the authority of the public school district.

In short, the legal rule garnered from the state cases cited above is that a public school can lease buildings and facilities from a non-public, church run school without being constitutionally objectionable. However, a potential constitutional violation arises if a religious organization exerts control over the leased buildings and facilities and over the instruction.

In the case at hand, the MLEA would be renting dormitories, classrooms, and cafeteria facilities from the CGF, a sectarian institution. Influence or control over the leased facilities and the law enforcement training by the Sisters of Providence or the Roman Catholic Church would be minimal. Therefore, the lease of the facilities at the CGF would not appear to violate the State Constitution.

In addition, it is important to analyze the Establishment Clause of the United States Constitution. The scope of the Establishment Clause is not clear. It does more than forbid a state church or religion, but the Establishment Clause does not forbid every action by government that favors or benefits religion. Its goal is "benevolent neutrality" by the government respecting religion. Walz v. Tax Commission, 397 U.S. 664 (1970).

To prevent violation of the Establishment Clause, a state action must accomplish each of the following:

- (1) Have secular purpose;
- (2) Have a principal or primary effect that neither advances nor inhibits religion;
- (3) Not produce excessive government entanglement with religion.

Lemon v. Kurtzman, 403 U.S. 602 (1971).

The above is referred to as the three-prong test to determine whether the Establishment Clause has been violated. A government action that grants benefits or assistance to a religiously affiliated college is judged by this three-prong test. Such a government action must have a secular purpose and a primary effect which does not aid the religious mission of the religiously affiliated college. In addition, the government action must not create an excessive entanglement between government administrators and religious authorities.

In Grand Rapids School District v. Ball, 105 S.Ct. 3216 (1985), the United States Supreme Court recently addressed a violation of the Establishment Clause. In this case, taxpayers brought a suit against the school district's shared time and community education programs. Under these two

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programs, the public school system paid non-public, parochial schools for use of classroom space. The public school system entered into leases with the non-public, parochial schools. Each room in the parochial school needed to be free of any crucifix, religious symbol, or artifact, although such religious symbols could be present in adjoining hallways, corridors, and other facilities used in connection with the programs. When the classrooms were being used for the programs, the teachers were required to post a sign stating that a classroom was for public school purposes.

The programs were operated in 41 schools throughout the school district. However, 40 of those schools operated in a sectarian character. Therefore, the United States Supreme Court found that the programs had the effect of promoting religion in three ways. First, the state paid instructors, influenced by the sectarian nature of the religious school in which they worked, may subtly or overtly indoctrinate the students in religious tenants at public expense. Secondly, conducting state provided instruction in the religious school buildings created a symbolic union of church and state and conveyed a message of state support for religions. Finally, the programs subsidized religious functions of the parochial schools by taking over much of the parochial school's responsibility for teaching secular subjects. The U.S. Supreme Court thus held that the programs had the primary or principal effect of advancing religion in violation of the establishment clause.

The key to the U.S. Supreme Court decision in Ball is the control which the parochial schools exerted over the programs. All but one of the schools involved in the program had a strong sectarian influence resulting in a primary or principal effect of advancing religion. However, such would not be the case with the MLEA leasing facilities from the CGF. The CGF would merely be providing classroom space and facilities to the academy. The instruction and control over law enforcement trainees would be with the Justice Department.

In another case, the United States Supreme Court upheld the statutory scheme whereby a religious affiliated college used bonds to construct and finance building projects. In Hunt v. McNair, 413 U.S. 663 (1973), a South Carolina statute established a program under which higher educational institutions could construct and finance building projects that did not include any facility for sectarian instruction or religious worship. Under the statutory scheme, a building project would be conveyed to the South Carolina educational facilities authority, which would lease the building project back to the college, with reconveyance of the building project through the college on full payment of bonds. The authority would issue bonds and make proceeds available to the college for use in connection with the building project. The college in return would convey the building project to the authority, which would then lease the property back to the college. After payment in full of the bonds, the project would be reconveyed to the college.

The United States Supreme Court found that the purpose of the statute was secular because the benefits of the statutory scheme were available to all institutions of higher education, whether or not having a religious affiliation. The Court was satisfied that the program did not have the primary effect of

advancing or inhibiting religion. Furthermore, there was no excessive entanglement between state and religion because the scope of assistance was limited to secular aspects and excluded facilities for sectarian study or religious worship. Therefore, the Court found that statutory scheme was constitutional.

In the case at hand, the lease of buildings and facilities to the MLEA would not violate the federal establishment clause. The facilities would be used to train law enforcement officers and thus has a secular purpose. The lease has the principal or primary effect to facilitate law enforcement training and therefore does not advance or inhibit religion. In addition, the lease produces no excessive government entanglement with religion because the program would be operated by the Justice Department. Therefore, there would be no federal constitutional violation.

#### CONCLUSION

A lease agreement between the CGF and the MLEA to provide dormitory, classroom and cafeteria facilities at the college would not violate the Montana or Federal Constitutions. Supreme Courts from other states have held that public schools can rent facilities from non-public, parochial schools as long as the public school district controls the instruction at the non-public, parochial classrooms. The MLEA in leasing facilities from the CGF would not be under the influence or control of the Sisters of Providence or the Roman Catholic Church. The Justice Department governs the training of law enforcement officers.

Furthermore, a lease program with the CGF has secular purpose to train law enforcement officers and therefore does not advance or inhibit religion or create excessive government entanglement with religion. An appropriation to the CGF to lease facilities would not be constitutionally objectionable.