MINUTES

MONTANA SENATE 54th LEGISLATURE - REGULAR SESSION

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE & CLAIMS

Call to Order: By SENATOR GARY AKLESTAD, Chairman, on Monday, April 3, 1995, at 8:00 a.m., Room 325.

ROLL CALL

Members Present:

Sen. Gary C. Aklestad, Chairman (R)

Sen. Thomas F. Keating, Vice Chairman (R)

Sen. Thomas A. "Tom" Beck (R)

Sen. James H. "Jim" Burnett (R)

Sen. Loren Jenkins (R)

Sen. Ethel M. Harding (R)

Sen. Arnie A. Mohl (R)

Sen. Charles "Chuck" Swysgood (R)

Sen. Daryl Toews (R)

Sen. Larry J. Tveit (R)

Sen. B.F. "Chris" Christiaens (D)

Sen. Eve Franklin (D)

Sen. Judy H. Jacobson (D)

Sen. Greg Jergeson (D)

Sen. John "J.D." Lynch (D)

Sen. Mignon Waterman (D)

Members Excused: None.

Members Absent: None.

Staff Present: Taryn Purdy, Principal Fiscal Analyst

Lynn Staley, Committee Secretary

Please Note: These are summary minutes. Testimony and

discussion are paraphrased and condensed.

Committee Business Summary:

Hearing: HB 5, HB 584, HB 594, HB 595,

Executive Action: HB 595

HEARING ON HOUSE BILL 5

Opening Statement by Sponsor:

REPRESENTATIVE ERNEST BERGSAGEL, House District 95, Malta, sponsor, indicated that HB 5 appropriates money for capital projects for the biennium ending June 30, 1997 and would provide

for a maintenance allowance based upon a percentage of construction.

REPRESENTATIVE BERGSAGEL summarized the projects in HB 5 and indicated that because of events happening with the building program, HB 5 should be sent to a conference committee. There also will be a needed amendment to the bill because of HB 349 by REPRESENTATIVE RANEY relating to Tongue River Dam funds.

Proponents' Testimony:

Bob Stephens, Montana Grain Growers' Association, testified in support of HB 5, specifically allowing construction of the bioscience facility in Bozeman.

Opponents' Testimony:

None.

Questions From Committee Members and Responses:

When questioned by SENATOR SWYSGOOD why the Ruby Dam study was taken off the list, REPRESENTATIVE BERGSAGEL said most of the money was needed for the Tongue River Dam, which is why the Nevada Creek Dam and Ruby River Dam study were taken from the list. He maintained that those facilities would probably be looked at in the next legislative session.

SENATOR WATERMAN questioned if \$560,000 listed on page 2, line 16 is for the Correctional boot camp and \$1.5 million is for the Montana State Prison expansion.

REPRESENTATIVE BERGSAGEL said that was correct and that it is federal special revenue.

SENATOR WATERMAN asked if a commitment is being made with the expansion money that the boot camp will be moved to the Prison or if the money would be used regardless of where the boot camp was located.

REPRESENTATIVE BERGSAGEL said that was correct. The language was changed so if it was moved, it would not have to be changed again.

When asked by SENATOR WATERMAN if that decision would be made within the Department, REPRESENTATIVE BERGSAGEL said it was his understanding that the Department had the authority to do that, but he was unsure where the money would be obtained to do it. There is \$2 million of bonding authority remaining from last session, with some discussion regarding using that authority for the construction of that site.

In questioning from **SENATOR WATERMAN** as to the cost of construction at the Lake Connelly site, **REPRESENTATIVE BERGSAGEL** said it would be close to \$2 million.

SENATOR KEATING questioned the funding source for the long range building program (LRBP) account.

REPRESENTATIVE BERGSAGEL said cigarette tax money contributes approximately \$4.9 million of revenue to the account. State special revenue is approximately \$25 million. There is approximately \$64 million of federal special spending, such as the Billings Armory, the Bioscience building, any federal monies associated with Fish, Wildlife and Parks. There is approximately \$11 million in private donations associated with HB 5.

When asked by **SENATOR KEATING** how much money was being appropriated out of LRBP in HB 5, **REPRESENTATIVE BERGSAGEL** said it was \$105 million.

In questioning from **SENATOR KEATING** if the column headed "LRBP" in HB 5 is cigarette tax money, **REPRESENTATIVE BERGSAGEL** said that was correct.

SENATOR KEATING questioned the language in the Title of HB 5 regarding the repeal of Section 23, Chapter 624, Laws of 1993.

REPRESENTATIVE BERGSAGEL related that in the latter part of the 1993 session he found that a law stating that we would put up one percent of the money on new construction for art in buildings. He questioned that could be done in new construction but that the money could not be put away for maintenance. Language has now been changed to minimize the amount of money to be used for art, and he indicated that two percent would be put aside for maintenance for those facilities.

When questioned by **SENATOR KEATING** if this would repeal that section of law, **REPRESENTATIVE BERGSAGEL** said it is an exemption for the bills that are in the 1995 building program.

In questioning from **SENATOR KEATING** whether all the money has been used, **REPRESENTATIVE BERGSAGEL** said the entire building program of approximately \$160 million.

SENATOR KEATING asked if the LRBP account is being drained or whether there is a balance.

REPRESENTATIVE BERGSAGEL said that is drained every session. He noted that there is \$4.7 million of cigarette tax money for a \$300 million problem.

When questioned by **SENATOR BURNETT** regarding the allocations for the Bluewater Hatchery, **REPRESENTATIVE BERGSAGEL** said HB 349 has a \$2.5 million proposal for that hatchery. Associated with that proposal is construction or renovation of some housing, garages

and water raceways. It is important to save the source of water for the hatchery, and approximately \$1.1 million will be used for the renovation of that water source. There will be a reallocation of part of those monies for river restoration, being natural and stream bank restoration. There is approximately \$1 million allocated to the Tongue River Dam from Fish, Wildlife and Parks. They are going to take a certain percentage of these monies for fishery restoration, and they will use that in the Tongue River Basin.

SENATOR BECK questioned the status of the pharmacy addition at the University of Montana which is shown on page 5, line 12.

REPRESENTATIVE BERGSAGEL said LRBP looked at whether new facilities should be constructed when existing ones could not be taken care of. The Governor approved \$2 million of bonding authority for the State of Montana, and there was \$2 million of private donations for the pharmacy addition. When it came before LRBP, it went from a \$4 million project to a \$10 million project. They wanted to use \$2 million of bonding authority with the remainder being private donations. The project had not gone through a review process with Architecture and Engineering (A&E). Because there was no chance for the legislature to review the project, it was pulled out.

After SENATOR BECK stated his position that with private donations the University should have the opportunity for the addition, REPRESENTATIVE BERGSAGEL said if the university is allowed to build a pharmacy building with total private funds and no bonding for the state, the total amount of the project should be included in HB 5 so they can complete the facility.

SENATOR WATERMAN questioned if two percent would be allocated for maintenance with passage of HB 5.

REPRESENTATIVE BERGSAGEL said it was his understanding that up to one percent of monies for arts and two percent for maintenance. He hoped that a revolving account would be set up for maintenance for building statewide, a bonding proposal for major maintenance and repairs.

When asked by **SENATOR WATERMAN** what his impression of minimizing the allocation for art meant, **REPRESENTATIVE BERGSAGEL** said his original language was to eliminate it. After consideration, minimizing would mean it had to be approved by A&E who he stated recognizes the maintenance needs for the state of Montana.

SENATOR WATERMAN voiced concern with minimizing art in the state.

REPRESENTATIVE BERGSAGEL concluded that while he could almost agree with that, there is \$4.7 million to do a \$300 million project, and the funds are not available.

Closing by Sponsor: REPRESENTATIVE BERGSAGEL closed on HB 5.

HEARING ON HOUSE BILL 584

Opening Statement by Sponsor:

REPRESENTATIVE ERNEST BERGSAGEL, House District 95, Malta, sponsor, presented HB 584, appropriating funds for the law enforcement academy project.

Proponents' Testimony:

SENATOR DON HARGROVE, Gallatin County, presented an amendment to the committee which would allow the academy to remain in Gallatin County if it does not come to Helena EXHIBIT 1. He noted that the operating costs are known in Gallatin County as well as there being a relationship with the university and the use of university facilities.

Jim Drummond, Bozeman, Montana, representing Bozeman Chamber of Commerce and Gallatin Development Corporation, stated if the academy did not go to Mountain View School, he would like to see the academy remain in the Gallatin Valley. He presented documents pertaining to the Gallatin County site EXHIBITS 2, 3.

Marilyn Wessel, Montana State University, testified that if the law enforcement academy is retained in Bozeman, MSU-Bozeman has a long history of cooperation with the academy, and they stand ready to continue that cooperation with facilities and faculty.

Governor Marc Racicot, State of Montana, said the state has always supported the academy in Bozeman while located there. He said Gallatin County voters did not approve replacing the temporary headquarters, which then led to a proposal before the long range building committee. He said their ultimate goal was an appropriate facility for proper training for law enforcement in Montana. The proposal to place the academy in Helena is driven by common sense and logic. It is also the least expensive proposal for taking advantage of a presently existing facility that is available and centrally located and has the endorsement of the Attorney General and virtually every law enforcement organization in Montana. This site would allow Montana to have an appropriate facility to train law enforcement officers in the While he is certain other communities also show interest in this facility, he maintained there was overpowering logic to relocate the academy at Mountain View. He concluded by urging the committee to not let the opportunity pass by to place an appropriate facility to train law enforcement officers.

Attorney General Joe Mazurek, Montana Department of Justice, presented an amendment EXHIBIT 4 which would locate the law enforcement academy at the Mountain View School in Helena. He

stated that this is the most cost effective proposal for a permanent home for the law enforcement academy that has been seen in the last 20 years in which the issue has been studied. site is structurally sound and would meet fire and life safety tests. Regarding the mention of locating the facility at Fort Harrison, he said a letter from General Prendergast stated they would not be able to accommodate the academy on a long term basis. He stated his opinion that it would not be good public policy to place law enforcement training on a federal military installation. Mr. Mazurek commented that no further study is necessary on this issue as it has already been studied for two decades and a decision should now be made. Montana law enforcement needs a dignified, permanent facility to serve their long term needs. The proposal to place the academy on a permanent basis at the Mountain View School has virtually the unanimous support of the state's law enforcement community who are the users of the service and understand the needs.

Tim Shanks, Montana Police Protective Association and Great Falls Police Department, presented written testimony encouraging the move of the law enforcement academy to the Mountain View School EXHIBITS 5. 6.

Tony Harbaugh, Sheriff in Miles City; chairman of law enforcement committee on academy curriculums and facilities; director of Montana Sheriffs and Peace Officers Association, testified that Montana law enforcement agencies now need a permanent, adequate, stable training facility. The existing facility in Bozeman is no longer acceptable and not in compliance with state and local health, safety and fire codes. Classrooms and living quarters are inadequate and unacceptable, with no improvements having been made in the last 20 years. Law enforcement agencies in Montana pay user fees for training they receive, and many users are considering seeking the training from other state training facilities. He concluded that the Mountain View proposal best meets the criteria for a permanent academy, which is supported by associations representing every local law enforcement agency and many Montana state agencies.

Mr. Harbaugh presented written statements in support of the Mountain View site from various Montana sheriffs EXHIBIT 7.

Robert Jones, representing Montana state Chiefs of Police Association, presented written testimony from chiefs of police supporting the Mountain View School location, adding that many agencies have come together in support of that location. **EXHIBIT** 8.

Winnie Ore, Staff Development and Training Officer, Juvenile Corrections, Department of Family Services, presented written testimony supporting the Mountain View site. EXHIBIT 9.

Barbara Monaco, Chief Juvenile Probation Officer, Lake County, and President of Montana Correctional Officers Association, presented written testimony in support of the Mountain View campus. EXHIBIT 10.

Craig Reap, Colonel of Montana Highway Patrol, representing Montana Highway Patrol Officers, testified that the amendment moving the Academy to Mountain View campus is supported by all members of the Highway Patrol. He said because many instructors teaching in-service schools to the Patrol officers come from the Helena area, the headquarter support would be more convenient.

{Tape: 1; Side: B; Approx. Counter: ; Comments: .}

Mike Murray, Chairman of Lewis and Clark County Commissioners, testifying in support of the Mountain View site, presented a document entitled "Montana Law Enforcement Academy. Advantage: Mountain View School". EXHIBIT 11.

Gene Kiser, Director, Board of Crime Control, Department of Justice, presented written testimony in support of the Mountain View location from Dr. John Pfaff, Chairman of the Montana Board of Crime Control. EXHIBIT 12.

Dave Galt, Administrator, Motor Carrier Services Division, Department of Transportation, said they have 93 sworn peace officers located in Montana that utilize the Law Enforcement Academy, and they contend the Mountain View campus would be the most efficient site for the academy.

Cloyd Grove, Great Falls Police Department, urged support of the Mountain View campus on behalf of the Great Falls Police officers noted in previous testimony (See EXHIBIT 6 introduced by Tim Shanks).

Frank Garner, Kalispell Police Department, testified that the members of their Department unanimously support the movement of the Academy to the Mountain View site.

Barry Michelotti, Sheriff and Coroner of Cascade County, testified that the Cascade County Sheriff's Department supports the Mountain View facility.

Gregory Noose, Division Administrator, Montana Law Enforcement Academy, said the people testifying today represent the users of the Academy, and he added that he could make the best use of Mountain View School as a law enforcement training center. He presented to the committee a comparison between proposed sites. EXHIBIT 13.

Dan Hawkins, Chairman of Sheriffs and Peace Officers Association search and rescue activities, conveyed his support for the

Mountain View site as a future site for search and rescue training. It provides a central location as well as good airline and highway service into the area.

Chuck O'Reilly, Lewis and Clark County Sheriff, and former member of Montana Law Enforcement Academy, testifying in support of the Mountain View campus, said this is the best collective opportunity for a permanent site for the academy. He concluded that it is necessary to have adequate facilities and training.

Rick Day, Director of Department of Corrections and Human Services, indicated his support of the amendment to move the academy to the Mountain View location. He noted the importance of not under-emphasizing the significance of groups and various agencies agreeing on this particular location. He also indicated support from the Probation and Parole officers of the Department of Corrections and noted that a great deal of the training resources and support come from the Helena area.

(AT THIS TIME THE FOLLOWING PROPONENTS OF THE AMENDMENT TO MOVE THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY TO THE MOUNTAIN VIEW SITE STATED THEIR NAMES):

Jerry Williams, Butte-Silver Bow Police Officer Clifford Brophy, Stillwater County, Columbus Sheriff-Coroner George Ames, Sweet Grass County, Big Timber Sheriff Les Osborne, Hill County Deputy Sheriff Lieutenant James Cashell, Gallatin County, Bozeman Sheriff's Kay McKenna, Mayor of Helena, mother and wife of three graduates of Montana Law Enforcement Academy Lieutenant Greg Hintz, Missoula County Sheriff's Department Jim Kembel, representing City of Billings Lee Edmisten, Madison County Sheriff-Coroner Robert Henschel, Yellowstone County Deputy Sheriff Meagher County Sheriff-Coroner Chief Gary Dent, Conrad Police Department Rusty Jardee, Carter County, Ekalaka Sheriff Bob Winfield, Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks Ron McGinnis, East Helena Chief of Police Officer Rick Parker, Kalispell Police Department John Strandell, Cascade County Undersheriff Kenneth Willett, University of Montana Chief of Police; Montana representative for International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Officer Mark Muir, representing Missoula Police Association

Gary Martin, Motor Carrier Services, Department of Transportation

Jim Oberhoffer, Director for Peace Officers Standards and

Opponents' Testimony:

Training

Bill Ware, Helena Police Chief

REPRESENTATIVE BILL WISEMAN, House District 41, Great Falls, said because Malmstrom Air Force Base could possibly lose the KC 135 squadron, there is the possibility of using some of those facilities for a law enforcement academy. The state could sign a Memo of Understanding with the Air Force to use part of the Malmstrom facilities. He presented a letter from Congressman Pat Williams regarding this issue EXHIBIT 14. He noted that the Base Realignment and Closure Committee would make their decision in mid-May and President Clinton would make his decision the first He explained that hangars are available at Malmstrom to conduct physical training except in the wintertime. maintenance facilities, large classrooms, new buildings that are centrally heated and air conditioned. Huge ramps and runways could be used for a driving course. There would be use of the mess hall, a regular gym with all types of exercise equipment, Officers' Club, NCO club, library, a rife and pistol range, an obstacle course. He added that dormitories at Malmstrom recently were renovated and are centrally heated and air conditioned. Also there is the support of the College of Great Falls and the College of Technology. He added that Great Falls is centrally located in the state. In conclusion, he alleged that if facilities at Malmstrom do not open up, Great Falls would have nothing to offer regarding a site for the Law Enforcement Academy.

REPRESENTATIVE LARRY GRINDE, House District 94, Lewistown, testifying in support of the Lewistown site, alleged that proposals other than Mountain View Campus were not looked at. He commented that other building proposals in the state are judged on a site criteria which was not done in this case. He presented written documentation to support the Lewistown selection. EXHIBITS 15,16.

Don Peoples, Chief Executive Officer, Montana Energy and Research Development Institute, asked for consideration of the Academy to be placed at the Galen campus.

Cheryl Beatty, representing Anaconda-Deer Lodge County, expressing support for a quality long-term facility for Montana law enforcement officers, presented documentation relative to locating the Academy at the Galen campus. EXHIBITS 17,18.

Lowell Springer, an architect, testified in support of having a permanent facility for the Academy at the Galen campus. He said a proposal they presented showed specific floor plans that successfully addressed classroom and unit needs. The Galen facility is structurally sound with no deterioration yet but added that it needs to be used soon. He presented a chart describing problems with the Mountain View facility including room size, difficult code compliance, the facility not being of institutional type construction, as well as the flood plain problem.

Jack Lynch, Chief Executive of Butte-Silver Bow Local Government, testifying in support of the Galen location, said a thorough analysis and comparison of the proposed sites needs to be completed for the law enforcement academy, as well as long range benefits and the cost effectiveness of the site.

Don Allen, representing the Galen facility, testifying in support of an adequate permanent home for the law enforcement academy, indicated that the Galen site would be cost-effective, as well as having an excellent driving range location. He concluded that the best way to take politics out of the decision would be to make the determination on a business decision basis.

REPRESENTATIVE ED GRADY, House District 55, stated his opposition to HB 584 as currently written. He explained that existing state facilities should be used with supportive services that are necessary for the Academy rather than letting state buildings be abandoned.

{Tape: 2; Side: A; Approx. Counter: ; Comments: .}

Alice M. O'Donnell, Chairman of Ambassadors Committee, Anaconda Chamber of Commerce, went on record in support of the Galen facility. She explained that as a disabled person, Galen is in compliance with American Disabilities Acceptable (ADA) standards.

Harry Hilton, Executive Secretary, Deer Lodge-Powell County Chamber of Commerce, testified in support of the Galen campus as a sound, solid structure with tremendous physical attributes that could meet every need of the Law Enforcement Academy.

Colin Young, Anaconda, an advocate of the Galen facility, commented that Galen is the most logical, useful, and economical and the right decision for the taxpayers of the state. The Academy needs a permanent facility at the best possible location, and Galen has that potential with a minimum amount of restoration.

SENATOR CHRISTIAENS, Senate District 23, Cascade County, supporting a Great Falls location, said the issue has been studied for many years, and now it is mandatory that a decision be made as to the permanent site for the Academy.

Bert Freer, Commissioner, Anaconda-Deer Lodge County, remarked that although there was a large delegation in support of the Mountain View campus and a small delegation supporting the Galen campus, the qualities of those two facilities are in inverse proportion to the amount of people testifying before the Finance and Claims Committee today.

Questions From Committee Members and Responses:

When questioned by SENATOR BECK whether Lewis and Clark County currently has a proposal to fund the Mountain View site, Mr. Mazurek said that Mike Murray, Lewis and Clark County Commissioner, testified that a funding source had been identified to provide \$500,000. A letter to that effect had been provided to the Long Range Planning Committee.

SENATOR BECK, stating that the original bill showed \$2.2 million and this bill shows \$1.4 million, questioned if it was the intention to get back to the \$2.2 million figure.

Mr. Mazurek said the \$7 million figure that had been referred to included a combined proposal to bring the laboratory here as well as build a new Highway Patrol headquarters and consolidate the academy at the Mountain View site. The \$2.2 million proposal was combining it with the Aspen program, which has since dropped out. Architecture and Engineering (A&E) reduced the figure to \$1.4 million. He added that the Mountain View site never had a proposal for a track because Lewistown and Great Falls has a track that would be used.

SENATOR BECK voiced concern with Mountain View campus being in the 10 year flood plain and whether that is good use of state money.

Mr. Mazurek affirmed that some of the 260 acres at the Mountain View campus are within the flood plain. He explained that the campus withstood a 500 year flood with no operation shut down, and he concluded that is not a concern to him or A&E.

SENATOR BECK asked Mr. DeCunzo from A&E to address the floor plain situation.

Ralph DeCunzo, A&E Division, said one building on the Mountain View campus sits on a flood plain. There is a flood way on the campus, which is the area between two potential flood plains. The buildings have been there since 1925, and the basements do take on some water. In the 500 year flood, there was some water in the basement; there was water in the center field area in the middle of the campus. However, to his knowledge none of the buildings were closed and no structural damage because of the water in the basements. He added that the majority of the buildings are not in a flood plain; the corner of one building is technically in the flood plain. If there is the opportunity to renovate that facility, there would be attempts to mitigate any other damage that might occur because of another 500 year flood. He proclaimed that he could not stand before this committee and say that the basements do not take on water because they do, but the facility has been operating since 1925, and in his technical experience he thought it could continue to operate.

In questioning from **SENATOR KEATING** regarding the Academy program and their utilization of buildings, **Mr. Greg Noose** said there are 40 Academy programs in Bozeman yearly that provide basic entry

level and advanced training for law enforcement officers and criminal justice personnel in Montana. They serve mostly sheriff's deputies and police officers. There are also county jailers, dispatchers, juvenile probation parole officers, fish and game officers and others, including some tuition paying civilians. When asked by SENATOR KEATING the length of courses, Mr. Noose said the basic course is ten weeks with 540 hours of training. The shortest course is two days and most of them are about two weeks long. When questioned by SENATOR KEATING if the program is in the classroom, Mr. Noose said the majority of the program is in classrooms. Basic students are sent to the driving track four times each year for seven days. They shoot and use the firearms' facilities nearby during that time. Total driving track and firearms usage is about 30 days a year.

When asked by **SENATOR KEATING** if there is about 80 percent time in the classroom and 20 percent on the driving course, **Mr. Noose** said about 90 percent is classroom and approximately 10 percent is driving and shooting.

SENATOR KEATING asked where the students that are sent to Lewistown are housed when they are there for driving and the shooting range.

Mr. Noose said there is currently a contract with the Park Inn in Lewistown where they are housed in shared rooms at about \$23,000 a year.

When questioned by **SENATOR KEATING** relative to the shooting range, **Mr. Noose** said there is approximately 30 hours of firearms training course for an entire shooting program. Most of it is done with their local training officers. They also put on a one week firearms instructor training course yearly that is moved from site to site.

If the Academy was located in Galen with 90 percent of the training in the classroom, **SENATOR KEATING** questioned if they would continue to send the officers to Lewistown for driving training and firearms training.

Mr. Noose said they would on entry, as they started to use a new facility. He hoped by identifying the right number of police departments, public works agencies, ambulance attendants, and others using those facilities that he could develop a partnership within the current level that he spends to develop shooting and driving facilities in the home community so there would not be the travel and lodging expenses.

When questioned by **SENATOR KEATING** if there was discussion on building a track and firearms facility at Mountain View site, **Mr. Noose** said there was no proposal for a driving track at Mountain View. The Highway Patrol uses a driving track at the Great Falls airport which they possibly could use. He hoped the Helena

airport would be suitable for the exercises within the 30 days that he needed yearly.

In questioning by **SENATOR KEATING** relative to housing comparisons between Galen and Mountain View, **Mr. Noose** said the Galen rooms are hospital rooms that would be converted to use for student dormitories, two per room, with good lighting and size. The Mountain View site rooms are very adequate. The smaller rooms would serve well for single accommodations which are preferred by most senior officers. One dormitory could be designated as a basic dormitory with double occupancy rooms being adequate for students in training.

SENATOR CHRISTIAENS asked for a breakdown on income generated by the Law Enforcement Academy.

Mr. Noose said tuition is currently charged to civilians, and a small tuition for basic training to local agencies, with larger tuition for advanced programs. He remarked that his budget is approximately \$700,000 yearly. Approximately \$100,000 is raised in fees, although he thought that would increase in the future with additional students and increased civilian tuition.

When asked by **SENATOR CHRISTIAENS** for a breakdown on that, **Mr. Noose** said when a local agency sends a sworn officer to basic training, they are charged \$300 tuition. A civilian attending on their own time pays for their own testing as well as \$1,600 tuition for the 10 week program, which will be raised to \$2,000 in the near future.

In questioning by **SENATOR CHRISTIAENS** regarding the number of civilians, **Mr. Noose** said the civilians represent about one-third or 30 yearly of the entry level, basic students.

SENATOR CHRISTIAENS questioned the \$100,000 yearly maintenance contract with Anaconda-Deer Lodge County.

Rick Day said the State has a \$100,000 contract with Anaconda-Deer Lodge County which he thought would expire at the end of this fiscal year and have to be renegotiated. The contract is for essentially property management. It is currently in the budget for the next biennium.

When asked by SENATOR CHRISTIAENS what would happen in the next biennium if the Academy did not go to Galen, Mr. Day said there was language in HB 2 in the 1993 biennium authorizing the Corrections Department to work toward alternative non general fund usages at the Galen campus. In order to assure the effective management of that campus, an agreement was negotiated with Anaconda-Deer Lodge county to maintain the program and search for alternative uses. The county is eligible for and receives any income they generate from that campus. The State's sole obligation is the \$100,000 provided to subsidize the ongoing costs at the campus and being responsible for disaster repairs

and large structural type occurrences. He added that contract is presently in place.

In answer to SENATOR CHRISTIAENS, Mr. Day said the \$100,000 each year for the next two years of the biennium is presently in the Department of Corrections, Mental Health Division budget.

SENATOR CHRISTIAENS asked what it will cost for maintenance if the Mountain View campus is abandoned.

Mr. Noose said the current heating bill ranges from approximately \$48,000 yearly to a high of \$53,000 several years ago. The trash removal is \$481 monthly, which will be an increase of what is currently paid for the mobile homes in Bozeman.

REPRESENTATIVE BERGSAGEL said it was his understanding that the Mountain View facilities would be abandoned. There is no maintenance agreement or contract that would be complied with. Mountain View would have the potential of standing vacant for approximately a year to two and then could be retrofitted with not too much cost, but anything beyond that would be very costly.

When asked by SENATOR CHRISTIAENS regarding the Aspen program, REPRESENTATIVE BERGSAGEL said Department of Family Services indicated they preferred Boulder for the Aspen program because there is room for expansion without new building construction and the facilities are appropriate for their programming.

When questioned by SENATOR JENKINS if the Long Range Planning Committee looked at the Galen facility, REPRESENTATIVE BERGSAGEL said he looked at every building in the state. He indicated that he looked at Boulder as well as Galen for the Swan River Boot Camp and as a minimum security prison. While that had the best potential for a minimum security prison, maximum to closed security cells are currently needed. They looked at upgrading it as a minimum to closed security facility for prison, however, renovation costs would be comparable to new construction. He personally felt the Law Enforcement Academy could be moved to Galen with the community being served well, but advantages to the Helena facility include the training and programming, the communications area with the Highway Patrol and emergency services being in the Helena area.

When concern was voiced by **SENATOR JENKINS** on minimum security facilities at Galen, **Mr. Day** said Galen is a three-story multiwing hospital building and would be not be suitable for medium and close. There would be some possibility for minimum security type housing, but the population and expansion needs are for medium and close security.

When questioned by **SENATOR JENKINS** if Galen could be a possible replacement for Swan River, **Mr. Day** said A&E did a brief review of the facility, and it his opinion that either the Swan River

location or the Montana State Prison location are more cost effective for the boot camp than the Galen site.

(BRIEF RECESS)

SENATOR TVEIT remarked that figures show the Mountain View site to be less expensive than the Galen site.

REPRESENTATIVE BERGSAGEL maintained that even though there are price differences, it would be possible to have the Academy in Lewistown, Boulder, Galen, Havre or any other place in the state. The advantage of the Helena location is that it is a stand alone campus and has no other tenants associated with it. Also, it is closer to communication training needs which law enforcement people have indicated is necessary.

When questioned by SENATOR TVEIT as to the relationship between the Highway Patrol and the Law Enforcement Academy, Mr. Reap said the Highway Patrol conducts a recruit school that is done yearly or bi-yearly in which they use the Law Enforcement Academy facility and some of their instructors for some courses. The driving school in Lewistown is also used as well as the Great Falls facility. The Highway Patrol conducts and attends many inservice schools throughout the year that are held at the Academy. The advantage of having the Academy at Mountain View for the Highway Patrol is that many instructors are from the headquarters staff in Helena.

In questioning from **SENATOR TVEIT** as to how the Attorney General's office is involved with the Law Enforcement Academy, **Mr. Mazurek** said the Law Enforcement Academy is one of the nine divisions and two administratively attached agencies of the Department of Justice, adding that it is one of the most critical missions in the Justice Department.

When asked by SENATOR WATERMAN about the driving range being moved to the Helena airport, Mr. Noose said they currently spend \$23,000 yearly to house students in Lewistown, with other fixed costs remaining the same. If that \$23,000 could be combined with the other law enforcement agencies in a community with other uses, they could over a long term develop a local facility to replace what is necessary in Lewistown. He explained that the firearms facilities are already in place, and on a limited basis they can get a schedule to use firearms facilities locally. He explained that might be possible at the Helena airport or another law enforcement agency that has a local firearms range that the Academy could use 30 days a year. In response to SENATOR WATERMAN, he said there is a firearms training range under construction with indoor and outdoor facilities that uses federal funds, and they have indicated they would be willing to work with the Academy to use the facility on a part-time basis.

In concern voiced by **SENATOR WATERMAN** regarding room size of the facilities at the Bozeman location, **Mr. Reap** said the rooms are

approximately 12'x12', with closets. There are two people in each of the rooms.

When asked by SENATOR WATERMAN to describe what would happen if a new facility is not built, Mr. Reap said they would continue to expend about \$50,000 a year to rent the basements and mobile classrooms they use currently. Also, there would have to be maintenance for the mobile homes because of the wear and tear. If a decision is postponed until another legislative session, it would be about 18 months after that before the Academy could take occupancy in any new quarters.

In questioning from SENATOR MOHL about the shooting range being built in Helena, Mr. Noose said it was owned by the Helena Regional Airport Authority and is being constructed in connection with federal agreements and federal funds. When asked by SENATOR MOHL the type of agreement as to length of time for use, Mr. Reap said they were approached with agreements where their facility can be used for the Academy level of usage. Currently that is 30 days a year and that could possibly increase to 45 days in the future. He anticipated it would be a lease arrangement where the money that is currently being spent to house students in Lewistown could be used to rent a facility and the students could be housed at the Academy at no increased cost.

When asked by SENATOR MOHL regarding costs of building a driving course in Helena, Mr. Reap said he is not proposing to build a driving course in Helena. He remarked that the perimeter road at the Helena airport could be converted, and in partnership with other law enforcement agencies he could come up with the necessary funding in his current level budget to modify the road so that driving exercises could be done in Helena rather than travel to another site.

SENATOR CHRISTIAENS stated it was difficult to look at the proposals without fiscal notes for each site.

REPRESENTATIVE BERGSAGEL said he had not asked for fiscal notes, but went from proposals from various campuses.

In questioning from SENATOR CHRISTIAENS regarding the long range plans on the facility, Mr. Mazurek said the Governor's proposal was the \$7 million which included relocating the Crime Laboratory from Missoula and building a facility that would have housed the Lab, new Highway Patrol headquarters, the Academy and included approximately \$1.4 million of the Aspen program. It did not include a driving track. Long term plans would be to maintain the Mountain View facility. There is a fire training facility being built at the Helena airport by the federal government, but the track facility will be used in Lewistown and the driving track in Great Falls. Long term proposals do not include a driving track at the Mountain View campus, but if travel costs could be saved they may look at a cooperative effort with others. There are a number of shooting ranges around the state so they do

not contemplate a new shooting facility. They will be available through cooperative efforts of other law enforcement agencies. He concluded that the Mountain View facility meets the short and long term needs. The biggest attraction to that site is that it is a school and a stand alone facility that meets the unique needs of law enforcement.

When questioned by SENATOR CHRISTIAENS regarding advantages of having Highway Patrol headquarters at the Law Enforcement Academy, Mr. Mazurek said it was a goal of then Attorney General Racicot to have at some point a combined facility with the Academy, Lab, Highway Patrol which was put out for consideration but was retracted from at that time. Mr. Mazurek said a new Highway Patrol headquarters facility is not needed, and he was not asking for one.

When asked by SENATOR AKLESTAD for a breakdown of the \$1.4 million Mountain View facility, Mr. DeCunzo said they are looking at approximately \$236,000 to go into the school administration building. That would include relocating fire escapes, provide handicap accessibility at the entry, improve and upgrade floor coverings, electrical upgrade, provide painting, new boiler, improve door hardware to comply with ADA, improve toilet facilities. In the gymnasium they would install a new floor covering, painting, electrical upgrade, new boiler, and handicap accessibility. In Maple Cottage, they would provide new floor coverings, painting, electrical upgrade, handicap accessibility and a new boiler. In Spruce Cottage, they would provide floor coverings, handicap accessibility and a new boiler. At Aspen building, they would have a new floor covering, handicap accessibility. At the site they would do some road paving and the parking area and modification of the layout of the parking area. They would provide water tower maintenance in terms of cleaning and painting. They have proposed some exterior painting and a computer link between the buildings so they can local area network and modify the telephone system.

In questioning by SENATOR AKLESTAD if that would take the \$1.4 million, Mr. DeCunzo said it would.

SENATOR AKLESTAD asked if there would be electrical and plumbing work down in the Maple, Spruce and Aspen buildings.

Mr. DeCunzo said there would be electrical work in Maple, but there is none shown for Spruce and Aspen buildings. When asked by SENATOR AKLESTAD what the Maple Cottage would be used for, Mr. DeCunzo said it is proposed to be residential as well as the Spruce and Aspen buildings.

SENATOR AKLESTAD voiced concern regarding the limited bathroom facilities and wiring, and questioned when those facilities would be upgraded.

Mr. DeCunzo reviewed a summary of costs dated March 14, 1995. EXHIBIT 19.

When questioned by SENATOR AKLESTAD if the \$1.4 million would include an upgrade of electrical, plumbing in the school building, Maple, Spruce and Aspen buildings, Mr. DeCunzo said that was correct.

{Tape: 2; Side: B; Approx. Counter: ; Comments: .}

In further questioning from SENATOR AKLESTAD for specific upgrades, Mr. DeCunzo said they have provided for group showers of a one to four ratio, which is what the Academy criteria requested. Those would be available in each of the residential components. He said he did not have the exact number of electrical outlets they would be providing, but they laid out typical rooms to accommodate typical plug-ins in terms of future computer work and desk lighting. Regarding toilet facilities, he said they are a ratio of one to six, those being the actual commodes with additional lavatories in the same wet area with the showers, and they have accounted for those on the different floors of the residential cottages. He noted that individual rooms would not have sinks; they are going with central bathing and lavatory facilities on each floor.

When SENATOR AKLESTAD voiced concern that would be a proposal that would have to be looked at next session, Mr. DeCunzo said it would not.

SENATOR AKLESTAD questioned structural changes that would have to take place to make rooms larger. If the \$1.4 million was spent, he asked how and when the classrooms would be expanded and at what cost.

Mr. DeCunzo claimed as the Academy requirements are understood, everything would be accommodated for in that \$1.4 million. He insisted that it was his initiative to suggest changing the boilers, adding additional costs to the buildings because he did not want to approach the next legislative session with added costs. He concluded they were trying to identify as many of the major maintenance items as possible in this proposal so they would not have to come before the next legislative session with additional major maintenance.

SENATOR AKLESTAD reported that was his concern. He asked if there would be complete electrical, complete plumbing, complete boiler, complete floors within the \$1.4 million.

Mr. DeCunzo said he would hesitate to say detailed plumbing; they are totally revamping the existing shower and toilet facilities. He did not want to suggest they were going to replace all

plumbing pipes in each building. They believe they have been and will continue to function.

In a question from **SENATOR AKLESTAD** relative to windows, **Mr. DeCunzo** said if there is money left over after renovation, a priority would be looking at storm windows.

SENATOR AKLESTAD said under all the proposals, the portion of the \$500,000 would have to be paid back by the State of Montana to any entity that came in and got the bid over a ten year period.

Mr. DeCunzo said it is his understanding that the proposals would be paid back through the operating budget of the Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Academy.

When questioned by SENATOR SWYSGOOD whether it was the Long Range Planning Committee's recommendation to place the Academy at the Mountain View site, REPRESENTATIVE BERGSAGEL said it was split out because of concern with areas, and he was aware that there would be a decision made relative to building a Law Enforcement Academy and its location. He said his concern is maintenance for the State of Montana, which he did not want to jeopardize. When questioned if the Mountain View site came from the Long Range Planning Committee, REPRESENTATIVE BERGSAGEL said it essentially came from him. Late introduction of a bill put the Law Enforcement Academy site location in Helena. He said he figured out a way to do it without bonding and he also wanted it on a stand alone process. There was a way that \$950,000 would be cashed out, and it was not appropriate to put it in HB 15. There was also the loan from Lewis and Clark County, which was one of the intents and purposes for splitting it out.

Closing by Sponsor:

In closing, REPRESENTATIVE BERGSAGEL recommended the Helena site as being the best location for the Academy. He was not suggesting it could not be done in other areas but he would recommend Helena as the appropriate site. He indicated that Mr. Noose was very forthright when he appeared before the Long Range Planning Committee to recommend the Mountain View site as his choice.

HEARING ON HOUSE BILL 594

Opening Statement by Sponsor:

REPRESENTATIVE ERNEST BERGSAGEL, House District 95, Malta, presented HB 594, providing for financing of institutional facilities. He said in building the Montana State Hospital, the state would save money that in this case would be moved into other areas of programming, which is an issue that will be reviewed.

Proponents' Testimony:

Rick Day, Director, Department of Corrections and Human Services, testified in support of HB 594 on behalf of the Department of Corrections and the Governor. He claimed the bill provided the mechanism for the health care financing authority to issue in the Department of Corrections to repay revenue bonds for consolidation and construction of a new state hospital facility for the seriously mentally ill. He presented documents discussing the project at the Montana State Hospital. EXHIBITS 20,21.

Carl Keener, Medical Director at the Montana State Hospital, testifying in support of HB 594, said the Warren Building at the campus is not safe and a major fire would result in lost lives. He maintained that the Hospital cannot receive accreditation without building improvements, which he noted is important to Montana taxpayers. Without accreditation, the Hospital cannot attract many people because they do not want that type of service on their record. In discussing managed care, he stated his opinion that it does not stamp out mental illness; with or without managed care, they have to operate efficiently. Based on his experience, the planning for the size of the new facility is very realistic.

Linda Hatch, Executive Director, Golden Triangle Community Mental Health Center, serving the nine counties of north central Montana, expressed her support for the Governor's proposal for the redesign and reconstruction of Montana State Hospital. mental health center staff and administration believes in providing quality community based services to individuals suffering from mental illness, and also that Montanans suffering from severe mental illnesses should be provided the best, highest quality cost effective hospital and institutional based care when required. She alleged that the state would need Montana State Hospital licensed to obtain medicaid waivers being asked for by Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services (SRS) for the state to operate under mental health managed care. She noted that Montana has been ranked by the Alliance for the Mentally Ill as being among the lowest five states for treatment of the mentally ill, and much of the ranking is a result of inability of Montana State Hospital to get accredited due to the conditions of its facilities. She remarked that internal cost savings will be used to repay the loans, and savings will be spent on the Center for the Aged and community based services. She concluded that Montana State Hospital is a major treatment resource for the severely mentally ill Montanan and has an excellent staff and quality of care, and alleged that Montana will always need a state hospital.

Peter Blouke, Director, Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services, (SRS), testified in support of HB 594 as described by Rick Day and Linda Hatch regarding the appropriateness and need of a state facility for the mentally ill as part of the continuum of services. He noted that much thought and planning has gone into this proposal. SRS supports the 135 average daily population for the foreseeable future and being a critical component of the managed care mental health system.

Kenneth B. Kleven, Golden Triangle Mental Health Center, Great Falls; also, admission, discharge and review chairman for the State at Montana State Hospital, testifying in support of HB 594, said the seriously mentally ill need quality treatment, inpatient as well as outpatient in the community. A quality inpatient service in the modern mental health system is an essential link for any community and makes available to mentally ill individuals continuity and a variety of comprehensive services. He vocalized the importance of the renovations at Montana State Hospital.

Jim Ahrens, President, Montana State Hospital Association, presented written testimony in support of HB 594. EXHIBIT 22.

Ginny Hill, staff psychiatrist, Montana State Hospital, testifying in support of HB 594, said that countless hours were spent in redesigning the State Hospital campus to ensure that the money spent would accommodate the needs of the seriously mentally ill now and in the future. Areas considered by the campus design committee included modern treatment modalities, national state hospital bed occupancy trends, the impact of managed care, recent hospital census, and patterns of community care. She said that current buildings do not meet national accreditation standards with insufficient maintenance funding. HB 594 allows for the creation of a state hospital to meet the same quality standards demanded in Montana's private psychiatric facilities. The project has undergone sufficient planning, and the need has repeatedly been demonstrated and agreed upon by most parties.

Keith Colbo, Montana Psychiatric Association, indicated that the Association unanimously supports HB 594.

Cheryl S. Beatty, Anaconda-Deer Lodge County Chief Executive, testified in support of the renovation of the Warm Springs campus. She expressed Anaconda's willingness to help provide a water system by seeking grant funds to provide a water line for city water to go to the Warm Springs campus as part of the renovation plan.

Terry Minow, Montana Federation of State Employees, testifying in support of HB 594, said the rebuild plan will result in a major reduction of staff because of patient reduction, but the plan will result in a licensed facility, improved inpatient treatment, cost savings and resources for appropriate community services.

Beta Lovitt, representing approximately 1,000 physicians of the Montana Medical Association, testifying in support of HB 594, stated that there is need for a safe, adequate and accredited facility for the seriously mentally ill, and concluded that the Department's plan meets that need.

Alice O'Donnell, Chairman of Ambassadors Committee, Anaconda Chamber of Commerce, testifying in support of HB 594, stated that because mental illness will never go away, a mental health facility is needed.

Jerry Hoover, Executive Director, Montana Health Facility
Authority, stated he was not appearing as a proponent or opponent
but rather as the agency being asked to issue revenue bonds to
finance the facility. He presented information relative to the
issuance of bonds. EXHIBIT 23.

Denzel Davis, Administrator of Health Facilities Division,
Department of Health and Environmental Sciences, testified that
because of current conditions at the buildings and physical plant
at Warm Springs, they would not be licensed. With new facilities
that would be constructed, they would be able to be licensed,
certified and if desired could be joint commission accredited.

Opponents' Testimony:

Suzanne Taunt, Helena, Montana, member of Montana Advocacy Program board of directors, presented written testimony in opposition to HB 594. EXHIBIT 24.

David Hemion, representing Montana Health Association of Montana, presented written testimony in opposition to HB 594. EXHIBIT 25.

Jack Sands, President of Montana Advocacy Program (MAP) Board of Directors, presented written testimony in opposition to HB 594, adding that the overwhelming number of mental health consumers in Montana do not support this proposal. **EXHIBIT 26.** He expressed concern that HB 594 did not have a fiscal note as well as concern with the bonding proposal.

(LUNCH RECESS - 12:05 P.M.)

(HEARING RESUMES - 1:10 P.M.)

Opponents' Testimony (continuing):

Martha Onishuk, Missoula, Montana, representing Montana Alliance for Mentally Ill (MonAMI), presented written testimony in opposition to HB 594. EXHIBIT 27. Ms. Onishuk also presented written testimony from Mitzi Anderson stating her opposition to HB 594. EXHIBIT 28.

Patrick Pope, Executive Director, Meriwether Lewis Institute, presented written testimony in opposition to HB 594. EXHIBIT 29.

Wesley Alcorn, a private citizen who stated he had worked with all groups presenting testimony relative to HB 594, stated his opposition to HB 594, noting that many of the advocacy groups were excluded from the process until the decisions had already

been made. He added that a plan should be presented that is best for the consumer of the Montana State Hospital services, their family members and taxpayers of Montana.

Winifred Storli, Kalispell, Montana, a member of a family with serious mental illness, said while Warm Springs is an excellent treatment facility, she stated opposition to the measure as a waste of money and not helping people with serious mental illnesses.

Cliff Murphy, Billings, a worker for 15 years to improve mental health services for the mentally ill in Montana, presented written testimony in opposition to HB 594. EXHIBIT 30.

Bill Hensley, Kalispell, Montana, a resurrected man because of Warm Springs, said because of the warmth of the staff at Warm Springs, the ability to walk around the area and the availability of jobs, he has a dedication to the facility. While many of the buildings need to be raised, some should be kept. He concluded that he is ambivalent to many of the ideas of the proponents and opponents.

Kelly Morse, Director, Mental Disabilities Board of Visitors, presented written testimony in opposition to HB 594. EXHIBIT 31.

SENATOR CHRIS CHRISTIAENS, District 23, Great Falls, Montana, a member of the Governor's Advisory Committee on Mental Health, said that Montana State Hospital currently houses approximately 200 patients, and building a \$21 million hospital with 175,000 square feet would be excessive. Transition funding has not been given for people leaving the Hospital and entering the community which is necessary. He maintained that money should be put into the community rather than waiting until a new State Hospital is built and on line in 1999. Putting \$21 million into a State Hospital would be setting mental health policy for the next 30 years. He claimed that while mental health advocates have said the campus should not continue to operate with prison and mental health people, the Legislature is not listening to their concerns.

Andree Larose, Montana Advocacy Program, presented written testimony from various people indicating their opposition to HB 594. EXHIBIT 32. She claimed that there were no consumer groups supporting HB 594 and the rebuilding that is currently being proposed. Alternatives were not explored with private facilities, which is unfair to mental health consumers. She concluded that a health care proposal rather than a prison bed proposal is necessary.

Questions From Committee Members and Responses:

SENATOR LYNCH asked for an explanation of the safety aspect relative to the clients versus the inmate population.

REPRESENTATIVE BERGSAGEL claimed there was justification to some of the complaints relative to the proposal, as well as legitimacy to the issue of managed care and its relationship to mental health and the arguments regarding using the private sector for some of the mental health care. He remarked that he could not understand the comments relative to not wanting to be associated with the Prison, because the inmates would be locked in a secure facility, and the Warm Springs campus would be open. He explained that if a new facility was not built, it would cost \$17 million to put the Warm Springs facility up to code.

SENATOR LYNCH questioned whether it was the opinion of the Warm Springs facility that there would always be a need for a State hospital.

Carl Keene said he has seen many changes as well as new drugs entering the market that have allowed some patients to get out of the Hospital. He could not predict that something would happen to drastically change things. He described his puzzlement with the people that complimented the Hospital on their good efforts yet did not want to give the necessary tools to continue in their efforts. He concluded that a new hospital is necessary to make needed changes and it is in the state's best interest to have the facility.

In questioning from SENATOR KEATING whether A&E has been involved in planning and design of the program, Tom O'Connell, Administrator of Architecture and Engineering, said they have been involved in the revamp work at Warm Springs. When questioned by SENATOR KEATING if consideration was given to conversion of the Galen Hospital as a mental hospital, Mr. O'Connell said not to his knowledge.

When asked by SENATOR KEATING if the proposed hospital at Warm Springs is similar in nature to the Galen Hospital and whether there is a possibility of using an existing facility rather than constructing a new one, Rick Day said the design committee initially was not given the task of looking to build a new State Hospital but rather looking at campus improvement to meet accreditation standards and save money for the state. He maintained that opening an operation on the Galen facility would destroy the savings and cost effective nature of what is attempting to be done at the State Hospital campus. He reported that the corrections area will be completely separated from the new State Hospital complex area.

In questioning from SENATOR KEATING whether the Galen Hospital was accredited, Rick Day said it was licensed as a nursing home.

SENATOR FRANKLIN asked Patrick Pope at what point he became aware of the nature of the project.

Mr. Pope said they have testified for the last year and a half that they were not included. They have copies of minutes in

February where the issue was discussed, but Mr. Pope said they learned about the meeting in April.

SENATOR FRANKLIN voiced concern relative to consumers not being made aware of discussions and asked Mr. Day to comment on that issue.

Mr. Day explained that the Department made a number of attempts to invite different groups to participate in the process. He said occasionally there would be disagreement. If a decision is made to not participate in the process, he would question that meant that they were excluded. He reported that it was announced publicly in February 1994. There is a dramatic need for staffing and resources and it has to be recognized that many people have to be involved in this. He a claimed that in April 1994, Dan Anderson made a presentation at the Mental Health Planning and Advisory Council. Also, they have met with the Board of Visitors and various public meetings. It has been discussed from one end of the state to the other. He acknowledged that while there is always room for improvement, they did not proceed in a vacuum and did attempt to convey what they were planning to do.

In questioning by **SENATOR BECK** whether there is nothing other than to enhance the community mental health programs with this hospital, **Mr. Day** confirmed that it was the viewpoint of the Department of Corrections and the Racicot Administration that the proposal helps enhance all the future services in the mental health area, both inpatient and community.

When asked by **SENATOR BECK** if the patient load at Warm Springs would be downsized with the new hospital, as well as downsizing of staff and potential of extra money going back into the community mental health program, **Mr. Day** said that was their intention and what they have communicated since the inception of the project.

SENATOR WATERMAN asked if there was a proposal in HB 2 to divert some of the funds in this biennium from the State Hospital budget to community mental health services.

Mr. Day alleged that it is not in this budget.

In response to a question from SENATOR WATERMAN regarding the Xanthopoulos building being built in 1988 and now not being adequate and consideration given to turning it into a prison, Mr. Day said the question is not whether it is a quality or a good facility, but that the <u>Ihler</u> decision resulted in a less restrictive and most appropriate focus on that area. Also, the court ordered evaluation process changed. He said the facility is a high facility but is located in an isolated area on the campus. Therefore, when consolidations and efficiencies are discussed, that building is set out and is not practical to bring it in; but because of its high security nature, it is practical

to move it toward a correctional service. That can be done with very little investment in the facility.

When asked by **SENATOR WATERMAN** about mixing criminal facilities with mental health facilities on the same campus, **Mr. Day** said that is not being done in this proposal. There will be no need to mix access or population.

SENATOR WATERMAN questioned if residential housing would continue to be available to staff at the State Hospital. Mr. Day said they currently provide housing at 48 housing units on the campus and intend to continue that.

In questioning from SENATOR TVEIT on Hospital size for the proposed \$21 million project, Mr. Day said after considerable review by the mental health consultants and SRS, they felt that managed care has an impact and it is possible to work in the communities to reduce populations to better acute psychiatric facilities. With those assumptions, they are predicting approximately 70 average patient population reduction. He noted that Montana is consistent with other states and is based on stable population at the State Hospital.

SENATOR CHRISTIAENS voiced concern because the proposed hospital would not be on line until 1999 what would be done for life and safety issues in the next biennium.

REPRESENTATIVE BERGSAGEL said if the Warm Springs facility is not built and HB 19 remains in its current state, there would have to be prioritization within the Warm Springs campus of the areas dealing with health and safety. He explained that HB 5 contains approximately \$70,000 for roof replacement.

In questioning from **SENATOR CHRISTIAENS** as to money in HB 2 for the operations of the campus for the next biennium addressing life and safety codes, **REPRESENTATIVE BERGSAGEL** said he could not answer what other subcommittees have done in that area, but his best guess would be that nothing would be done.

SENATOR CHRISTIAENS voiced concern regarding improvements made to life and safety issues since the last legislative session with \$1.1 million, and he questioned what the Department of Corrections asked for in this biennium.

Rick Day said it was his understanding that the \$1.1 million was directed toward improvements at the State Hospital toward accreditation, which is what the design committee was initially looking at. They identified that the effective use of \$1.1 million toward that campus would not justify the investment. That is when they began to move toward building demolition and reconstruction of a new State Hospital that could provide efficiencies. To his knowledge, none of the \$1.1 million has gone toward life and safety improvements. In the interim, it would be their idea to develop a transition plan internally to

meet the needs to the extent possible to ensure life and safety while they transition and build a new facility. They would designate the minimum amount necessary in the building that would be torn down, but they would want to make the changes in population so people were not at risk.

SENATOR CHRISTIAENS commented that a new State Hospital would not come on line until 1999, and he remarked that the Department did not approach the subcommittee this legislative session asking for any money to improve the life safety.

Rick Day said life safety is an issue and a factor in the process. He maintained there is a difference between immediate life safety issues and long term issues which do not meet code and compliance. The Department internally will meet immediate life and safety issues that have to be met today. The proposal also discusses long term and accreditation, and to accomplish that, the new State Hospital project is needed. He professed that he would not represent that the life safety conditions would be perfect while the State Hospital is in reconstruction, but added the process to make immediate improvements while the State Hospital is being constructed is not too unusual.

When questioned by SENATOR CHRISTIAENS if it would not be necessary to appropriate any money this biennium to take care of any of those needs, Mr. Day said they currently have some requests in the other side of the building proposal, such as roof repair. He confirmed that they are not requesting a significant amount of money this biennium to make improvements.

In questioning from SENATOR JENKINS regarding food service for patients, Mr. Day said the cafeteria would be combined into the new State Hospital facility and probably go to a cook-chill system that is less costly than operating a stand alone cafeteria. It would be done in the new facility. When asked by SENATOR JENKINS if some of the patients currently work in the cafeteria, Mr. Day commented that State Hospital patients are involved in the food service, but that would not mean that the involvement would be restricted. The costly process could be combined into the new facility and save approximately \$500,000 yearly.

SENATOR JENKINS asked if the prisoners would continue to be locked up while the Hospital patients would have freedom of the grounds.

Mr. Day said the patients' freedom varies with the level of security risk. He noted that the State Hospital campus would have a more open process revolving around the treatment plan. The inmates would be locked up on the other end of the campus as well. There would be the security fence around the Xanthopoulos building to what is at the Prison.

In questioning from SENATOR JENKINS regarding the lack of inspection at the Hospital, Mr. Day said they have not been licensed as such in many of those facilities. Some facilities are inspected regularly and some are not, but there is some form of inspection at the State Hospital campus. He added that the geriatric facility that was recently inspected had 100% score.

When questioned by SENATOR JENKINS why the State operations are not inspected on an annual or six month period such as some of the smaller hospitals in Montana, Peter Blouke said inspections that smaller hospitals undergo are related to Medicare and Medicaid certification. Certain facilities at Warm Springs are periodically evaluated such as the geriatric which he thought met Medicaid certification. Most other facilities at Warm Springs do not meet Medicaid/Medicare, and consequently there is no need that they be inspected under those criteria. When questioned by SENATOR JENKINS if they are inspected under any other criteria, Mr. Blouke said the fire marshall periodically visits the Hospital.

SENATOR AKLESTAD questioned which building at the Hospital could be certified at this time.

REPRESENTATIVE BERGSAGEL said the geriatrics building is currently certified, and he thought that the infirmary could be certified. The other buildings have numerous violations associated with them, and it would take a tremendous amount of money to get them certified. When asked by SENATOR AKLESTAD as to capacity of the two buildings that could be certified, REPRESENTATIVE BERGSAGEL said he was advised it was 76 patients.

When questioned by SENATOR AKLESTAD if there are other facilities in Montana that could be used for the type of patients at Warm Springs and if they could be treated adequately, Mr. Day said they are counting on being able to increase services at the community level and he thought acute psychiatric services would be taken greater advantage of. Although there have been many opinions to the contrary, he maintained that the State Hospital Association has endorsed this proposal as well which speaks with a unified voice in that they feel this bed level and proposed project is appropriate.

In questioning from **SENATOR AKLESTAD** if more than 70 people could be moved out into communities, **Mr. Day** said based on available information, that figure is very reasonable and very conservative. He would be inclined to state that they may not be able to get down to that small a number.

SENATOR AKLESTAD asked if the third floor of the Warren Building could be closed off because of fire hazard and if they could continue to use the first two floors. Mr. Day said was correct.

SENATOR AKLESTAD voiced concern with the mix of funding with an entity selling the bonds and the money being rolled in so that

the State would have them, where in normal cases it would take a two-thirds vote to have an indebtedness to the State.

Mr. Day remarked that is not a problem. He commented that the project at the Montana Developmental Center at Boulder is currently under construction with the same form of financing and the same voting requirements as this particular project.

SENATOR AKLESTAD asked **Jerry Hoover** to comment on the table which would depict the total cost of the project being approximately \$39.5 million rather than \$21 million as had been stated earlier.

Mr. Hoover said that would be correct with principal and interest paid.

In questioning from SENATOR AKLESTAD whether it would be more expensive or cheaper to have the Montana Health Facility authorization group bond the project, Mr. Hoover said a Table of figures would show that when comparing them on a cumulative basis, it would be less costly to issue health care revenue bonds through the Authority. However, when present value savings is applied to that rather than the dollars 22 years from now, it actually would be \$348,000 more costly to use the Health Facility authority.

SENATOR HARDING asked the Montana Hospital Association to comment on a letter she had seen where the Deaconess Psychiatric Services Center stated it would be an expensive disservice to eliminate moderate to long term care and forensics currently provided at the State Hospital, and also stating that some local hospitals would have to gear up to provide the psychiatric treatment that is currently being offered at the State Hospital.

Mr. Ahrens remarked that hospitals could take more patients, but the nature of the patients at Warm Springs they are not prepared to take at this time in general. The State facility will always be needed to take care of those patients that cannot be taken care of on a long term basis in a community facility.

SENATOR BECK expressed his opinion that it would be almost virtually impossible for the hospitals at their rates today to provide the same service that could be provided with the new State hospital, and he asked **Mr. Ahrens** to comment on that.

Mr. Ahrens said local hospitals are quite expensive on a daily basis to take care of patients, and he agreed with SENATOR BECK'S statement.

In questioning from **SENATOR CHRISTIAENS** as to what hospitals would do as managed care comes into place, **Mr. Ahrens** said with managed care there would be less total inpatient days in any facility, and they have already geared up through the outpatient side. He explained that with Medicaid last year, there was 1,000 less patient days than the year before. In gearing up for that,

every hospital is working on their own because it is a reality that will come about.

Closing by Sponsor:

In closing, REPRESENTATIVE BERGSAGEL said this is the best facility proposed in terms of operational savings and facility utilization. Regarding the insurance associated with the revenue bond, if for some reason the payments cannot be made, there is an insurance policy to cover the cost of the debt service with that particular proposal.

HEARING ON HOUSE BILL 595

Opening Statement by Sponsor:

REPRESENTATIVE ERNEST BERGSAGEL, House District 95, Malta, sponsor, stated that HB 595 would create a prison site policy development and selection committee to review prison population projections. He explained that projections state there will be approximately 2,000 beds needed in ten years for prison utilization space. There is concern over regional jail system and its relationship to prisons and a concern whether crime bill money will be available and how many regional jails will be built.

Proponents' Testimony:

Rick Day, Director, Department of Corrections and Human Services, testifying in support of HB 595, said this legislation would assist in long term evaluation of different options in order to bring a proposal before the legislature.

Opponents' Testimony:

None.

Questions From Committee Members and Responses:

Referring to page 2, line 12, stating that the President of the Senate shall appoint two members, **SENATOR LYNCH** indicated that it is the function of the Senate Committee on Committees to appoint members rather than the President of the Senate appointing members.

REPRESENTATIVE BERGSAGEL reported that he would be agreeable to amending HB 595 to reflect that.

In questioning from SENATOR CHRISTIAENS regarding the cost of building the facility, REPRESENTATIVE BERGSAGEL said the site selection committee is for a site if a prison is built. He noted that a prison of about 225 cell or 500 beds is a realistic number. The purpose of the site selection to include up to 1,500

males as described on page 1, line 27, is to allow room for expansion.

SENATOR CHRISTIAENS said bills that have gone through indicate more beds than that. He questioned the planning that had been done regarding policy of the Department of Corrections.

REPRESENTATIVE BERGSAGEL said a sentencing commission will also be looked at which he hoped could be coordinated with the facility needs associated for the next ten years.

Closing by Sponsor:

REPRESENTATIVE BERGSAGEL closed, stating if the legislature intends to get tough on crime, money will have to be put in this bill.

DISCUSSION ON HOUSE BILL 5

<u>Motion</u>: **SENATOR KEATING** moved to amend HB 5 which would provide funding for an electrical system at MSU-Billings. **EXHIBIT 33.**

<u>Discussion</u>: SENATOR CHRISTIAENS remarked that other projects that did not get funding should also be considered if SENATOR KEATING'S amendment is adopted.

In questioning from SENATOR SWYSGOOD relative to funding if projects are added or deleted from the list, Nan LeFebvre, Legislative Fiscal Analyst's Office, said with the passage of HB 19, there would be sufficient funds in the Long Range Building program to fund this project; however, it would leave a fairly minimal ending fund balance.

When questioned by **SENATOR SWYSGOOD** as to traditional ending fund balance in past years, **REPRESENTATIVE BERGSAGEL** said there has been no ending fund balance.

In questioning from **SENATOR SWYSGOOD** regarding the rationale used on projects in HB 5 that were stricken, **REPRESENTATIVE BERGSAGEL** said there will be issues looked at after a decision is made on the building program projects.

SENATOR BECK questioned if some projects denied are not shown in HB 5 and some were shown and then stricken in HB 5.

REPRESENTATIVE BERGSAGEL said some projects are never included in the bill. The projects shown in HB 5 are those recommended by the Governor. Long Range Planning changes and re-prioritizes the project depending on testimony presented.

SENATOR LYNCH said the original request from MSU-Billings was for \$412,000, and he questioned where the figures shown in the proposed amendment **EXHIBIT 33** were derived from.

Rod Sexton, Chancellor, MSU-Billings, explained that when the original estimate was prepared, it was done prior to affiliation with MSU-Bozeman. When electrical engineers came to the campus, a determination was made that it would be necessary to redo the entire system, and the revised cost resulted from that.

SENATOR LYNCH presented a document **EXHIBIT 34** and asked to have explained those items which were still included and those which were stricken.

REPRESENTATIVE BERGSAGEL said those listed on EXHIBIT 34 that are included are numbers 1 through 8 in one form or another. Number 10 is also in.

After considerable committee discussion, **SENATOR CHRISTIAENS** commented that it would be helpful if the Committee had a list of projects that are in so it could be compared to **EXHIBIT 34**, and it also would be helpful when voting on HB 5.

Responding to a question from **SENATOR LYNCH** regarding the placement of **SENATOR KEATING'S** amendment motion **EXHIBIT 34** on the priority list, **SENATOR KEATING** said his amendment for the electrical system at MSU-Billings was the next item on the list from the university system (UNIVERSITY SYSTEM LIST DESIGNATED AS **EXHIBIT 34**).

<u>Withdrawal of motion</u>: SENATOR KEATING WITHDREW HIS AMENDMENT MOTION. EXHIBIT 33.

EXECUTIVE ACTION ON HOUSE BILL 595

Motion: SENATOR CHRISTIAENS MOVED THAT HB 595 BE CONCURRED IN.

Motion to amend/vote: SENATOR LYNCH PROPOSED TO AMEND HB 595, PAGE 2, LINES 12 AND 13, REPLACE THE WORDS, PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE, WITH THE WORDS, COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES.

SENATOR LYNCH'S proposed amendment received unanimous approval from the Committee.

<u>Vote</u>: **SENATOR CHRISTIAENS'** motion that **HB 595** AS AMENDED BE CONCURRED IN FAILED ON A TIE ROLL CALL VOTE.

ADJOURNMENT

Adjournment: 3:00 P.M.

SENATOR GARY AKLESTAD, Chairman

LYNN STALEY, Secretary

GCA/LS

MUNIAM... 1995 LEGISLATURE FINANCE AND CLAIMS COMMITTEE PATE MUNIAM... 1995 LEGISLATURE FINANCE AND CLAIMS COMMITTEE PATE MONTANA SENATE

ROLL CALL

NAME	PRESENT	ABSENT	EXCUSED
SWYSGOOD, CHUCK	V		
BURNETT, JIM	~		
MOHL, ARNIE	~		
JERGESON, GREG	~		
FRANKLIN, EVE			
TVEIT, LARRY	~		
JENKINS, LOREN	~		
JACOBSON, JUDY			
LYNCH, J.D.			
HARDING, ETHEL	<u></u>		
TOEWS, DARYL	V		
CHRISTIAENS, B.F. "CHRIS"	V		
WATERMAN, MIGNON			
KEATING, TOM - VICE CHAIRMAN			
BECK, TOM			
AKLESTAD, GARY - CHAIRMAN	L		
		·	
			

SEN:1995

wp.rollcall.man

MONTANA SENATE 1995 LEGISLATURE

FINANCE AND CLAIMS COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTE

/	
DATE 4/3 195 BILL NO. 7/13 595 NUMBER	
MOTION: Sen Christiagen moved 4/ 595	
as amended (Senatar Lynch amendment)	
Be Concurred In. Thation foiled - Tie Vo	C

NAME		AYE	NO
SWYSGOOD, CHUCK			
BURNETT, JIM		6	
MOHL, ARNIE			V
JERGESON, GREG			
FRANKLIN, EVE		/	
TVEIT, LARRY			/
JENKINS, LOREN	····		/
JACOBSON, JUDY	. ==		' /
LYNCH, J.D.	·		/
HARDING, ETHEL			
TOEWS, DARYL	·	V	
CHRISTIAENS, B.F. "CHRIS"		V	
WATERMAN, MIGNON		:	/
KEATING, TOM - VICE CHAIRMAN		V	
BECK, TOM			/
AKLESTAD, GARY - CHAIRMAN		/	
	·		

SEN: 1995

SENATE FINANCE AND CLAIMS

DATE 4/3/95

Amendments to House Bill No. 584 Third Reading Copy

Requested by Senator Hargrove For the Committee on Finance and Claims

> Prepared by Taryn Purdy March 30, 1995

1. Page 1, line 20.

Following: "TOTAL OF"

Strike: "\$1,450,000, OF WHICH"

Following: "\$950,000"

Strike: "IS"

2. Page 1, line 21.

Following: "ACCOUNT"

Strike: "AND" through "COUNTY"

3. Page 1, line 22.

Following: "planning"

Strike: ","

Insert: "or"

4. Page 1, lines 23 and 24.

Following: "construction"

Strike: the remainder of line 23 through "Montana" on line 24.

Insert: "of an educational facility located in Bozeman, Montana on property leased

from Gallatin County at a rental rate of \$1 a year"

5. Page 2, line 11.

Strike: "REPAY" through "FERGUS"

Insert: "pay the annual \$1 lease with Gallatin"

6. Page 2, line 12.

Strike: "WITHIN 10 YEARS"

Strike: "REPAYMENT"

Insert: "lease"

7. Page 2, lines 14 and 15.

Following: "CONSTRUCTION"

Strike: the remainder of line 14 through "TRAINING" on line 15.

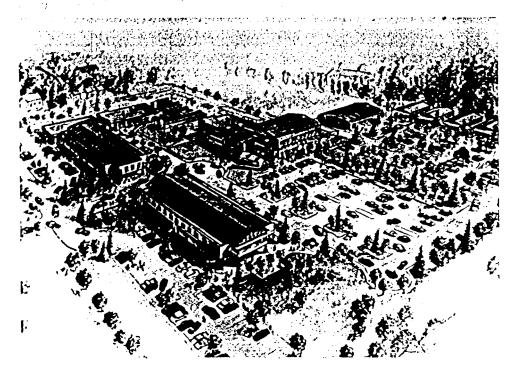
Office of Legislative Fiscal Analyst

444-2986}

SET FRANCE AND CLAIMS

10 4/3/95

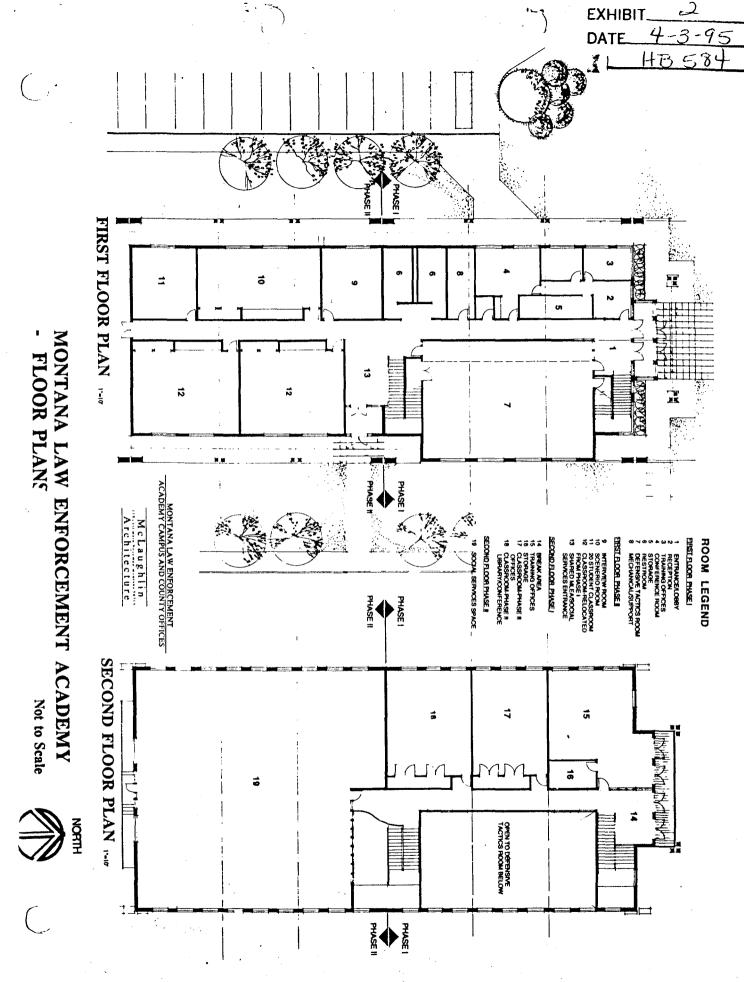
Montana Law Enforcement Academy

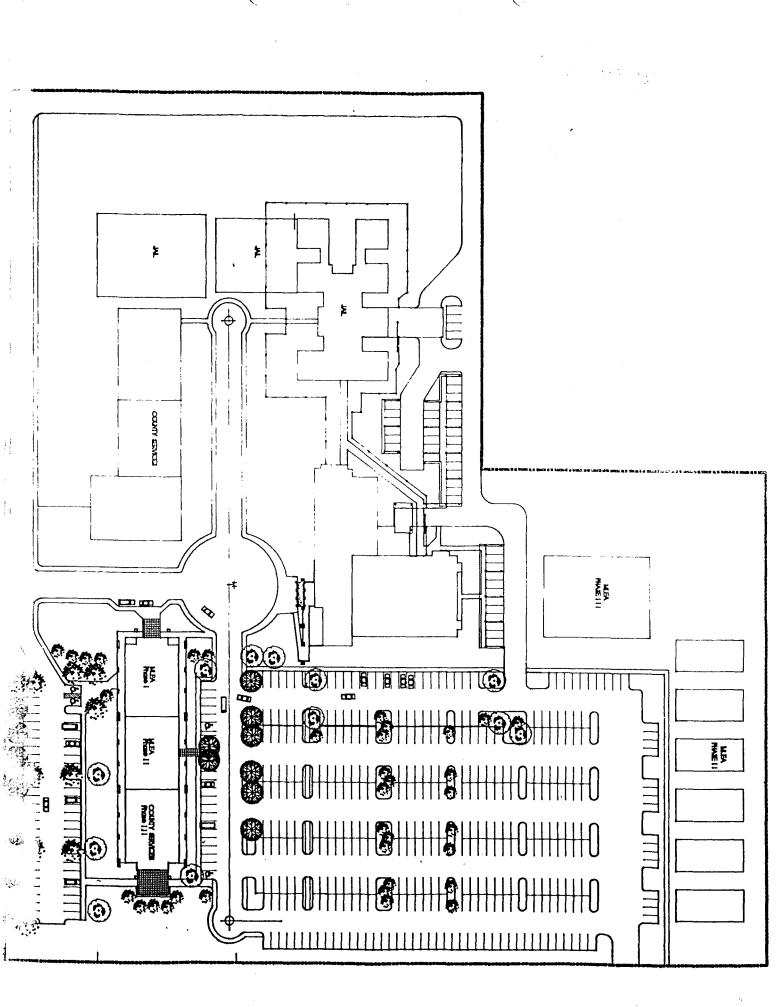


Aerial View, Including County Offices



Montana Law Enforcement Academy Entry









GALLATIN COUNTY

331 West Main, Rm. 301 • Bozeman, MT 59715

Kris Dunn Jane Jelinski Phil Olson

DATE 4-3-95

March 14 1995 4 HB 584

Phone (406) 582-3000 FAX (406) 582-3003

Senator Don Hargrove Montana State Legiislature Capitol Station Helena, MT. 59620

Dear Senator Hargrove:

Thank you for your efforts to retain the Montana Law Enforcement Academy in the City of Bozeman. We are convinced that this location is the most economical alternative for the state. Gallatin County wishes to go on record that we intend to provide Gallatin County property for the Law Enforcement Academy at a cost of one dollar per year to the State of Montana. The City of Bozeman, the Bozeman Area Chamber of Commerce and private individuals are working to prepare specific proposals for the construction and leasing of a facility for the Law Enforcement Academy on this property. We are not familiar with the details of the proposal as it is developing, but we assure you we are committed to working with these entities and with the State of Montana to assist them to provide an adequate and affordable Law Enforcement Academy in Bozeman.

If we can be of further assistance, please let us know. We are willing to help in any way that we can.

Sincerely,

GALLATIN COUNTY COMMISSION

Kris Dunn, Chairman

Jane Jelinski Member

Phil Olson, Member

ORIGINAL

McLAUGHLIN ARCHITECTURE

16 November, 1993

SEMATE	FINANCE	AND	CLAIMS
evii til	NO		
1233311	NUZZ		

DATE 4/3/95

BILL NO. 78 584

MONTANA LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY

Project Cost Estimate - Schematic Desi ORG:

\$1,123,098

	Division	Cost Estimate	
1	Special and General Conditions	\$22,767	
2	Site Work (10' outside Bldg)	\$14,981	
3	Concrete	\$31,316	
4	Masonry	\$34,116	
5	Metals	\$86,177	
6	Carpentry	\$10,647	
7	Thermal and Moisture Protection	\$60,303	
8	Doors and Windows	\$62,767	
9	Finishes -	\$60,623	
10	Specialties	\$6.927	
11	Equipment	\$0	
12	Furnishings	\$11,772	
13	Special Construction	\$0	
14	Conveying Systems	\$40,000	
15	Mechanical	\$89,661	
16	Electrical	\$83,952	

		Sub Total	\$616,009
Alternate #1	Skylight	\$8,000	
Alternate #2	Sunshades	\$6,000	
Alternate #3	Carpet	\$6,800	
Alternate #4	Fire Sprinkler	\$38,633	

	Sub Total	\$675,442
two	67,500	10%
Three Year Inflation	\$10 1,316.3 0	13%

Sub	Total	743,942 \$ 7 76,758
Sub Contractor O&P General Contractor O&P	5.00% 5.00%	\$38,838 \$54,373 \$37,147
Sub	Total	\$8 69,9 69 \$ 818.92 7

\$618,927 _**\$869,969**

Sub Total

9.14%

\$61,735

Construction Contingency

10.00% 8.5% -\$86,997 - 69,338

-Bonding Costs

Professional Fees

12.00%

Not needed

PROJECT COST

TOTAL

\$ 950,000

SENATE FINANCE AND CLAIMS

EXSUBIT NO.___

Amendment to House Bill 584 [Third Reading Copy As Amended (Blue)]

BILL NO. 78584

Prepared by
Beth Baker, Department of Justice
March 30, 1995

1. Page 1, line 21. Strike: "FERGUS"

Insert: "Lewis and Clark"

2. Page 1, lines 23-24.

Strike: "MAIDEN VALLEY MILITARY INSTITUTE IN LEWISTOWN"

Insert: "Mountain View school in Helena"

3. Page 2, line 11. Strike: "FERGUS"

Insert: "Lewis and Clark"

EXHIBIT NO



Montana Police Protective Assmate To Serve and Protect

Since 1930

BILL NO. 76584

April 3, 1995

Sen. Gary Aklestad Chairman Senate Finance and Claims

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee,

The Montana Police Protective Association supports the move of the Law Enforcement Academy to the Mountain View School. Attached is a list of cities and towns, and the number of police officers that belong to the M.P.P.A.

The M.P.P.A. supports the M.L.E.A. move to Mountain View for many reasons, but most importantly we believe that to establish the Academy at a permanent facility is something that we have wanted for a long, long time. We believe the law enforcement community deserves to have a facility in an environment that is conducive to learning. We believe the facility must have the potential to expand with the ever growing needs of law enforcement. We believe the facility has to an educational setting where students can live for up to 10 weeks. We believe the Mountain View facility provides the necessary setting, and is a facility when renovated will provide the necessary environment where education and training can take place.

We know there are other proposals for locating the Academy, but we believe the best all around proposal for law enforcement is the proposal to move the Academy to Mountain View.

In closing, we ask this Committee to amend HB584, and endorse the move of the Academy to the Mountain View School.



[成形] [1]

Montana Police Protective Assn.

To Serve and Protect Since 1938

Chairman Aklestad and members of the Senate Finance and Claims Committee;

The following cities and towns make up the Montana Police Protective Association. The Montana Police Protective Association supports the plan to move the Law Enforcement Academy to the Mountain View School.

CITY		NUMBER OF POLICE OFFICERS
ANACONDA		18
BILLINGS		107
BOZEMAN		31
BUTTE		39
GREAT FALLS		64
HAVRE		19
HELENA		44
KALISPELL		26
LEWISTOWN		8
MISSOULA		66
MILES CITY		13
PLAINS		1
	TOTAL	436

GREAT FALLS POLICE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

P.O. Box 451 Great Falls, Montana 59403 SENATE FINANCE AND CLAIMS

EXHIBIT NO. 6

DATE 4/3/95

BILL NO. 74/3 584

Chairman Gary Aklestad Finance and Claims Committee Helena MI

The members of the Law Enforcement Academy	Great Falls Police Departmen move to MT. View School.	t support the Montana
TimShanks	Ot Bruit	- HWW
Hamil 63	Kathy Carson	fath Jercher
Jon M Dovell Here John	any E. Sund	Bur Eff
Tomo Steffens	Daniel P Jelsen	Leve Ruginere
Fund E. Hallis	Mod Jehl Sturrel	hull tegling
Jeffy D. Beecut	GRES Church	The Hali
way Rully	Kath	Dan Gepenser
Lave Warrington	James Baye	- 1/000
Paligh mode	C. D. J. J.	Van Danier
Danue Koight	The first of the f	Alano
Tobel 1 But	Augh	
Ally June	Killach	
Glem R. Jones	Dog And	OUTY OF GREAT FATE
Ja- K. Ja-	Just Eugenter	



CASCADE COUNTY

325 Second Avenue Worth Great Falls, Montane \$9404 (406) 454-6820 FAX (403) 454-6045

SENATE FINANCE AND CLAIMS

EXHIBIT NO

March 23, 1995 DATE

BILL NO. 28 584

Senator Eve Franklin Capitol Station Helena, MT 59620

Honorable Senator Franklin,

I am asking for your support in an area which is critical to Montana's law officers.

That critical area is education in a professional setting.

For years, the issue of "where the Montana Law Enforcement Academy should be located," has hampered the efforts of the legislature and Montana's law enforcement community in providing a professional training facility for Montana's law officers.

The Mountain View proposal offers a concrete solution in providing an adequate facility, in which dedicated law officers can obtain professional education in a professional setting. The Mountain View proposal is also endorsed by the Montana Law Enforcement Associations. I earnestly solicit your support for the Mountain View facility for the law enforcement academy and to place the needs of Montana law officers first.

Respectfully,

BARRY C. MICHELOTTI

Cascade County Sheriff/Coroner

BCM: jbs



DOUG CHASE Sheriff LARRY WEATHERMAN Undersheriff

March 23, 1995

Senator Terry Klampe Capitol Station Helena, Montana 59620

Dear Senator Klampe:

I am writing you to reaffirm my support for the relocation of the present Montana Law Enforcement Academy from the Bozeman campus to the former Mountain View School facility.

The present campus is a sad commentary as far as facilities go for training people entering or continuing in the law enforcement field.

I'm not aware of any campus area available at any other suggested site that has as many positives as Mountain View does. As I recall, in 1987 a study done regarding the moving of the Academy to Lewistown estimated the cost at around 2.5 million. Surely this is higher now, if for no other reason inflation.

I have toured Mountain View on several occasions. If my memory serves me correctly the campus has lots of room, both inside and out. If in years ahead expansion should occur the space is there. Also Mountain View already has a building which could serve as a gymnasium.

For some reason this has been a political football of sorts for nearly a decade. The issue needs to be dealt with. In addressing the issue practicality has to be the base line.

Please, Senator, view the comments as only constructive. It is time to lend support to relocation of the Academy. Mountain View, from my perspective, makes excellent sense.

As always, thanks for giving so much to us in public service.

Sincerely,

Doug Chase

cc: Undersheriff Weatherman Division Captains Lt. Hintz Undersheriff Fleiner



STILLWATER COUNTY OFFICE OF SHERIFF/CORONER

Phone 322-5326

-24-95 15:42 Stillwater Co. Sheriff

P.O. Box 729 Columbus, MT 59019

Clifford Brophy, Sheriff/Coroner

Danny Ames, Undersheriff

March 25, 1995

EXHIBIT 7

DATE 4-3-95

HB 584

Senator Jim Burnett Capital Building Helena ,Mt. 59062

REF: Amending Bill HS 584

Dear Senator Burnett:

I am writing to you to request that Bill # HS 584 be modified to read that the Law Enforcement Academy be moved to Mountain View and NOT to Lewistown. As Sheriff for Stillwater County and as a Montana Sheriffs and Peace Officer's Association board member, I take a very strong position on this issue.

Please consider my request to see that the bill is properly modified so that the Law Enforcement academy is moved to Mountain View and that financing is appropriated to allow for complete remodeling.

Again, I believe that this is the proper choice that will best benefit law enforcement throughout the State.

Thank you for taking your time to consider this matter.

Sincerely,

Clifford Brophy

Sheriff

COUL

Office of Sheriff

JOE GELDRICH, SHERIFF ROD WAMSLEY, UNDERSHERIFF

106 Fourth Avenue E. Polson, Montana 59860-215

Telephone: (408) 883-730

Lake Cour

FAX: (406) 883-7001

March 24, 1995

Senator Ethel Harding State Capitol Building Helena, Montana 59620

Dear Senator Harding:

I know you are very busy so I will make my request short.

I would very much appreciate your support in getting the Law Enforcement Academy a permanent home at the Mountain View School, Helena, Montana.

We believe this is by far the best facility for our Academy.

Thank you for your time,

Sincerely,

Joe Geldrich, Sheriff Lake County

JG/aes

Post-It brand fax transmittal memo 7671 # of pages > 3

To Undershir ft, Bi// From Nove Guldrich
Co. Lake Co. 5.0.

Phone #83-730/

Fax #449-8452 Fax #883-7305

03-27-95 12:05PM FROM TOOLE CTY SHERIFF

E XHIBI	T	
DATE	4-3-95	
7 1	HB 584	

County of Toole

Office of the Sheriff

V. L. Anderson, Sheriff
Shelby, Montana

Senator Gary Aklestad

March 27, 1995

Capital Station

Helena, Montana 59624

PLE	ASE	REFE	I PR		
TQ	FILE	NO.		 	

Dear Gary,

I am writing in regards to the new Law Enforcement Academy location. I have been at most of the proposed locations either with the Montana Highway Patrol or Sheriff Department and feel Mountain View is in my opinion the best location.

This opinion is fueled by the following: Mountain View was built as a school and this is what we're trying to establish. It's location and campus is readily accessible in all weather conditions. Its my understanding Mountain View would be most economical of other proposed sites. The area has resources for necessary extended training; community support is committed and available; there is land available for espansion. The Governor and Attorney General (a Republican and Democrat) are both proposing Mountain View.

Gery, I feel politics have to be put aside and common sense once again used regarding this very important issue involving all of law enforcement in the State of Montana. Your attention and support would be greatly appreciated.

Best wishes to you and your family,

Ven

Butte-Silver Bow Law Enforcement

120 So. Idaho St. Butte, MT 59701

Suga **I. McCherson** Suarlii

Indersheriji

February 14, 1995 .

Hep. Ernest Bergsagle, Chairman Sub Committee on Long Range Planning Helena, Mt. 59601

Ed: Relocation of the Montana Law Enforcement Academy

Dear Rep. Bergsagle and Committee Members:

As Sheriff of Butte-Silver Bow County, I wish to take this time to voice my support for the relocation of the Montana Law Enforcement Academy to the Hountain View School in Helena.

The need for a permanent facility which administers training standards and programs for law enforcement personnel is long overdue. As we all know, law enforcement training is critical to the growth and professionalism of the profession. It is our belief that a permanent facility would greatly enhance the everall operation of the law enforcement academy and would better meet local needs and meet the requirements of law enforcement training standards.

It is also important that a strategically located law enforcement academy be established in which all law enforcement agencies should be able to expect and receive an acceptable level of police professionalism from the academy. The hountain View School in Helena would provide the convenience of its location to the officers served and would be effective and efficient in its operation.

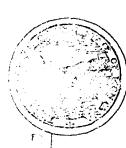
Term, therefore, respectfully requesting that serious consideration be given to the relocation of the Montana Law Enforcement Academy to the Mountain View School in Helena.

Respectfully,

Solum D. McPherson, Sheriff
LUTTE-SILVER BOW LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY

300

) postala. Propia



James R. Dupont Sheriff-Coroner

Flathead County 406-756-5668 Fax 406-756-5693

Senator Arnie Mohl Montana State Senate Helena, Montana

Re: Law Enforcement Academy

Dear Senator Mohl:

For years we in law enforcement have been trying to end the question of where the Montana Law Enforcement Academy should be located. Year after year, it is discussed but we continue to send our officers to an academy that has poor living quarters, small classrooms, and insufficient facilities to properly train our future law enforcement officers.

Governor Racicot, Montana Sheriffs and Peace Officers, Montana Chiefs of Police and several other agencies worked together and concluded that the Mountain View School in Helena would fit our needs and be the least expensive avenue for the State of Montana.

I would encourage you to support this location, as the Lewistown property would be too costly to remodel and too remote to have various instructors attend on a routine basis. Support from Carroll College, Department of Justice, Mental Health and the Highway Patrol would be easily accessible there, in Helena, for the academy to draw on.

Please study the information with care and it will be obvious that Helena is the only location that will fit all the needs of the academy.

Yours truly,

Shariff Jim Dupont

"Professionals in Law Enforcement"

800 South Main Street - Kalispell, Montana 59901



KALISPELL POLICE DEPARTMENT

Box 1997 Kalispell, MT 59903 Phone (408) 782-6460

ADDISON H. CLAFK Chief of Police

DONALD A. HOSSACK

29 March 1995

SENATE FINANCE AND CLAIMS

EXHIBIT NO

Dear Senator Brown,

Please accept this letter in the spirit as intended. administration and staff of the Kalispell Police Department support House Bill 584. House Bill 584 allows for placement of the Montana Law Enforcement Academy at the Mountain View Location.

This House Bill is supported, not only by the Kalispell Police Department, but also by the professional law enforcement associations of Montana. These include the Montana Association of Chiefs of Police, Montana State Police Officers Association and the Montana Police Protective Association.

The Kalispell Police Department and the before mentioned professional associations do not support the Lewistown or Ft. Harrison sites as they are not essentially conducive to a professional setting for this type of establishment.

The Kalispell Police Department and Professional Associations thank you for your serious consideration of House Bill 584. If there are questions that you may have of us, please contact our department.

Sincerely,

ADDISON H. CLARK

Chief of Police

AHC/ss





* Joe May Memorial Doundation Inc.

620 S. 16th Ave. Bozeman, 211ontana 59715

Butte, Montana March 26, 1995

Senator Sue Bartlett Montana Legislature Capitol Station Helena, Montana 59620

Dear Senator Bartlett:

The Joe May Memorial Foundation is a non-profit corporation, not connected with the Montana Law Enforcement Academy, whose purpose is to aid the Academy acquire training aids and up to date educational materials which would not be available to the Academy because of budgetary limitations.

I am a retired FBI Agent (1941-1977) who was assigned to the Butte Division from 1948 until my retirement.

I was present in 1959 when the Academy was founded. I have been a guest lecturer and have seen the Academy grow from infancy to the professional, respected, educational institution it is today.

The Academy must have a permanent home if it is to continue to fulfill its obligations to the State of Montana and its tax payers.

The Mountain View School provides benefits no other site such as Galen or Lewistown can offer. The infrastructure is intact and the complex is sufficient to the Academy's needs

There is the matter of fiscal responsibility to consider. The renovation of Mt. View would cost \$1.4 million. I understand the costs at Lewistown to propactically build a new Academy at the airport might run to \$4 or \$5 million. Mt. View is a definite savings to the tax-payer.

I earnestly urge you to seriously examine HB 548 when it is send to the Senate for consideration. Mt. View is the only logical place as the new home for Academy's training programs for the advancement of the profession of law enforcement in the State of Montana.

Sincerely,

Wal Voyelsang Harold AJ Vogelsang

President

517 N. Emmet Ave.

Butte, Montana 59701

hav



CITY OF BILLINGS POLICE DEPARTMENT

P.O. BOX 1554 BILLINGS, MT 59103



DAVID C. WARD CHIEF OF POLICE AUGUST BENTZ, JR. ASS'T, CHIEF OF POLICE

DATE 4-3-95

7 L HB 584

TO:

Bill Ware, Chief of Police

FROM:

Dave Ward, Chief of Police

SUBJECT:

Letter Regarding HB 584

DATE:

March 29, 1995

The attached letter was sent to all of our local legislators, both Senators and Representatives. I've talked with Mark Watson about this issue and told him that I must support the Mountain View site because it makes the most sense. I also sent a fax copy to Jim Kembel for his utilization. If law enforcement doesn't have credibility on this issue, the session will be over and we still won't have any appropriation or location for the Law Enforcement Academy. Any other help - let me know! I appreciate your efforts on behalf of all law enforcement.





CITY OF BILLINGS POLICE DEPARTMENT

P.O. BOX 1554 BILLINGS, MT 59103



DAVID C. WARD CHIEF OF POLICE

AUGUST BENTZ, JASS'T, CHIEF OF POLICE

March 27, 1995

Senator Thomas Keating Capitol Station Helena, MT 59601

Dear Senator Keating,

The location of the Montana Law Enforcement Academy has been the subject of discussion for too many years now. Suggestions have been made and criteria have been developed by the law enforcement community in an effort to provide the best possible location for Montana law enforcement as a whole.

The recent vote to move the academy to Lewistown appears to have been done on the spur of the moment, with little or no planning involved. The overwhelming majority of Montana law enforcement has supported the move to the Mountain View School location because it makes the most sense. Three of the largest law enforcement organizations in the state support the Mountain View School location. Included are the Montana Association of Chiefs of Police (MACOP), the Montana Sheriff's and Peace Officer's Association (MSPOA), the Montana Police Protective Association (MPPA), and several others.

It's time for Montana law enforcement to be able to put down an anchor, and begin to build and plan for the future. This should not be the time to be playing politics, and jeopardizing the safety and training of law enforcement officers statewide. We have been postponed and put aside for too many years now.

The site at Lewistown does not appear to be the best option at the moment. Previous estimates submitted in 1987 indicated a cost of \$2.5 million to relocate the academy there. I doubt that the costs have decreased since that estimate was made nearly eight years ago. The Mountain View School site was proposed during the current budget process, after extensive evaluation. It was reviewed and endorsed by both Governor Racicot and Attorney General Mazurek as being the most cost effective siting for MLEA at this time.

Even though we would all like the facility located in our own communities, we are currently faced with making the best decision for Montana's citizens and Montana law enforcement. One of the options, Mountain View School, has consistently been supported by



DATE 4-3-95 L HB 584

Page 2 HB 584 MLEA Siting and Appropriations

the vast majority of Montana law enforcement as the best available choice. To ignore that support, consistent with recommendations from the Governor and the Attorney General, is a slap in the face of the Montana law enforcement community.

Support for Montana's law enforcement community is needed now as it has never been needed before. I am asking you, as a local legislator, to support the appropriation of funds for the Montana Law Enforcement Academy at the Mountain View School location.

If you have questions that I might be able to answer or if you would like to discuss this issue with me, please contact me at work, 657-8450 or at home, 252-7542.

Sincerely,

Dave Ward

Chief of Police

LEGISLATIVE CONTACT FORM

HS 584

MONTANA LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY

BOB STABIO - MIL. Chief of Police	ES CITY POLICE I	DEPARTMENT	
032495 Data			
Date			
Senators Contacted:	+ & ′₩+	Representative	es Contacted:
J. C. C.		TOM ZOOK	3/26/05
· · · · · · ·	Date		Date
Confirmed Support for	HB584		
TOM ZOOK			
			,

Please return this form to: Bill Ware, Chief of Police 221 Breckenridge Helena, MT 59601

EXHIBIT.

MILUS CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT 1010 MAIN STREET MILES CITY, MONTANA 59301 (406) 232-3411

BOB J. STABIO CHIEF OF POLICE

RICK D. NEWBY ASST. CHIEF

March 27, 1995

To:

Bill Ware

From:

Chief Stabio, Assistant Chief Newby

Subject: HB584

Bill:

Chief Stabio and myself, both support the placement of the Law Enforcement Academy at Mountain View. We feel the responsibility of providing the best Law Enforcement training should not be taken lightly and politics should not enter into it. Thus, we consider Mountain View to be the most cost effective and most efficient location to train our future officers.

Again, we are in total support for the relocation of the present Law Enforcement Academy to the Mountain View facility.

> Bob Stabio Chief of Police

Rick Newby Assistant Chief of Police The Office of the Sheriff Barry C. Michelotti, Sheriff



CASCADE COUNTY
325 Second Avenue North
Great Falls, Montane 59401
(406) 454-6820 FAX (406) 454-6948

March 23, 1995

Senator Eve Franklin Capitol Station Helena, MT 59620

Honorable Senator Franklin,

I am asking for your support in an area which is critical to Montana's law officers.

That critical area is education in a professional setting.

For years, the issue of "where the Montana Law Enforcement Academy should be located," has hampered the efforts of the legislature and Montana's law enforcement community in providing a professional training facility for Montana's law officers.

The Mountain View proposal offers a concrete solution in providing an adequate facility, in which dedicated law officers can obtain professional education in a professional setting. The Mountain View proposal is also endorsed by the Montana Law Enforcement Associations. I earnestly solicit your support for the Mountain View facility for the law enforcement academy and to place the needs of Montana law officers first.

Respectfully,

BARRY C. MICHELOTTI

Cascade County Sheriff/Coroner

BCM: jbs

The Office of the Sheriff Barry C. Michelotti, Sheriff



CASCADE COUNTY

325 Second Avenue North Great Folls, Montana 58401 (406) 454-6820 FAX (106) 454-6948

EXHIBIT

د ب المادات

March 23, 1995

Senator Chris Christiaens Capitol Station Helena, MT 59620

Honorable Senator Christiaens,

I am asking for your support in an area which is critical to Montana's law officers.

That critical area is education in a professional setting.

For years, the issue of "where the Montana Law Enforcement Academy should be located," has hampered the efforts of the legislature and Montana's law enforcement community in providing a professional training facility for Montana's law officers.

The Mountain View proposal offers a concrete solution in providing an adequate facility, in which dedicated law officers can obtain professional education in a professional setting. The Mountain View proposal is also endorsed by the Montana Law Enforcement Associations. I earnestly solicit your support for the Mountain View facility for the law enforcement academy and to place the needs of Montana law officers first.

Respectfully,

BARRY C. MICHELOTTI

Cascade County Sheriff/Coroner

BCM: jbs

LEGISLATIVE CONTACT FORM

HS 584

MONTANA LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY

RON MCGINNIS.	
Chief of Police	
3-27-95	
Date	
Senators Contacted:	Representatives Contacted:
Mignon CUAT-Ruy, 3/21/95 Date	Chris Ahavel 3-27-95 Date
Date	Date
Date	Date
Date	Date
Confirmed Support for HB584	
<u>Yes</u>	405

Please return this form to: Bill Ware, Chief of Police 221 Breckenridge Helena, MT 59601

EXHIBIT 7 DATE 4-3-95 TL HB 584

LEGISLATIVE CONTACT FORM

HS 584

MONTANA LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY

Chief of Police	POLICE DEPARTMENT 113 EAST MAIN ST. CUT BANK, MONT. 59427
3/29/25 Date	
Senators Contacted:	Representatives Contacted:
DEC GAGE 3/24/8	Date
Date	Date
Date	Date
Date	Date
Confirmed Support for HB584	
LEFT SHOWE ME	SSAGB. AT 444-4800.

Please return this form to: Bill Ware, Chief of Police 221 Breckenridge Helena, MT 59601

RECEIVED

MAR 2 7 1995

DEPARTMENT

PRESIDENT MACOP
Chief William LaBrie
Whitefish Police Department
131 Baker Avenue
Whitefish, Montana 59937
(406) 862-2521



SEC./TREAS. MACOP
Chief Robert Jones
Great Falls Police Department
P.O. Box 5021
Great Falls, Montana 59403

(406) 771-1180

March 24, 1995

Senator Robert Brown
President, Montana Senate
Montana 54th Legislative Assembly
Capitol Station
Helena, Montana 59620

Re: House Bill 584

Dear Bob,

As President of the Montana Association of Chiefs of Police, I want to request that you support the passage of House Bill 584, Moving the Montana Law Enforcement Academy from Bozeman to Mountain View School in Helena.

There is overwhelming support on the part of the membership of the Montana Association of Chiefs of Police for the move from Ecreman to the Mountain View Facility. Many of the Chiefs have toured the facility and find that it would meet the needs of Montana Law Enforcement. It will be necessary to do some remodeling, however, it will be much cheaper than building a new facility or remodeling other facilities that have been proposed.

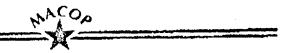
Montana Law Enforcement desperately needs this facility. Thank you for your support on this House Bill.

Sincerely,

William J. La Brie, President

Montana Association of Chiefs of Police

cc: files



EXHEIT NO. 9 DATE 4/3/95

HOUSE BILL NO. 584

w/ attorney Gen. amme

ammendment

Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee. For the record I am Winnie Ore, Staff Development and Training Officer, Juvenile Corrections Division, Department of Family Services. Regional Dield Coordinator, National clustitute for Corrections

MLEA

As one of the instructors for the /Juvenile Probation/Parole
Officers Fundamental Skills Course I am familiar with the
current MLEA facility and its many deficits. I am also very
familiar with the Mountain View Campus. I do not believe a
more adequate location can be found. Not only does the Mountain
View facility provide a perfect training environment it is also
proximitas to the greatest number of Juvenile Corrections
Parole Officers. This proximity greately reduces travel time
and expenditures required to train Juvenile Corrections Staff.

The Juvenile Corrections Division supports the relocation of the Montana Law Enforcement Academy to the Mountain View Campus.

Respectfully Submitted,

Winnie Ore

Staff Development/

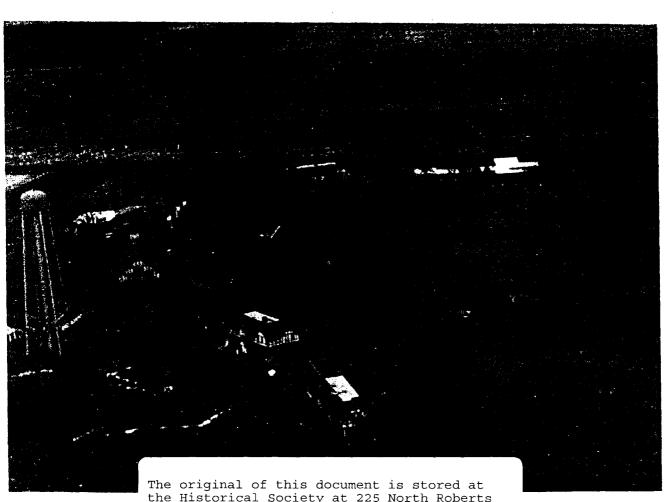
Training Officer

Support Dance Bill 584, with the atterney Alen. ammendment. Mr. Chairsian, the members of the Committee. Far ikke necorde an Boutaia a. Monaco, President of the Montana Cairectional assu. meubership strongly support the inclacation of the Montaina dans Enfarcement academy do the Mauntain View Caupus. Barbaro il Monaco. Près Montana Carrectional Cissa.

SERATE FINANCE AND CLAIMS
ECHIBIT NO. 10
DATE 4/3/95
BILL NO. 743 584

Montana Law Enforcement Academy

Advantage: Mountain View School



the Historical Society at 225 North Roberts Street, Helena, MT 59620-1201. The phone number is 444-2694.

March, 1995

STATE OF MONTANA

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL

SEMATE FINANCE AND CLAIMS

E SHIBIT NO.

303 North Roberts - PO Box 201408 - Helena, MT 59620-1408

Joseph P. Mazurek **Attorney General**



Phone (406) 444-3604 FAX (406) 444-4722

MEMORANDUM

. TO:

Senate Finance and Claims

FROM:

Dr. John Pfaff, Chairman A. That

Montana Board of Crime Control

DATE:

March 31, 1995

SUBJECT:

Relocation of the Montana Law Enforcement Academy

On Friday March 31, 1995 at the quarterly business meeting of the Montana Board of Crime Control, a motion was made to "support the relocation of the Montana Law Enforcement Academy to the Mountain View Site located in Helena". After discussion, the motion passed unanimously.

We, the Montana Board of Crime Control, are asking for your support of locating the Law Enforcement Academy at the Mountain View Site.

SENATE FINANCE AND CLAIMS

3

95

EXPHBIT NO.

Sheriff; Sidney Police

Chief.

Lewistown; not available at old radar

with other agencies; lease of occasional use facilities may be

unusable, sewer and

are aged and

radar site or new construction near

airport

water problems; airport service

required.

limited, site access

marginal.

MONTANA LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY COMPARISON BETWEEN PROPOSED SITES

STATE OF MONTANA
ATTORNEY GENERAL
JOSEPH P. MAZIUREK
215 NORTH SANDERS
PO BOX 201401
HELENA, MT 59620-1401

Site	Cost	<u>Suitability*</u>	Shared With	Availability of Local Services	Support of User Groups	Other Benefits
Mountain View: MLEA will occupy facility being vacated by Department of Family Services	\$1.4 Million (\$950,000 state funding, \$500,000 county loan)	Excellent. Central location, close proximity to essential criminal justice • services and law enforcement instructors; campus environment, buildings designed for use as school.	No other public or private agencies will share the facilities	Excellent.	•MSPOA •MACOP •MPPA •County Attorneys •Highway Patrol Officers' Assn. •Fish and Game Wardens' Assn. •Correctional Assn. •Correctional Assn. •Animal Control Officers' Assn. •Police and sheriffs' depts. from across the state •APCO (police dispatchers) •Livestock inspectors	Uses existing state facility that is being abandoned; trained instructors are available; will provide autonomous campus for law enforcement training; Capitol location provides law enforcement administrators with convenient access to Department of Justice and other state agencies.
Lewistown: Either abandoned	Unknown.	Unknown. Most buildings at radar site	May require sharing food service facilities	Most services available in	Lewistown Police Chief, Fergus County	Existing driving track and firearms range.

Suitability criteria include: suitability of buildings for education and residency (original design and building configuration, campus atmosphere, and law enforcement identity); long-term site availability; condition of buildings for long-term use; infrastructure -- essential facilities, heating, water, sewer; maintenance costs -- utilities, buildings, grounds, and site administration costs.

Other Benefits	None.	Benefit of not having to move staff or equipment, outweighed by detriment of having to operate out of substandard quarters for another 3 to 4 years.	None.
Support of <u>User Groups</u>	Anaconda-Deer Lodge Police Chief, Powell County Sheriff.	None.	None.
Availability of Local Services	Most services available in nearby communities, but suitable contract instructors not on site.	Excellent.	Excellent.
Shared With	Other private occupants. MLEA will occupy several floors on one wing of building, not an autonomous campus.	None.	Likely to share facilities with vo-tech or Malmstrom Air Base; changes in use of either facility by other occupants may adversely affect future MLEA use or expansion.
Suitability	Poor. Site designed as hospital, warehouse not suitable for conversion to gym; location isolated from other criminal justice services and agencies.	Unknown: MLEA will continue to lease auditorium space and purchase meals at MSU for \$15.75 per student per day. Existing structures unusable beyond current biennium.	Unknown.
Cost	\$2 Million for remodeling, plus unknown cost for leasing or maintaining other buildings on site.	Unknown: Lease cost between \$75,000 and \$130,000 per year; mobile homes need to be replaced at unknown cost; new building will belong to Gallatin County.	Unknown. No specific proposal has been identified.
Site	Galen: A portion of the former hospital will be allocated for reuse by MLEA	Bozeman: New construction of 8,000 sq. ft. building next to existing temporary mobile homes; plan to be presented to 1997 Legislature for implementation in 1998.	Great Falls:

PAT WILLIAMS

MONTANA

DEPUTY WHIP

2329 RAYBURN BUILDING WASHINGTON, DC 20515 (202) 225-3211



COMMITTEES:

ECONOMIC AND EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES
RESOURCES

SUBCOMMITTEES:

RANKING MEMBER, POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

EARLY CHILDHOOD, YOUTH AND FAMILIES NATIONAL PARKS, FORESTS AND LANDS NATIVE AMERICAN AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, DC 20515-2601

March 13, 1995

SENATE FINANCE AND CLAIMS

EXHIBIT NO.

DILL MO

Bill Wiseman 3310 Centennial Court Great Falls, Montana 59404

Dear Bill:

Several good questions arose at our meeting on the future of Malmstrom in Great Falls on March 5, 1995. I've checked into some of the gray areas that remained unanswered and am sharing this information with you.

First, there was the question of who actually owns the land on which Malmstrom is located. The land within the base boundary is owned by the federal government and land on both ends of the runway designated as clear zones and accident potential and noise zones is leased from private parties. I have enclosed a map of Malmstrom to help explain this.

There was also a question of using any buildings that would be vacated because of the transfer of the refueling wing to another base. I have found that this could be a possibility and that it would be handled with a Memorandum Of Understanding (MOU) with each case being determined on its own specific requirements and merits.

Thanks for bringing up these important questions and please do not hesitate to contact me whenever I can be of assistance.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Pat Williams

enc

AICUZ MAP

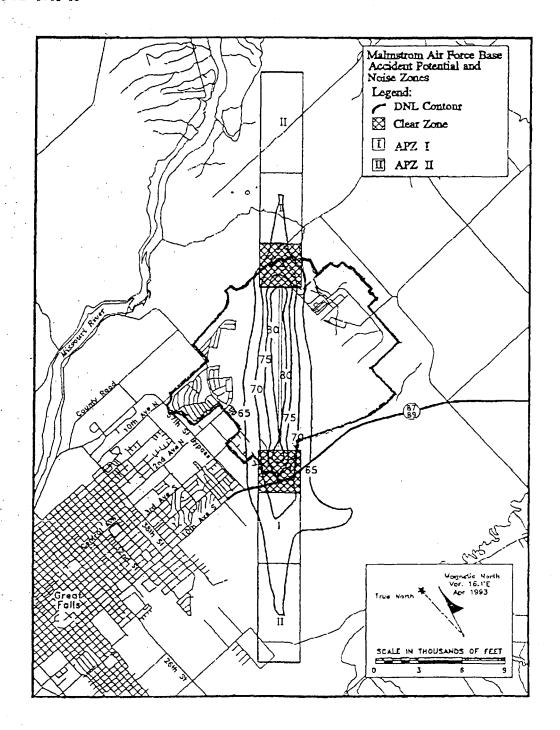




EXHIBIT NO. 15
DATE 4/3/95

BHL NO. 743 584

November 30, 1989

State Veterans' Home Site Selection Committee Veterans Affairs Division 1100 North Last Chance Gulch Helena, MT 59604

Gentlemen:

On behalf of the entire Lewistown community, the Lewistown Area Chamber of Commerce is pleased to submit our proposal to locate the new home for Montana Veterans in Lewistown. Our proposal is to use land currently owned by the State of Montana - Department of Institutions that was purchased by our Chamber of Commerce in the 1950's and then given to the state. This proposal has been prepared by the Lewistown Veterans' Home Committee, a committee of the Lewistown Area Chamber of Commerce.

Lewistown has an established track record and infrastructure to provide quality care and to be an excellent home for Montana's Veterans. Our recruitment and training programs are broad based, established and performing effectively.

Lewistown has a demonstrated "Can Do" attitude. In recent years we have enhanced the quality of our community with

- The new Fergus High School
- A Quality Center for the Performing Arts and an augmented athletic arena within the new high school
- Well rounded and broad based adult and continuing education and professional development programs
- Expansion of our Central Montana Nursing Home
- An expansion of our city library is underway

All of these speak for the progressive community attitude of Central Montanans.

The original of this document is stored at the Historical Society at 225 North Roberts Street, Helena, MT 59620-1201. The phone number is 444-2694.

SENATE FINANCE AND CLAIMS
EXHIBIT NO. 16
DATE 13/95
BALE NO. 74/3 584

MONTANA LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY

LEWISTOWN PROPOSAL
April 1995

The original of this document is stored at the Historical Society at 225 North Roberts Street, Helena, MT 59620-1201. The phone number is 444-2694.

SENATE FINANCE AND CLAINS

EXHIBIT NO.___

DATE 9/3/

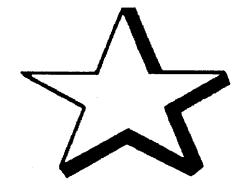
BULL NO. 2/8 58



Galen

Montana Law Enforcement Academy

The original of this document is stored at the Historical Society at 225 North Roberts Street, Helena, MT 59620-1201. The phone number is 444-2694.



SENATE FINANCE AND CLAIMS
EXHIBIT NO. 4/3/95

Montana Law Enforcement Academy at Galen Ball NO.

FACILITY

* "The primary goal is to provide a "permanent" state-owned facility for M.L.E.A."

The current facility is not adequate.

* "Leasing facilities from private parties is never cost effective over the long run."

State owned provides permanency and control.

- 1. The Terrill-Crockett, identified in an extensive Architectural/Engineering Study completed by the State and reviewed by an independent firm is a high quality structure. It has been identified as being remarkably suitable for the Montana Law Enforcement Academy by an independent Architect firm.
- 2. The proposed facility is entirely ADA accessible including entry, dorm rooms, classrooms, cafeteria and administration.
- 3. The Terrill-Crockett building structure is entirely non-combustible and in excellent condition with no settling, no squeaky, sagging, wood floors and no settling foundations.
- 4. Within the Terrill-Crockett building, all exits and corridors as they exist meet Uniform Building Code requirements.
- 5. The Terrill-Crockett building meets requested capacity of 100 resident:
 - -108 cadets included in renovation plan with expansion capability to 175 occupancy.
 - -Included 18 private rooms for senior officers, 6 double occupancy rooms for cadets in a separate wing for privacy, and 34 double occupancy rooms for remaining cadets. Double occupancy rooms are a spacious 228 sq. ft. with a private vanity for each cadet and a sink in every room. One separate bathroom is shared for every two private rooms.
 - -Every dorm room meets national standards for occupancy per square foot.
- -Very low cost for expansion for the M.L.E.A. or other compatible training program.
- 6. Classrooms:
 - -Eleven already constructed classrooms ranging from 624 sq ft to 1,753 sq ft.
 - -Classrooms meet national standard for occupancy of 10 to 190 students.
- 7. Administration:
 - -Eight offices with proposal.
 - -Reception area to process cadets.
 - -ADA accessible for cadets, instructors and visitors.
- 8. Physical Training:

-Gymnasium building for training center is 3,100 sq. ft. that includes large open space for martial arts, complete and modern locker rooms, a weight room and recreation area for cadets.

9. Support facilities:

- -Cafeteria in Terrill-Crockett building with occupancy up to 250 cadets, visitors and staff.
- -Jarages for training vehicles.
- -Maintenance and Service buildings.

10. NO NEW CONSTRUCTION NEEDED NOW OR IN THE FUTURE.

- * "New construction is unwarranted because there are existing state-owned buildings available."
- 11. * "Life expectancy of the facility should be over 20 years."

 The Galen buildings are structures of steel and concrete. The Terril-Crockett building was constructed in 1952 and the Gymnasium building was constructed in 1974.

12. Building Amenities:

- -Permanent steel and concrete structures.
- -Attractive peaceful campus.
- -Convenient access from Interstate 90.
- -More than adequate parking.
- -Excellent training campus atmosphere.
- -Buildings meet UBC code requirements.
- -Facility is not constructed in a flood plain or floodway.
- -Comfortable dorm room that are well lighted, well ventilated and meet all national standards.
- -Clean, well lighted building.
- -Orderly arrangement of building.
- -Excellent air circulation with no circulation problems.
- -Very adaptable to modification of interior walls.
- * Quotes listed are from the 1986 Interim Study for Site Placement of the Montana Law Enforcement Academy.

Montana Law Enforcement Academy at Galen

SITE

- * "Facility needs of the Academy --not location-- should be the main consideration in evaluating the proposed M.L.E.A. site." "We believe location is not a meaningful consideration in the selection of facilities to serve the Academy and should not be a main factor in evaluating Academy proposals."
- 1. Galen site is reuse of a state-owned facility valued at over \$17 million.
- 2. Ample room within the 720 acre complex for law enforcement and related training programs to expand as additional needs develop. A regional facility is not exaggeration, but economic development.
- 3. Twin Bridges II will be avoided.
- 4. No part of the Galen Campus is in a flood zone, flood plain or floodway.
- 5. Placing the Montana Law Enforcement Academy at Galen engages in shared services such as laundry, meals, instruction, medical services, etc. that enhances cost effectiveness. For example the cost per meal would be reduced with increased use of the state-owned "Cook-Chill" meal service at the State Prison.
- 6. Other shared services:
 - -Firing range with Anaconda-Deer Lodge County provided by Anaconda-Deer Lodge County.
 - -Certified Lab.
 - -Gymnasium if desired with Rocky Top Academy.
 - -Training of Correctional Officers It makes financial sense to train 200-250 correctional officers nearby rather than send them to Helena or Lewistown.
 - -Shared training instructors from the MT State Prison and MT State Hospital.
- 7. NO COST housing for guests.
- 8. State owned and operated facility.
- 9. Driving track has ample room for construction and no disturbance to area. Driving track scheduled to be constructed by Anaconda Job Corp.
- 10. Reuse of Galen Campus is complete by placement of M.L.E.A. Only five buildings are

currently not occupied. One is spoken for, one has not been occupied for many years but is useable, two building would be used by the M.L.E.A. and the fifth building is recommended for demolition.

11. Youth interaction would be available on Campus with the Rocky Top Academy. Greg

Noose, director of M.L.E.A. has indicated the desire to have officers interact with the youth while in training.

- 12. Rental income of \$60,000 to \$70,000 per year would be a new revenue source for the State of Montana to offset any campus maintenance costs.
- 13. The state would no longer need a \$100,000/year maintenance contract with Anaconda -Deer Lodge County to maintain the campus buildings.
- 14. Campus located within 100 miles of 4 of the 7 major population areas of the State of Montana.
- 15. Located on Interstate 90.
- 16. Fiber optics cable parallels the Campus for any high technology connection or instruction.
- 17. ALL SERVICES requested by M.L.E.A. are met by the three surrounding communities with a population base of 50,000. Two communities are within 15 minutes and one community within 30 minutes.
- 18. Complete support and access to Montana Tech of the University of Montana and the Butte Technical College.
- 19. Multiple libraries available: Extensive law library MT State Prison.

 Met Net Connection available. Libraries at Deer Lodge, Anaconda and Butte.

 District Court law library maintained in Anaconda. MT Tech library.

EXHIBIT 18 DATE 4-3-95 HB 584

Montana Law Enforcement Academy at Galen

Cost Analysis

1,880,000	Galen Campus Proposal
_500,000	Loan from Anaconda-Deer Lodge County .
1,380,000	
340,000	Cost Savings from No Management Agreement & Rental Revenue (2 yrs)
1,040,000	Total Bond Request from Long Range Planning Fund

Terrill-Crockett building renovation includes:

-New roof -Sitework -New Windows -Finish work

-Plumbing -Electrical Upgrade -Asbestos Removal -Pipe Insulation

-Upgrade of Heating System including New Boiler -Ventilation System

-Carpeting -Painting

Gymnasium renovation includes:

-New Floor -Locker Rooms with Showers - Wiring

-Plumbing -Finish work

Other renovation included:

-Water System Repair

-Waste Water System Repair

COST ESTIMATE FOR MLEA AT MOUNTAIN VIEW SCHOOL

SENATE FINANCE AND CLAIMS

EMPERT NO. 9

DATE 4/3/95

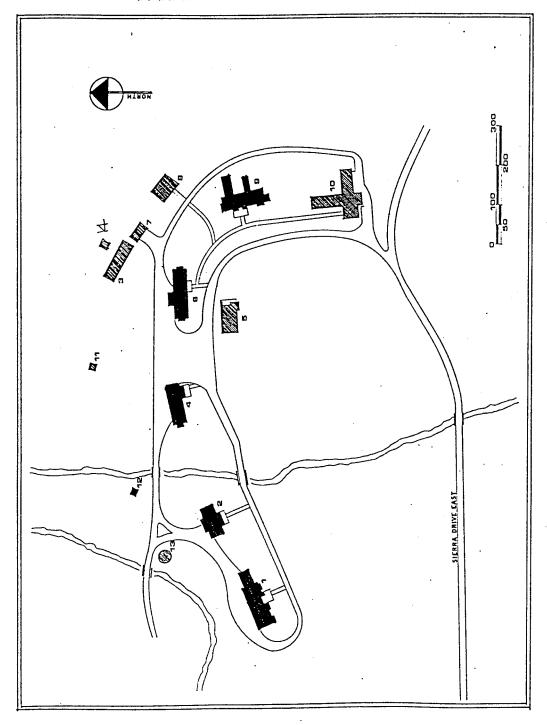
BILL NO. 584

MARCH 14, 1995

SUMMARY OF COSTS

School/Administration Building toilets/relocate fire escapes/handicapp entry/floor coverings/electrical upgrad painting/new boiler/door hardware (hand capped) upgrade	e/	\$	236,201
Gymnasium new floor coverings/painting/electrical new boiler/handicapped entry and ramp	/	\$	253,207
Maple Cottage floor coverings/painting/electrical/ handicapped/new boiler		\$	338,912
Spruce Cottage floor coverings/handicapped/new boiler		\$	204,235
Aspen Cottage same, no new boiler, existing okay		\$	204,728
Pave Roads and Parking Areas repave existing		\$	97,900
Water Tower Maintenance cleaning/painting/repair leaks		\$	25,000
Exterior Painting	•	\$	25,000
Computer Link Between Buildings		\$	25,000
Modify Phone System		\$	10,000
	Total:	<u>\$1</u> ,	420,183

- 1. Spruce
 2. Asper.
 3. Shop
 4. Gymnasium
 5. Kilchen-Dring
 6. School
 7. Garage
 8. Clinic
 9. Maphedmistration
 10. Cottorwood
 11. Sewage Lift Station
 12. Pump House
 13. Water Tower



MOUNTAIN VIEW SCHOOL

MONTANA HELENA

SELECTE FINANCE AND CLAIMS ESCHOIT NO

Montana State Hospital Bonding and Correctional Expansion Project

Funds are borrowed from the Montana Health Facility Authority which sells bonds to finance the project. The bonds are not considered a general obligation of the State. The obligation is payable solely from revenues received for services provided at Montana State Hospital and Montana Center for the Aged. See memo from D. A. Davidson.

The bonds are repaid from revenue received by the Department from patients, insurers, and government sources for services provided at Montana State Hospital (MSH) and at the Montana Center for the Aged. The total debt service over the term of the loan is almost identical to the total cost of financing under the long range building program. See Table 3.

Total project cost of \$21 million.

New facilities will be completed by 1999. The project can be done without the need to relocate patients during construction.

The anticipated average daily population of 135 by 1999 incorporates the impact of managed care. Managed care should keep the population at or below this level on a long-term basis.

Due to consolidation of campus and reduction in patient population, FTE level at the State Hospital will be reduced by at least 150 by 1999.

Through consolidation of campus and patient reduction there will be an annual cost reduction at MSH of \$7.5 million, starting the year construction is completed. These savings more than offset the cost of financing the project and allow for substantial transfer of funding to community programs in order to keep the MSH population at 135. Even after paying for the loan and transferring savings to community services, there is a net savings of over \$3 million in costs over the term of the loan. See Table 4.

The project will result in a 166-bed State Hospital which meets all licensure, certification, accreditation, and safety standards. In addition, when the project is completed, the Xanthopoulos Treatment Facility building can be turned over to the correctional system and used to house up to 196 inmates. These 196 beds plus the 80 beds converted to correctional use in the old maximum security building at Warm Springs yields 276 correctional beds in addition to the State Hospital improvements at no additional construction cost and only an estimated \$500,000 in enhanced security features.

The correctional and mental health programs can be separately operated to prevent interaction of inmates with patients. However, services such as laundry, food service, maintenance, and mental health can be shared by the programs and thereby reduce costs for both programs.

The alternative to the conversion of Warm Springs beds to correctional use as part of the State Hospital Redesign y at a cost of over

The original of this document is stored at \$37 million, or two the Historical Society at 225 North Roberts Street, Helena, MT 59620-1201. The phone number is 444-2694.

SIMATE FINANCE AND CLAIMS

EXHIBIT NO. 3

BILL NO. 48 594

MONTANA STATE HOSPITAL Campus Re-design Project

Total project cost of \$21 million.

New facilities will be completed by 1999. The project can be done without the need to relocate patients during construction.

The anticipated average daily population of 135 by 1999 incorporates the impact of managed care. Managed care should keep the population at or below this level on a long term basis.

Due to consolidation of campus and reduction in patient population, FTE level at the State Hospital will be reduced by at least 150 by 1999.

Through consolidation of campus and patient reduction there will be an annual budget reduction at MSH of more than \$7 million, starting the year construction is completed. These savings can pay for the project bonding and be used to serve patients in community based programs in order to keep the MSH population at 135.

The existing Xanthopoulis Treatment Facility will be transferred to Corrections. It can house up to 196 inmates, depending on their treatment/security needs, thereby reducing the need for new correctional construction.

Re-designed State Hospital will have 166 beds, very comparable to the sizes of facilities in neighboring states.

The ability to share services (e.g. laundry, food service, mental health) with the prison system allows both programs to operate more efficiently.

The re-designed campus will allow full licensure/certification/accreditation of the treatment programs and facilities. Montana State Hospital is currently the only state-operated health care facility in Montana which is largely unlicensed.

Montana State Hospital Campus Redesign Project

Mission:

To review services, patient needs and facilities and propose a plan to improve and consolidate the Montana State Hospital campus.

Considerations and Constraints:

- 1. The primary consideration must be effective and appropriate patient services.
- 2. The Committee must determine, to the best of its ability, the types of patients which are likely to be served at the State Hospital in the future.
- 3. The design must be based on the concept of maximizing use of community services, providing the least restrictive environment and public, consumer and staff safety.
- 4. Changes must be consistent with and directed toward achieving accreditation by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (Accreditation Manual for Hospitals).
- 5. The plan must be directed toward reducing the overall size of the campus with a corresponding reduction in costs.
- 6. The plan must include facilities designed to serve a maximum of 200 patients with the flexibility necessary to adapt to changing health and mental health care environments—e.g. increasing regionalization of service; pre-paid mental health system; national and state health system reforms.
- 7. The plan must incorporate full automation of the Hospital and installation of interactive video communication equipment.
- 8. Although other alternatives may be determined by the Committee to be more appropriate, the Committee must specifically consider consolidation of the campus in the area around the current Administration Building and Multipurpose Building with conversion of the XTF into a correctional facility and discontinued use of the Warren Building.
- 9. The Committee will make recommendations for short-term improvements funded from the \$1 million in bonds authorized by the 1993 Legislature. Among the short-term improvements to be considered is remodeling of the Receiving Hospital.

Montana State Hospital Campus Redesign Committee

•		
Archie McPhail, Comm Director of Treatment S		693-7009
Woody Casey, Manage Maintenance Service D		693-7110
Mary Pat Clark, Nursin Secure Treatment Progr		693-7472
Mike Haldane, Special Extended Treatment Pro		693-7100
Virginia Hill, Staff Psyc Secure Treatment Progr		693-7417
Paul Mayer, Staff Psych Extended Treatment Pr		693-7095
William "Red" Menaha House District #67	an, Legislator	(work) 563-6242
Liana Schmidt, Social Acute Treatment Progra		693-7152
Liz Smith, Legislator House District #48		(work) 846-3975
Cathy Redfern, Unit M Montana State Prison f		846-1320, ext. 2266
Jon Berg, Psychology S Montana State Prison	Specialist	846-1320, ext. 2380
Project Manager:	Ralph DeCunzo Architecture and Engineering Department of Administration	

EXHIBIT 21

DATE 4-3-95

HB 594

Public Discussions of MSH Campus Design Project

February 4, 1994	Anaconda`	Announcement of Project by Rick Day, Dan Anderson
March 3, 1994	Warm Springs	Campus Design Committee Met with staff from three CMHCs
April 20, 1994	Warm Springs	Admission/Discharge Review Team Report by Archie McPhail
April 29, 1994	Helena	MHPAC Presentation by Dan Anderson
May 24, 1994	Helena	Consultant met with Helena CMHC staff
June 2, 1994	Warm Springs	MSH Management BOV Meeting
June 15, 1994	Warm Springs`	BOV Site Visit Overview Meeting
June 20, 1994	Helena	Consultant met with Helena CMHC staff
June 21, 1994	Missoula	Consultant met with Missoula CMHC staff
June 21, 1994	Great Falls	Consultant met with Great Falls CMHC staff
June 21, 1994	Great Falls	Public Forum by Rick Day
June 22, 1994	Billings	Consultant met with Billings and Miles City CMHC staff
July 12, 1994	Helena	Meeting with CMHC Directors by Rick Day and Dan Anderson
July 15, 1994	Warm Springs	MHAM Board Presentation by Dan Anderson
July 19, 1994	Missoula	Public Forum by Rick Day
July 20, 1994	Warm Springs	Admission/Discharge Team Discussion by Liana Schmidt, Rusty Redfield
July 22, 1994	Warm Springs	MAP Board Presentation by Archie McPhail
July 26, 1994	Anaconda	Public Forum by Rick Day

Survey of Montana State Hospital Patients

On August 24, 1994, ballots were distributed to Montana State Hospital patients with the following question:

"Plans are being discussed to build a new State Hospital. I would like to see the new Montana State Hospital . . . "

•		
Patients were asked to check one of three options:		
"Built at Warm Springs"		
"It doesn't matter where the hospital is located"		
"Built at another location such as:"		
RESULTS		
A total of 130 responses were received.		
Built at Warm Springs		66
It doesn't matter where the Hospital is located		29
Built at another location		25
Other Locations Mentioned:		
Billings:	8	
Missoula:	4	
Libby:	1	
Moore:	1	
Lewistown:	1	
Two Dot:	1	
Box Elder:	1	
Helena:	 	
Kings Hill:	1	
Disneyland:	1	
Livingston:	1 4	
Unspecified Other Location:	7	
		10
Other Answers	4	10
Don't build at all	4	
"Not Interested"	1	
"The most financially feasible location with the best people. It can only be as good as the people who operate it."	1	
Build at Warm Springs or at another location with "more trees and wild life."	1	
Build at Warm Springs and "It doesn't matter" both checked	1	
Warm Springs or Billings	1	
All three choices checked. "If it is like this hospital - yes. You are all		
wonderful. The best institution-hospital I have ever been in."	1	

EXHIBIT 21 DATE 4-3-95 7 HB 594

Regional State Hospital Beds

Total Beds

	Beds	Per 100,000
South Dakota	368	52.9
North Dakota	301	47.1
Wyoming	150	33.1
Montana (proposed)	166	20.8
Utah	343	19.9
Idaho ·	195	19.4

Adult Psychiatric, Geriatric and Forensic Only

	Beds	Per 100,000
South Dakota	295	42.3
North Dakota	221	34.6
Wyoming	126	27.8
Montana (proposed)	166	20.8
Utah	271	15.7
Idaho	150	14.9

sthosp.bed

Nearby State Hospitals

North Dakota State Hospital, Jamestown:

JCAHO Accredited

All patient buildings renovated or newly constructed in past 12 years

47.1 Beds Per 100,000

South Dakota State Hospital, Yankton:

Will Consider JCAHO when new facilities completed

Current building project to replace all patient buildings

52.9 Beds Per 100,000

Wyoming State Hospital, Evanston:

Will achieve JCAHO accreditation in 1995 or 1996

Has major building proposal before Legislature

33.1 Beds Per 100,000

Utah State Hospital, Provo:

JCAHO Accredited

Recently opened new 120 bed building, proposing a 100 bed forensic building project

19.9 Beds Per 100,000

Idaho State Hospitals, Blackfoot and Orofino:

Blackfoot facility one year from accreditation; Orofino may pursue

Blackfoot facility 7 years old; Orofino currently being replaced, spring 1995 comp.

19.4 Beds Per 100,000

1P.02

March 6, 1995

Mr. Dan Anderson Mental Health Division Administrator Department of Corrections and Human Services 1539 11th Avenue Helena, MT 59620-1301

Dear Mr. Anderson,

The Montana Psychiatric Association, in their meeting of 2/25/95, voted unanimously to support the Governor's plan for the rebuilding of the state hospital at Warm Springs.

The Governor's plan calls for a modern, efficient and accredited state hospital at Warm Springs which will result in improved patient services and significant cost savings. Following a thorough discussion of the planning process and site issues, no compelling reason could be generated to further delay the reconstruction of these needed facilities.

The Montana Psychiatric Association strongly believes that there is a small group of individuals whose medical conditions are best served by state hospital level services.

Sincerely,

Noel Drury, M.D.

Secretary

Montana Psychiatric Association



FFR 10 1995

EXHIBIT 21

DATE 4-3-95

STATE OF WYOMING **囲goming State Hospital**

1 L HB 594

LEON CLYDE PRUETT, Superintendent P.O.Box 177 Evanston, Wyoming 82931-0177 (307) 789-3464

February 6, 1995

Representative Ernest Bergsagel Chairman, Long Range Planning Subcommittee Montana House of Representatives State Capitol Helena, Montana 59620

Dear Representative Bergsagel:

As President of the Western Psychiatric State Hospital Association, I have participated in many discussions on the changing role and mission of state hospitals in the 14 western states represented in the Association. My colleagues and I have been pleased to see the establishment of community services reduce the need for hospitalization, but we have also been strong advocates for state hospitals that have the staff and facilities necessary to provide the intensive treatment required for patients whose mental illnesses are too severe for community-based treatment.

All of the states surrounding Montana have recently or are currently making major facility improvements. For example, the South Dakota Human Services Center is rebuilding most of its facilities and the Idaho North State Hospital is being completely rebuilt. In Wyoming we are proposing a major state hospital building project to our Legislature. Utah State Hospital has recently occupied a new patient building and there are plans to replace other facilities there. In none of these states is there an expansion of state hospital capacity. Rather, the states are creating modern, efficient and safe environments for the same or a reduced number of patients.

The Montana State Hospital redesign plan is very much consistent with the trends in other western states. I understand that the proposal includes 110 new hospital beds and continued use of a 56 bed existing facility on the Warm Springs campus. I also understand that the proposed design will result in significant efficiencies and operational savings. The proposed bed capacity of 20 beds per 100,000 population will place Montana's state hospital capacity in the lower end of the range for western states.

I know that the Montana State Hospital staff looks forward to being able to provide accredited, state-of-the-art mental health services to Montanans with mental illness. Please call on me if you have questions about state hospital services in the western states.

Sincerely,

Leon Clyde Pruett, Superintendent

Wyoming State Hospital

and

President, Western Psychiatric State Hospital Association

xc: Dan Anderson, Montana Mental Health Division

HB 594

Groups which have endorsed the Montana State Hospital building project:

Montana Hospital Association

Golden Triangle Community Mental Health Center (Great Falls)

Montana Psychiatric Association

St. Peters Hospital Psychiatry Services

Montana Federation of State Employees

Montana Medical Association

Western Psychiatric State Hospital Association (association of state hospitals in the 14 western states)

Admission and Discharge Review Team (coalition of agencies servicing adults with serious mental illnesses; coordinates admissions and discharges at State Hospital)

EXHIBIT NO._

TESTIMONY OF THE MONTANA HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION REGARDING MENTAL HEALTH MANAGED CARE

The Montana Hospital Association, on behalf of its 57 member health care facilities, including five hospitals with distinct part psychiatric units, and two freestanding children's psychiatric hospitals, appreciates the opportunity to comment on the development of a statewide capitated mental health managed care program.

Hospitals are on record as supporters of managed care systems, provided these programs treat facilities and their patients fairly. MHA, along with several hospital representatives, has followed the progress of the Department's proposal to significantly alter the way mental health care is delivered in Montana. MHA believes the system proposed by the Department of SRS is ambitious, but moves in the right direction. There are still numerous details yet to be worked out, but hospitals are supportive of the Department's efforts.

The table below lists the seven Montana hospitals which provide mental health care to adults and children. Managed care may mean some of these hospitals have more patients, some may close and some may restructure their resources to some other purpose. The only thing we know for sure at this point, is that things will probably change dramatically.

HOSPITAL	LIC BEDS	ADULTS	CHILDREN
Deaconess Hospital-Billings	60	Yes	Yes
St. Peters-Helena	14	Yes	No
St. Patrick-Missoula	21	Yes	Yes
Deaconess MC-Great Falls	27	Yes	Yes, 6 beds
Kalispell Regional Hospital	14	Yes	Yes, 7 beds
Shodair Hospital-Helena	22	No	Yes
Rivendell Hospital-Butte	32	No	Yes
TOTALS	190		

In responding to that change, Montana hospitals ask that the decision makers consider that these facilities serve all patients in a community, not just those the state helps pay for. Changes made to the system in pursuit of saving dollars affects the services available to everyone.

THE MONTANA STATE HOSPITAL

MHA, and its member hospitals, believe it is appropriate for Montana State Hospital to continue providing key mental health services at this time. If this Legislature decides to continue services at MSH, hospitals also support the Department of Corrections and Human Services efforts to achieve certification of the state facility. All other Montana hospitals providing psychiatric care are required to meet state and federal licensure and certification standards, and meet the requirements of JCAHO.

Montana hospitals play an important role in providing stabilizing care for certain types of patients. Hospitals envision themselves continuing in this role under a managed care setting. Patients who are acutely ill, and are able to respond to short term, stabilization care are appropriate for community hospitals who offer psychiatric care.

Patients who are physically dangerous, who need long term stabilization care, forensic admissions and those who are in need of long term hospital or residential care are not considered appropriate for the existing psychiatric units. These patients should continue to be served at the Montana State Hospital.

There is some discussion about terminating services offered at Montana State Hospital, and shifting those services to the community. Hospitals believe some patients, given the financial support of managed care, may be retained in the community. But hospitals cannot support closure of MSH at this time.

It is not impossible to relocate services provided at MSH in community hospitals. Such a move would, however, require creation of a secure hospital environment for difficult patients needing specialized treatment currently unavailable in community based facilities. Such a change would require considerable advance planning, investment in new or remodeled physical plant, and the creation of needed treatment programs. Transfer of these services should not (and probably could not) be accomplished simultaneously to creation of managed care.

MHA believes the existence of the state hospital is important. The location, however, poses an access problem to Montanans living in Central and Eastern Montana. Typically, these patients receive inpatient treatment at Billings Deaconess Hospital. Transportation to and from Billings and destinations to the East and North is expensive. Transitioning patients released from the Montana State Hospital to community aftercare is more difficult because of the distance.

For this reason, hospitals suggest that the development of adult residential care be located regionally, and be available to transition MSH patients into community care.

EXHIBIT 22 DATE 4-3-95 4 HB 594

Were the state to desire to privatize the services currently provided by the Montana State Hospital, MHA believes these services would need to be excluded from mental health managed care, and that a separate proposal be prepared to investigate such a proposal in detail.

GAPS IN SERVICE, HOSPITAL ISSUES

Shodair and Rivendell Hospitals currently provide a great deal of free care to children who are Medicaid eligible, but not served by MRM. These children are not high enough on the priority list for MRM to address their needs. But these children find their way into treatment, oftentimes being dropped off at the emergency room door by police officers. Still others are admitted by MRM, and are paid for by 100 percent general fund dollars. Hospitals also provide inpatient care to adults who are moved into the community setting, but whose hospital needs are not covered by state resources. General, acute care community hospitals provide stabilizing treatment in their emergency rooms and provide transportation services to psychiatric hospitals.

MHA believes that these services must be included in the managed care system. Hospitals are concerned that if these services are not included, more people will be shifted into these service areas as a cost saving measure for the managed care organization.

MHA appreciates the opportunity to present our comments to the committee. MHA is available to answer committee questions.

KALISPELL REGIONAL HOSPITAL

"We care for your health."

January 27, 1995

Robert Olsen Vice President Montana Hospital Association 1720 Ninth Avenue P.O. Box 5119 Helena, MT 59606

Dear Bob:

This letter is being written to reinforce the position verbally given to you by the Administrative Manager of Pathways Treatment Center (Kalispell Regional Hospital's psychiatric treatment center) on January 24, 1995.

Kalispell Regional Hospital is very concerned about the proposed closure of the state hospital, particularly its direct effect upon the quality of care and perhaps even upon Kalispell Regional Hospital's continued ability to provide all forms of psychiatric care. The types of patients transferred to the state facility require longer-term care than an acute-care hospital is designed to provide. Especially with the emphasis upon psychiatric stays being a week or less, all of the aspects of the program are designed with this in mind (staffing, assessment, treatment planning, group content, individual and family counseling, discharge planning, and the actual physical layout of the unit). Accepting this type of patient into an acute-care program would not clinically be feasible because of the design of the program and treatment for both the acute and longer-term-stay patient would be seriously compromised.

In addition Pathways Treatment Center has only the physical capacity for three "Intensive Care Patients," and even this unit has limits to the type of behavior it can safely accommodate, so high-risk patients (violence risks especially) could not be treated within the present program and safety would be jeopardized.

The only feasible way that Kalispell Regional Hospital could accept the patients currently treated at the state hospital would be through establishing a new psychiatric program, complete with remodeled space and separate program components. This would require a large amount of capital and could put in question Kalispell Regional Hospital's ability to provide both adult and adolescent psychiatric care in the future. Accepting patients currently treated at the state hospital locally would only be feasible if the state chose to invest

EXHIBIT	22		
DATE	4-3-95		
	HB	594	

significant dollars in local hospital programs for the creation of programs for these patients as an alternative to investing in the state hospital system.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM F. DIERS President/CEO

WFD:bgs

Deaconess Medical Center



TO:

Bob Olsen, Vice President Montana Hospital Association

FROM:

Libby Artley, Director

Deaconess Psychiatric Serv:

RE:

Warm Springs State Hospital

Legislative Position

DATE:

January 24, 1994

It is my understanding that the discussions in the legislature have accelerated regarding the future of Montana State Hospital at Warm Springs. I present the following position on behalf of Deaconess Medical Center.

We neither support nor oppose the proposed rebuilding of the State Hospital. It is not necessary or desirable that Warm Springs provide the same level of care currently provided by the local general hospitals with psychiatric services. Additionally, it would be a serious and expensive disservice to eliminate the moderate to long-termed care and forensics currently provided at the State Hospital.

If asked, Deaconess Medical Center would be willing to provide limited additional care for some patients currently sent to the State Hospital. Although it is the State's responsibility to provide necessary care and treatment, we would be happy to contract for local psychiatric beds. This population requires Secure beds; specifically, an area that meets patient and staff needs for safety, respect, and confidentiality regardless of patient volatility and reality orientation. Deaconess Medical Center currently has five such beds, but they are often full. We would need to extensively remodel existing space to accommodate additional Secure beds. I would guess that we could convert

2800 Tenth Avenue North P.O. Box 37000 Billings Montana 59107-7000

Telephone 408-657-4000

DATE 4-3-95 L HB 594

January 24, 1994
Bob Olsen, Vice President
Montana Hospital Association
Page 2

6-8 beds for Warm Springs patients, but architects would have to confirm and assess feasibility. Construction is likely to take 4-6 months following agreement of terms.

Let me emphasize that, as our psychiatric facility currently exists, we cannot accommodate additional State Hospital patients. Neither patients or staff could be safe.

Another central issue in caring for this seriously ill population is reimbursement. We are currently paid on a DRG basis. The costs associated with care for the Warm Springs population would far exceed the DRG reimbursement. Our current average length of stay for our adult psychiatric unit is 6.32 days. Because the State Hospital patient in many cases would need significantly more inpatient days, we would require a different method of reimbursement. A per diem arrangement would be one equitable model to discuss.

Although we are willing to make changes to accommodate these patients, and we believe they should be served when feasible in the community, there are additional cautions. First, we are unable under any circumstances to provide psychiatric beds for the forensics patient. Second, our community needs expanded services to care for the outpatient needs of this population in order to provide successful discharge planning and prevent re-hospitalization. We need additional day treatment, group homes and non-medical crisis stabilization to effectively manage the needs of this population locally and to keep costs down. Region III mental health care providers have worked diligently to function collaboratively. We will continue this effort toward reduced costs and a more complete continuum of care.



January 23,1995

Robert Olsen Vice President Montana Hospital Association 1720 9th Avenue P.O. Box 5119 Helena, Montana 59604

Subject: Mental Health Manage Care - Warm Springs

Dear Mr. Olsen:

In recent discussions with the Department of Psychiatry at Montana Deaconess Medical Center (MDMC) regarding the potential closure of Montana State Hospital at Warm Springs (WSSH), the following concerns were raised:

- 1. MDMC is licensed for twenty-seven (27) acute psychiatric beds with an average occupancy of twelve (12) patients and a average length of stay of seven (7) days. Six (6) beds are reserved separate treatment of children from adults. Currently, we do refer some patients to WSSH for longer term treatment and cannot recommend caring for these long-term patients at Montana Deaconess without new physical space designed for that patient population.
- 2. As WSSH lower functioning patients have chronic, more acute psychiatric illnesses, separate, more appropriate treatment areas would be needed so as to not impinge on the rights of voluntary patients, yet provide the level of security needed for the type patient usually receiving care at WSSH.
- 3. Currently, we are planning to consolidate with Columbus Hospital. The best location of the psychiatric unit in this consolidation will not be decided for at least six (6) months and construction/renovation may take another 2-3 years.
- 4. Operational costs, as well as construction, will add to the financial needs of this service. If the financial risk of moving this patient population is shifted to the community, state funding for this service would also need to flow to the community.
- 5. Forensic and/or sexual conduct disorder patients would not be appropriate candidates for admission to community-based services.

EXCELLENCE WITH A PERSONAL	TOUCH
----------------------------	-------

DATE 4-3-95 L HB 594

Robert W. Olsen January 23,1995 Page 2

Considering the type of patient, the facilities and resources required to provide appropriate care and the associated costs, Montana Deaconess Medical Center and the Department of Psychiatry do not recommend elimination of Warm Springs Hospital.

Sincerely,

Kirk Wilson, FACHE

President/CEO

Jeanne Garcia, M.D.

Medical Director, Psychiatry

K. Jane Bailey CHE

VP Patient Care Services Chief Operating Officer Randall L. Mee

Director, Restorative Services

WSSH.MH/rlm

Executive Offices

PSt.Patrick Hospital

January 20, 1995

Robert W. Olsen
Vice-President
Montana Hospital Association
P.O. Box 5119
Helena, Mt. 59604

Dear Bob:

The Administration of St. Patrick Hospital is very concerned about the potential closing of Montana State Hospital at Warm Springs as part of a mental health managed care system implementation.

Our primary concerns are that patients receive proper and appropriate treatment, care and supervision. Currently Warm Springs manages the care of a specific segment of the Mental Health population not served by Acute Inpatient Psychiatric Facilities. Communities have been able to mobilize local services to provide for the needs of the vast majority of patients not requiring the level of care at Warm Springs.

In consideration of a continuum of care for Mental Health clients, we believe the State Hospital at Warm Springs fills a vital and necessary role. Patients who are cared for at Warm Springs would not find comparable care in community based facilities. By definition, patients requiring long term psychiatric care, would be compromised in the acute care setting. We would be concerned for the safety of patients and the community if acute care criteria was utilized for patients in need of long term comprehensive, intensely supervised psychiatric care. Acute Care Inpatient Psychiatric Units currently do not have the staffing, programming, physical plant arrangements or security to meet the special needs of the long term psychiatric population. Patients in this population no longer require acute hospitalization, and are not appropriate for Nursing Home Care.

The special needs of the forensic population would also not be addressed by acute inpatient hospitalization programming. The length of stay for patients continues to decrease for our inpatient psychiatric patients. Our programming is similarly changing to meet the needs of patients given this short length of stay. Mixing patients of the chronic nature who are currently at Warm Springs with the patient population of acute inpatient facilities would be detrimental to all patients. The acute stabilization milieu and efforts for those needing brief interventions would be compromised.

JAN 44 155 - 84:13PM SI PATRICK HOSP 486 349 5633

DATE 4-3-95

HB 594

January 20, 1995 Robert W. Olsen Page 2

The niche that Warm Springs fills is so defined, that we are not aware of any state that does not have a similar facility. Further, we believe that patients that do not require the level of supervision at Warm Springs, have already been discharged to community based programs. We would estimate the expense to be greater than \$7 Million per year at St. Patrick Hospital alone, to only serve a fraction of the population at need, and to do so at a level that would be less beneficial to the patient and to the community.

We support the State studying the feasibility and practicality of rebuilding the State Hospital at Warm Springs or some other location. We believe that the special needs of the long term chronic and forensic populations would be best served by the development, maintenance and funding of facilities and programming that are designed specifically to meet their unique needs. We are also concerned about the financial burden on local communities and facilities to care for a chronic population without appropriate funding. In the same manner that the State does not want to bear the financial consequences for Federal Government policy, neither do local communities want to bear adverse economic consequences of State policy.

We urge careful consideration of this issue. The needs of the clientele cared for at Warm Springs cannot currently be managed at acute care inpatient psychiatric facilities, therefore we do not support the closing of the State Hospital at Warm Springs.

Thank you for your consideration, and please contact me if I may be of assistance in anyway. I look forward to continued dialogue in this matter.

Sincerely,

Jack Burke, RN, MS

Vice-President

Patient Care Services

St. Patrick Hospital

JJB:seh



January 13, 1995

To: The Helena Delegation

1995 Legislative Session

From: Bonnie Adee, Manager

Behavioral Health Services St. Peter's Community Hospital

Helena, Montana

Re: House Bill 2

Our understanding is that a part of this bill involves funding for the Montana State Hospital at Warm Springs. We also understand that part of the debate is whether to close the state facility and deliver care in community hospitals with psychiatric units. As a community hospital with a psychiatric unit, St. Peter's Hospital would like to express its position on this matter.

- 1) We believe we should be involved in the planning process for mental health services in Montana. Since we provide a continuum of services from acute inpatient to long term outpatient, have five psychiatrists on staff, and are centrally located in Helena, we are a resource for the State in determining an effective, cost-efficient mental health delivery system.
- 2) We do not support closure of the State Hospital. It serves a special population which requires a long term hospital setting.
- 3) We are not convinced that one facilty located in Warm Springs best serves the population in a state as large as Montana.
- 4) We are not opposed to taking people for longer stays in our psychiatric unit. However, it is important that we have adequate time to plan programming and resources for such a shift, so that we can also still accommodate acute cases with short lengths of stay.
- 5) It is imperative that mental health care dollars accompany whatever plan is adopted. If community hospitals are needed for longer patient stays as well as for acute cases, reimbursement would have to be made available.

We hope you will call on St. Peter's Hospital administration and Behavioral Health Services staff to provide information and to assist with planning for the best mental health care system possible for Montana.

MEMORANDUM

SENATE FINANCE AND CLAIMS

EYHIGHT NO.

Dill

BILL NO._

DATE:

March 3, 1995

TO:

Jerry Hoover

Dan Anderson

FROM:

Kreg Jones

RE:

Proposed Montana Health Facility Authority State Hospital Revenue Bonds

On behalf of the Montana Health Facility Authority (the "Authority") we have provided certain bond insurers with information regarding the proposed issuance of Health Care Revenue Bonds (the "Bonds") by the Authority for the purpose of funding improvements to the State Hospital. The purpose of providing such information was to receive an indication of their willingness to issue a policy guaranteeing to the investor the timely payment of principal and interest. A commitment for a policy was not requested due to the anticipated issuance of the Bonds in 1-2 years. A commitment is typically forwarded in anticipation of a pending issuance. The aforementioned materials were provided to five insurers.

Information provided to the insurers included key historical financial and utilization information regarding the State Hospital and the Center for the Aged, whose revenues would be pledged to the repayment of the Bonds, information regarding the services offered at each facility, a draft of the proposed authorizing legislation and a copy of the Ernst and Young Financial Assessment dated January 31, 1995. Because operative financing documents have not been drafted, we provided instead an overview of the anticipated financing structure whereby the revenues produced by the State Hospital and the Center for the Aged are pledged first to the repayment of the Bonds then to the State general fund. Further, a debt service reserve equal to one year's debt service will be created and held for the purpose of paying principal and interest in the event revenues are insufficient. In addition, the legislation would allow the facilities to be mortgaged, if desired, for the benefit of the insurer.

Of the five insurers to whom the materials were provided, two have indicated they view the issue as insurable, one has indicated they would like to review the documentation before indicating their general sense of insurability, and two did not respond. The two which responded favorably, Capital Guarantee Insurance Company ("CGIC") and Municipal Bond Insurance Association ("MBIA"), were quite strong in their assurance that a policy could be issued, and both articulated a willingness to enter into a forward contract for the insurance. Both are rated "AAA" by Standard and Poor's and "Aaa" by Moody's Investor Service.

We have analyzed the debt service requirements of an insured issue through the Authority versus a Long Range Building Program structure issued by the State. Taking into account interest earnings on the debt service reserve and the utilization of the debt service reserve to make the final payment on the revenue bonds, it can be concluded that, under present market conditions, there is a negligible difference (approximately 1% of total debt service) in total debt service over the term of the bonds (See attached exhibits).

It should be noted that in the opinion of Dorsey & Whitney, the proposed revenue issue of the Authority would not constitute "state debt" within the meaning of Article VIII, Section 8 of the Montana Constitution.

This is not intended to be an exhaustive comparison of a revenue bond structure versus a Long Range Building Program issue. However, it appears a revenue bond issue could be insured and compares favorably to the cost of a LRBP issue. Please call with any questions you may have.

TO: THE SENATE FINANCE AND CLAIMS COMMITTEE

HEARING APRIL 3, 1995

SEMATE FINANCE AND CLAIMS

EXHISIT NO.

DATE

BILL NO.

RE: HB 594

TESTIMONY

FROM: Suzanne F. Taunt, 1890 Colorado Gulch, Helena, Mt.

1. Rebuilding the State Hospital at a minimum cost of \$21 million is an expenditure not a savings.

- 2. Operating costs can be reduced better through DOWNSIZING the State Hospital and utilizing community resources.
- 3. Through DOWNSIZING and consolidation at the State Hospital inexpensive prison beds would become available in the forensic unit - without the cost of rebuilding. (Consumers & advocates firmly believe that it is inappropriate for prisoners to be housed in the same environs as patients at the State Hospital.)
- 4. JCAHO accredited short-term mental health care is already available in some communities as are other appropriate care facilities; extended mental health care could be provided in an existing facility alreadyJCAHO accredited at Warm Springs.
- 5. Mental health "managed care" will reduce utilization of inpatient care, and therefore would compliment a planned DOWNSIZING of the present State Hospital.
- 6. There are immediate life and safety concerns which cannot wait for a proposed rebuilding of the State Hospital, but which could be addressed immediately through DOWNSIZING and other measures.
- 7. Neither consumer & advocate groups, mental health professionals nor the state mandated Mental Health Planning & Advisory Council were included in the planning process until the final stages; inclusion in the planning process was not until the Department HAD ALREADY FORMULATED AND DEVELOPED THEIR PROPOSAL.



Board Members President Eleanor Yurkovich Great Falls

> President-Elect Candace Butler Kalispell

Secretary
Dorothy M. Leonard
Billings

Treasurer LuAnn McLain *Havr*e

Ed Amberg Warm Springs Susan Bailey Helena Richard Becker Billings Dave Bennetts Great Falls Curt Campbell Great Falls Chuck Cerny Great Falls Jane Edwards Anaconda Judy Hayhurst Helena Pamela Mayer Helena Cliff Murphy Billings Godfrey Saunders Bozeman Gary Spaeth Helena Catherine Ward Missoula Linda Wetzel Billings

Ex-Officio Members Children's Committee Joan-Nell Macfadden Great Falls

National MHA Board of Directors Dorothy M. Leonard Billings

Executive Director Joy McGrath

> Public Policy Coordinator David Hemion

Chapters in:
Billings
Daniels County
Great Falls
Sheridan County
Sweet Grass-Stillwater
Counties

Mental Health Association of Montana

An Affiliate of the National Mental Health Association

State Headquarters • 555 Fuller Avenue • Helena, Montana 59601 (406) 442-4276 • Toll-Free 1-800-823-MHAM • Fax \$600 442-4886CE AND CLAIMS

TESTIMONY OF DAVID HEMION

MENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION OF MONTANA

HB 594 - MONTANA STATE HOSPITAL RE-CONSTRUCTION

APRIL 3, 1995

1. THE MENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION OF MONTANA HAS LONG ADVOCATED FOR ACCREDITATION BY JCAHO FOR MONTANA STATE HOSPITAL

MHA supported legislation funding management and facility improvements to meet accreditation. We commend the Mental Health Division of DCHS for the improvements in patient care, treatment programs and quality assurance which have been implemented.

2. MHA CONCURS WITH DCHS ON THE NEED TO REPLACE MSH FACILITIES

Current life & safety code violations create an unsafe environment for treatment and housing of most patients and liability for the State. This will prevent MSH from achieving accreditation and certification for Medicaid eligibility. Facilities are scattered over the campus, creating gross operating inefficiencies.

3. THE RE-DESIGN COMMITTEE AND DCHS WERE CORRECT IN SUGGESTING THAT A NEW FACILITY WAS WARRANTED

Cost of renovating and removing code violations in older buildings is uneconomic for life of investment.

4. THE PROPOSAL BY THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS OVERSTATES THE NEED FOR NEW BEDS AT WARM SPRINGS.

The current MSH re-construction plan is to use the existing 56-bed geriatrics unit and build a 110-bed facility, providing a capacity of 166 beds at Warm Springs. The Ernst & Young Study, relied upon by the Department for its hospital re-design plan, indicates the following:

A. There are a total of 150 licensed mental health becs in private hospitals in Billings, Butte (currently closed), Helena, Great Falls and Missoula. Utilization of these beds averaged only 62 patients daily (41 percent) in 1993. If reimbursement, facility and treatment program modifications are made, acute patients currently at MSH could be served at a community hospital level without adding new beds.



- B. Ernst & Young projects a need for 139 beds at MSH (assuming 85 % occupancy). Of these, 45 are geriatric beds and 15 are acute beds. If it can be assumed that acute care is shifted to community hospitals and geriatric patients are housed in the current 56-bed, licensed nursing unit at MSH or transferred to the Center for the Aged, as has been proposed, this leaves a need for only 79 new beds, not 110. If all 45 nursing care patients were transferred to the Center for the Aged, the 56-bed nursing unit would be available at Warm Springs for some other use. This could further reduce the need for the remaining 79 beds.
- C. Savings of not constructing 31 added beds would be nearly \$6 million, based on an average cost of \$190,900 per bed projected for the \$21 million, 110-bed facility. Added savings would result from using the 56-bed nursing unit and further reducing the need to construct new beds.

5. COMMUNITY HOSPITALS WITH PSYCHIATRIC UNITS HAVE NOT BEEN ADEQUATELY INCLUDED IN PLANNING FOR THIS PROPOSAL

There is no report in the Ernst & Young Study that indicates that Montana community hospitals were contacted and asked to comment on the MSH re-design plan and their ability to accommodate acute patients. This is a serious flaw in the proposal.

Five community hospitals did respond to a Montana Hospital Association inquiry regarding the MSH issue. Their letters, presented to the Long-Range Building Sub-committee, indicate they were being asked to comment on the impacts of closing MSH. That is not what is being proposed.

Several hospitals indicated they would be wiling to provide beds for patients that are currently treated at Warm Springs. Hospitals should be encouraged and given incentives to develop local capacity (added security, reimbursement and appropriate treatment programs are current barriers) for all but the most difficult to serve patients. These hospitals also expressed a desire to be included in planning for mental health delivery in Montana.

Please consider that utilization of community hospital units would also result in patients being admitted and discharged to only one unit. The current practice creates a disruption: first being admitted for a short stay at the community level, then being discharged and admitted to MSH. This creates

DATE 4-3-95
HB 594

- page three -

a dramatic interruption of the patients' treatment in adjustment to travel to MSH (under restraint) new settings, people and program. Community hospitalization would be far better from the perspective of following patients after discharge, since they would be able to continue therapies with some of the same professionals. It would be more convenient for family members and friends of patients to maintain contact during hospitalization.

6. NO CONSUMER, ADVOCACY, OR PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORT THE DCHS PLAN AND MOST OPPOSE IT OUTRIGHT

These include Montana Mental Health Planning Advisory Council, Montana Advocacy Program, Meriwether Lewis Institute, Montana Alliance for the Mentally III, Mental Health Association of Montana.

7. WHAT'S THE ALTERNATIVE?

Amend HB 594 to require the Mental Health Advisory Planning Council, appointed by the Governor, to review the proposal for new facilities at Montana State Hospital, take public comments on the proposal and make recommendations to the Department prior to finalizing plans. This will allow the opportunity to prepare a realistic assessment of community hospital and community-based capacity to serve patients currently at Montana State Hospital.

Preliminary LOCUS Findings

Capacity Implications

sted CURASST 1% GECS GECS ancy				0.00 C			* what # are work a agricult to CFA.
Adjusted Bed Necd @85% Occupancy	15	32	45	39 (∞	139	what #
Adjusted <u>Census</u>	12.6	27.3	38.3	33.4	6.7	118.3*	*
% Community- Based Options	53.3%	57.8%	15.0%	45.1%	% 0	42.3%	
1994 Census	27.0	64.8	45.1	6.09	6.7	204.5	
rogram	cute	Extended Treatment	Jeriatrics	orensic	dedical	otal	

*Differences due to rounding

30

45/4/2

nsts Young



EXHIBIT 25

DATE 4-3-95

January 13, 1995

To: The Helena Delegation 1995 Legislative Session

From: Bonnie Adee, Manager

Behavioral Health Services St. Peter's Community Hospital

Helena, Montana

Re: House Bill 2

Our understanding is that a part of this bill involves funding for the Montana State Hospital at Warm Springs. We also understand that part of the debate is whether to close the state facility and deliver care in community hospitals with psychiatric units. As a community hospital with a psychiatric unit, St. Peter's Hospital would like to express its position on this matter.

- 1) We believe we should be involved in the planning process for mental health services in Montana. Since we provide a continuum of services from acute inpatient to long term outpatient, have five psychiatrists on staff, and are centrally located in Helena, we are a resource for the State in determining an effective, cost-efficient mental health delivery system.
- 2) We do not support closure of the State Hospital. It serves a special population which requires a long term hospital setting.
- 3) We are not convinced that one facilty located in Warm Springs best serves the population in a state as large as Montana.
- 4) We are not opposed to taking people for longer stays in our psychiatric unit. However, it is important that we have adequate time to plan programming and resources for such a shift, so that we can also still accommodate acute cases with short lengths of stay.
- 5) It is imperative that mental health care dollars accompany whatever plan is adopted. If community hospitals are needed for longer patient stays as well as for acute cases, reimbursement would have to be made available.

We hope you will call on St. Peter's Hospital administration and Behavioral Health Services staff to provide information and to assist with planning for the best mental health care system possible for Montana.



TO:

Bob Olsen, Vice President Montana Hospital Association

FROM:

Libby Artley, Director

Deaconess Psychiatric Servi

RE:

Warm Springs State Hospital

Legislative Position

DATE:

January 24, 1994

It is my understanding that the discussions in the legislature have accelerated regarding the future of Montana State Hospital at Warm Springs. I present the following position on behalf of Deaconess Medical Center.

We neither support nor oppose the proposed rebuilding of the State Hospital. It is not necessary or desirable that Warm Springs provide the same level of care currently provided by the local general hospitals with psychiatric services. Additionally, it would be a serious and expensive disservice to eliminate the moderate to long-termed care and forensics currently provided at the State Hospital.

If asked, Deaconess Medical Center would be willing to provide limited additional care for some patients currently sent to the State Hospital. Although it is the State's responsibility to provide necessary care and treatment, we would be happy to contract for local psychiatric beds. This population requires Secure beds; specifically, an area that meets patient and staff needs for safety, respect, and confidentiality regardless of patient volatility and reality orientation. Deaconess Medical Center currently has five such beds, but they are often full. We would need to extensively remodel existing space to accommodate additional Secure beds. I would guess that we could convert

2800 Tenth Avenue North P.O. Box 37000 Montana 59107-7000

Telephone 406-657-4000

DATE 4-3-95 HB 594

January 24, 1994

Bob Olsen, Vice President

Montana Hospital Association
Page 2

6-8 bade for warm Springs patients, but architects would have to confirm and assess feasibility. Construction is likely to take 4-6 months following agreement of terms.

Let me emphasize that, as our psychiatric facility currently exists, we cannot accommodate additional State Hospital patients. Neither patients or staff could be safe.

Another central issue in caring for this seriously ill population is reimbursament. We are currently paid on a DRG basis. The costs associated with care for the Warm Springs population would far exceed the DRG reimbursement. Our current average length of stay for our adult psychiatric unit is 6.32 days. Because the State Hospital patient in many cases would need significantly more inpatient days, we would require a different method of reimbursement. A per diem arrangement would be one equitable model to discuss.

Although we are willing to make changes to accommodate these patients, and we believe they should be served when feasible in the community, there are additional cautions. First, we are unable under any circumstances to provide psychiatric beds for the forensics patient. Second, our community needs expanded services to care for the outpatient needs of this population in order to provide successful discharge planning and prevent re-hospitalization. We need additional day treatment, group homes and non-medical crisis stabilization to effectively manage the needs of this population locally and to keep costs down. Region III mental health care providers have worked diligently to function collaboratively. We will continue this effort toward reduced costs and a more complete continuum of care.

EUNIC LIUVIOF VIID OFFICIO

MONTANA STATE HOSPITAL REBUILDING HB 594 MYTH vs. FACTS

BILL NO. 18 594

MYTH: Rebuilding the Montana State Hospital will save the State money. FACT: Rebuilding the State Hospital will cost a minimum of 21 million dollars; this is an expenditure, not a savings. It prioritizes state funds for the most expensive type of mental health treatment, guaranteeing that fewer Montanans with mental illness will be treated and committing the State to expending funds for operating costs not just for this year, but for decades. The

projected savings in operating costs of a smaller, consolidated hospital do not consider costs of providing alternative services for the people who will be removed from the Hospital.

MYTH: It is necessary to rebuild the State Hospital to reduce operating costs. FACT: Operating costs can be reduced without spending 21 million dollars on bricks and mortar. A large part of the projected "savings" is from downsizing the hospital, i.e. releasing patients. Those patients can be released without building a new hospital.

MYTH: Rebuilding the State hospital will allow the State to obtain inexpensive prison beds (by using the forensic unit at the State hospital for inmates.) FACT: The forensic unit could be used for prison beds regardless of whether a new hospital is built on the Warm Springs campus. Already, the plan for making the forensic unit available for prison beds is to reduce the number of patients at the hospital; the reduction could be made without rebuilding.

MYTH: A new hospital is necessary to provide appropriate mental health treatment in a safe, JCAHO accredited hospital. FACT: There are better and cheaper and more appropriate alternatives for providing mental health care. Acute (short term) inpatient care can be provided in private psychiatric hospitals. Extended inpatient care could be provided in another building on the Warm Springs campus which is already JCAHO accredited, in private hospitals, or in other state facilities. The department has been so focused with the rebuild at Warm Springs they have not thoughtfully analyzed other alternatives which would be less costly and more appropriate for patients than a total rebuild. Rebuilding the hospital on the same campus as prison facilities is not responsible mental health care.

MYTH: Managed care will not make a difference in the need for a new hospital. FACT: Mental health managed care, being proposed in SB 223, will reduce the utilization of inpatient care. National trends show a 6% per year decline in inpatient bed utilization. Private hospital beds in Montana are already under-utilized by 40%. Both private hospitals and a state hospital will not survive as acute care mental health providers once managed care is implemented.

MYTH: There are immediate life and safety concerns which only the rebuilding of the hospital will cure. FACT: The hospital will not be complete until 1999. Immediate life and safety concerns should be addressed immediately. They can be addressed through downsizing the hospital (providing alternatives services in the community to the many patients who could be treated safely and effectively in the community if community services were available) and making less costly alterations immediately.

MYTH: Mental health professionals, consumer and advocacy groups were included in the planning process. FACT: These groups were excluded from the process until the department's proposal was practically a done deal. Not even the Mental Health Planning and Advisory Council, a group designated by law to advise the State on mental health services delivery, was asked to give input until the final stages of development.

MONTANA ADVOCACY PROGRAM, Inc.

P.O. Box 1680 316 North Park, Room 211 Helena, Montana 59624 (406)444-3889 1-800-245-4743 (VOICE - TDD)

MAP POLICY POSITION STATEMENT ON THE PROPOSED REBUILDING OF MONTANA STATE HOSPITAL AT WARM SPRINGS

The Re-Build Proposal For Montana State Hospital Would Be A Major Setback for Consumers and Community Mental Health Services.

The Department of Corrections and Human Services proposes to spend approximately 20 million dollars building new buildings at the state hospital at Warm Springs which serves persons with serious mental illnesses. The Montana Advocacy Program opposes this rebuilding proposal.

Montana law states that Montana citizens must be afforded the opportunity to be treated in the least restrictive setting appropriate to their needs. There are numerous patients at the state hospital who could be treated in their home communities if services were available. To truly ensure that consumer needs are met, development of a continuum of community-based services should be the Department's primary emphasis. Only if it has been shown that hospitalization needs cannot be met in our communities-with adequate funding and support services-should the Department begin to consider building or rebuilding the state psychiatric facility. Inpatient care is the most expensive type of mental health care and one that is needed only intermittently by consumers. Supportive mental health services in an individual's community, on the other hand, create, by their very nature, less need to utilize inpatient care.

Many states have completely moved away from providing acute care at their state hospitals because it makes good economic sense and because services can be provided more effectively through contracts in local communities. These states also found that supported living services and intensive case management services have paved the way for less expensive treatment for individuals with long term care needs thus making their dependence on a state hospital less necessary.

No adequate needs assessment has been done by our state. In fact, the million dollars used by DCHS for planning and architectural designs was mandated to be used for two simple things: 1) For providing a description to the 54th Montana Legislature of the current and projected future use of the Montana State Hospital campus; and 2) For providing a description of the progress toward and additional steps required for achieving accreditation under JCAHO. See Section 53-21-601 M.C.A.

Only cursory work has been accomplished by DCHS that identifies the needs of consumers. This work was unfortunately accomplished with a pre-determined agenda of rebuilding on the current site. Other factors such as managed care and health care reform promise to bring whole new sets of issues and concerns to this picture.

We believe the cart has definitely been put before the horse on this issue and the State is perched on the brink of making a major move in the wrong direction-away from creating viable long term solutions which could incorporate less costly community services. To accomplish an effective continuum of community-based services, MAP recommends the following:

DCHS * cancel its plan to rebuild a large hospital at the Warm Springs site;

- * implement the legally-mandated perspective for treatment in the least restrictive setting;
- * fully analyze the needs of consumers in their home communities or regions and involve all affected parties in the process;
- * fund local and regional projects that make community-based treatment a reality;
- * analyze the impact of managed care on funding for inpatient, outpatient, acute and extended care;
- * work with the State Prison to address the needs of "forensic inmates" at the forensic unit of MSH.

BILL NO.



Montana Alliance for the Mentally III

To Senate Finance and Claims

OPPOSE HB 584 TO BUILD A NEW STATE HOSPITAL AT WARM SPRINGS

MonAMI is a family and consumer group advocating for services for people with neurobiologically brain diseases. These include schizophrenia, bipolar disorder (manic depression), major depression, and others. I'm Marty Onishuk, Vice President.

Treatment in an accredited hospital is essential for our family members. The facility must care for those who, because they do not respond to medication, cannot live on their own in the community and for those who, because of the cyclical nature of brain diseases, need adjustment of medications. We support an accredited state hospital.

But we adamantly oppose HB 594. It does not provide the treatment mode we envision for the next thirty years.

Here are reasons for our opposition:

- This proposal mixes prisoners with civil patients on the Warm Springs campus. The penal system must not be tied to a medical treatment facility for brain diseases.
- 2. Spending \$21 million on a new hospital is being sold as a savings. But the "savings" of \$7 million will be used to pay off the bonds and pay for patients at Warm Springs and the Center for the Aged. No money will follow the 100 patients shifted from MSH into the community. Without support, they could relapse. Patients can now be released without a new hospital being built. And they can now be released from the forensics unit if downsizing is the goal.
- This plan doesn't recognize that a new managed care system for medicaid for mental health services (SB223) will go into effect in July, 1996. When more services are available at the community level, there should be a change in the number of beds needed in the state hospital. Who knows how many beds will be needed? (Remember, the new hospital won't be available until 1999.)
- This bill is proposed by Corrections and Human Services. But after July 1995, Corrections will stand alone, and a new

Department of Public Health and Human Services will include the Mental Health Bureau. The new department will be responsible for the State hospital but has had no input into HB 594.

- 5. The whole campus should be turned over to Corrections and the prison system. A new State hospital should be built in a large community that includes a unit of the University system.
- 6. This bill was not drafted to meet the needs of the mentally ill, but to provide prison beds and provide jobs in "institution valley."

We urge you to oppose HB 594 as proposed.

Martha L. Onishuk 5855 Pinewood Lane Missoula, MT 59803 251-2454

SEMATE FINANCE AND CLAIMS

EXHIBIT NO._

DATE 4/21/95

Open letter, Senate Appropriations Committee
Re: Montana State Hospital Building Program HR 574

Dear Senators:

I represent Mon Ami, the Montana Alliance for Mental Illness on ADRT, the Warmsprings Admissions and Discharge Review Board. This board meets quarterly and is made up of day treatment directors from the five mental health regions, several Warmsprings personnel, and a member of the State Department of Mental Health, usually Rusty Redfield, plus myself and a consumer rep.

I respect the staff at Warmsprings greatly. They do an outstanding job of diagnosing, medicating and stablizing patients. The isolation of the hospital has allowed an open campus atmosphere rather than a closed psych ward. As patients stablize they are allowed grounds privileges, can jog, take walks, go to the gym , library or snack shop, and take classes if they choose to. They also can work in the cafeteria, the bakery, and maintenance. All of these factors normalize, and rehabilitate. For these reasons I have tried to keep an open mind about the building plans for the hospital. Many of the staff have spent their lives there, have raised families; it is home.

However, the plans have kept changing and altering. I now am emphatically opposed to the rebuilding of the hospital because the changes proposed in senate bill 594 will totally change the tenor of the facilities.

Montana is now the only state in the Union with the department of Mental Health within the Department of Institutions. The Governor's task force has recommended moving the Dept. of Health to a new department of Health and Human services. This is a good move. But at the same time this is proposed the state plans to move permanently approximately 300 prison inmates to the Xanthopoulous forensic unit, and begin a long range building plan for people with mental illness. We will have one building operated by Corrections, and several buildings operated by Mental Health in close proximity. This will be permanent. The cafeteria will be torn down, and there is talk of feeding the mental patients by trucking food from Deer Lodge because the new Warmsprings unit does not have a kitchen. Prison inmates may do much of the maintenance and tearing down of the old buildings. What happens to the open campus? How can we mix prisoners with

a population as vulnerable as the mentally ill? It's a Swan River waiting to happen. Is this what the legislature wants? happens to the cafeteria jobs, the bakery jobs, the maintenance jobs that have been so helpful to rehabilitation, and for long term residents? How many young and old women, and young men may be raped before ground privileges must be revoked for their own protection?

With this prospect doesn't it make more sense to consider a wing onto St. Peter's hospital, or Bozeman? Or even offer state money to expand the fine psych wards now existing in Billings, Great Falls, Missoula, Bozeman, Butte and Helena. It is my understanding that St. Joseph's in Butte has just closed down its psych ward. course, there is medicaid reimbursement for psych wards that are part of existing hospitals. Warmsprings receives no reimbursement. If Warmsprings itself is going to become a closed unit similar to the city psych wards then we might as well move it anyway. the whole campus to the prison.

People with mental illness have enoguh stigma to work against. They already are grouped with the mentally retarded for voc-rehab. Now, the hospital will be grouped with the prison. Or doesn't the department see any difference between these populations? Serious mental illnesses like schizophrenia, schizo-affective disorder, bi-polar disorder, clinical depression are neuro-biological illnesses. The strange behavior exhibited is due to imbalances in the brain chemistry--not by stress, not by dysfunctional families, not by lifestyle. They are not criminals, and they are not mentally deficient. Sixty percent respond well enough to proper medication and rehabilitation to return to full time jobs in the mainstream. I personally am acquainted with a 40 year old bi-polar individual, hospitalized six times, who is teaching full time in a California school. a 30 year old bi-polar man who travels the world for a major computer and software company, and a 45 year old schizophrenic woman who works full time in public relations.

Also, doesn't it make sense to let whatever managed care company takes over mental health to have input on this issue of the state The bottom line in any decision should not be just to cut maintenance costs, but to build a hospital unit with facilities and location that will produce optimum treatment.

Thankyou for listening.

Sincerely,

Tyste Anderson P. Pres. Flem ADRT
Concation Chain, Hondina
cc: Senete appropriation

Meriwether Lewis Institute

5th Avenue Helena, Montana 59601 406-442-7416

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee,



April 3, 1995

Senate Finance and Claims Committee Testimony in opposition of the Current Montana State Hospital Rebuilding Plan Pat Pope

EXHIBIT NO.

BILL NO.

SEMATE FINANCE AND CLAIMS

For the record, my name is Patrick Pope. I serve as Executive Director of the Meriwether Lewis Institute. We are the only non-profit education and advocacy organization in Montana that is run both by and for consumers of mental health services. I have a mental illness, as do all of our voting members. I am also an ex-patient of Montana State Hospital. I am testifying today on behalf of MLI's Board of Directors who continue to be in opposition of the current plan to rebuild Montana State Hospital. MLI also has a support group chapter of patients at the State Hospital. In

February, that group provided oral and written testimony to the Long Range Planning Committee

on their opposition to the plan.

I find myself somewhat dumbfounded by the newest ploy the Department of Corrections and Human Services is using to try and sell the Hospital rebuilding plan to you. They say they can provide cheap prison beds by building a new State Hospital. Is that right? The Department is going to provide cheap prison beds by chaining mental health consumers to the State Hospital for another century of the most restrictive, most costly form of mental health treatment there is? We are the ones who are supposed to be crazy, yet, even we can figure out that that is absolutely ludicrous.

It is also appalling to us, the very idea of putting a prison on the same campus as a mental health facility. We have a medical illness. It wasn't our choice, it wasn't our family's choice. Illness happens, and we have to deal with it the best we can, but we committed no crime! If you want cheap prison beds, keep us out of it.

Don't condemn us to a continued life of poverty and despair by fooling yourselves into believing that a new state hospital is in the best interests of mental health consumers. It is not! Montana State Hospital may be able to keep us alive for 90 days when we are committed there, but it gives us squat when we are out on the street again. Don't destroy our lives because you have been given false hopes about cheap prison beds. All mental health consumers have ever asked is the chance to rejoin society. The chance to be contributing members of our communities. The chance to become taxpayers once again. Adequate community based mental health services can provide that chance. This proposed new penal colony cannot.

We ask you please, stop this farce now. Do not support the rebuilding of Montana State Hospital. Thank you.

March 28, 1995

Senator Tom Keating Capital Station Helena, MT 59620 DATE 4/3/95
BILL NO. 2/8 594

SEMATE FINANCE AND CLAIMS

Dear Tom:

I hope you will strongly oppose HB594 funding the re-building df, the state hospital at Warm Springs.

The main reason for not re-building there is to prevent tying up funds indefinitely that could be used more appropriately in community services for persons with severely disabling mental illness.

The State Mental Health Plan appropriately claims that the goal of treatment is to help clients obtain employment, a home of their own choosing and friends. When a disease strikes, medical treatment and appropriate and safe housing arrangements need to be provided at the earliest hour. Usually stabilization can be achieved in a week or so. Intervention at the time of crisis is the key. The safe environment may be the person's home, a crisis house or a hospital. The person's life should have minimal disruption. After stabilization the services needed are to help the person achieve as normal a life as is allowed by the disease.

What has been learned recently is that community services are the most effective treatment modality. A variety of community services are needed to aid in rehabilitation. In this treatment approach clients become participants, not outcasts. New Hamshire is using this approach. "Thirty percent of citizens with severe mental illness are competitively employed." In the more successful regions the percent is nearing 60.

Managed care is on the legislative agenda. The goal of this approach should be the improvement of quality of life including the achievement of competitive employment. If such is the goal of managed care you can be assured that the need for a state hospital will decline sharply and quickly.

I think good community services and managed care can be provided at less expense than the state has currently for this disease. This is not the main point for me, though. The goal is to help the ill to become, or become again, participants in society. It is only as a person gains independence that she or he can feel good about the self. Mental illness is destructive of independence and may be permanently disabling. Still the disability can be accepted and used to build upon. As a friend insists, "I am a better person through my mental illness."

Please do what you can, Tom, to prevent Montana from wasting money on a state hospital. The first goal of the Montaana Mental Health Plan was to enhance community services. Let us continue that emphasis.

111

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

MENTAL DISABILITIES BOARD OF VISITORS

SERATE FINANCE AND CLAIMS
EXHIBIT NO. 3

DATE 4/3/95

BILL NO. 18 594



MARC RACICOT, GOVERNOR

PO BOX 200804

STATE OF MONTANA

(406) 444-3955 TOLL FREE 1-(800) 332-2272 HELENA, MONTANA 59620-0804 FAX 406-444-3543

April 3, 1995.

Senator Gary Aklestad, Chairman Senate Finance and Claims State Capitol Helena, MT 59620

Dear Senator Aklestad and Members of the Committee,

For the record, my name is Kelly Moorse. I am the director of the Board of Visitors. Our five member is responsible for reviewing patient care and treatment at state institutions and community mental health centers.

The Board of Visitors mandate as identified by the Mental Commitment and Treatment Act is to insure that treatment for persons with a mental illness is offered in the least restrictive setting. The Board supports a diverse and comprehensive approach to care and treatment of persons with mental illnesses.

Hospitalization is the most restrictive and the most expensive form of service. Many documented studies of people with mental illness show that treatment in the community, with a full array of appropriate options, facilitates a faster, healthier, integration. We believe with the implementation of Managed Care consumers will be offered a much wider range of community based services than is currently present.

The Board of Visitors position throughout this legislative session has been to delay implementation of a new state hospital until we have an opportunity to assess the impact of managed care. In the interim, we believe the life/safety issues on the campus, especially with the Warren Building, need to be addressed immediately. We know even if this legislative body approves a new building for Montana State Hospital, it will not be available for at least four years. We urge you to delay implementation of HB 594.

Sincerely,

Kelly Moorse

Executive Director

April 3, 1995
Testimony Submitted To The Senate Finance And Claims Committee



THE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTSENATE FINANCE AND CLAIMS

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS OFFICE P.O. Box 389

Northampton, Massachusetts 01064E NO.

NB 594

Mark R. Mitchell Deputy Area Director

(413) 584-1644 FAX (413) 784-1255

TESTIMONY OF MARK R. MITCHELL MONTANA LEGISLATIVE HEARING FEBRUARY 14, 1995

I have reviewed most of the documents regarding the present structure of the Montana Mental Health System and the proposal to construct a new state hospital at Warm Springs. Subsequent to my review, it is my professional opinion that such an alternative is neither in the best interests of Montana mental health consumers nor the state of Montana. I am encouraging the state explore other alternatives prior to embarking on such a costly and permanent solution, which will so dramatically affect the lives of the mentally ill and the structure of health and mental health care delivery in this state.

As an example of one such alternative, I am offering you some comparative perspectives from a system which has eliminated its state hospital in the provision of care for mental health consumers.

Approximately 3 years ago, Western Massachusetts had through an aggressive community mental health initiative (which actually began 14 years prior) reached a decision threshold similar to the one which now faces Montana - whether to reinvest in an antiquated state hospital with and/or without new construction, or to pursue other alternatives. At that point in time, our state hospital (Northampton State Hospital) had an average daily census of 130

patients, which is not substantially different from the 135 average daily census against which Montana has developed a proposal for construction of a new state inpatient facility. The alternative we chose was to continue to invest in our community system of care, and to privatize acute and extended inpatient care services.

The major outcomes of this decision in Western Massachusetts to date have been:

- (1) Improved quality of care closer to home, and
- (2) A net savings to the Commonwealth of \$4.0 million. Additional benefits have been:
 - (1) A reduction in overall inpatient bed need by 45%;
 - (2) A decrease in the average length of stay in acute care from 44 days to 28 days;
 - (3) A much more rapid turnover in our extended care inpatient population than had been expected (50% placement into community programs within the first year of operation);
 - (4) An 40% decrease in incidents of seclusion and restraint;
 - (5) An 80% reduction in escapes, and
 - (6) No increase in recidivism rates.

Within a year of initiating the decision to privatize state hospital care, the Division of Medical Assistance within our Department of Public Welfare (our Medicaid agency), recruited an MCO to manage mental health and substance abuse benefits for Medicaid recipients. This initiative has resulted in a reduction in general hospital psychiatric inpatient bed use by 25% in Western Massachusetts and a concomitant savings of approximately \$5.0

million.

DATE 4-3-95 TL HB 594

We continue to see the demand for inpatient care decreasing.

In fact, we will be reducing acute beds this coming fiscal year.

Although there are some obvious differences between Montana and Massachusetts, there are a number of meaningful similarities between Western Mass. and Montana which lead me believe that some of these alternatives would be workable in this state.

Montana is a very rural state compared to Massachusetts. The size of Montanas' population (although not the cultural mix) at 803,000 is comparable to that of Western Massachusetts at 820,000. Point prevalence estimates for adults with severe and disabling mental illness for Montana are 6014 persons, and estimates for Western Massachusetts are 6116 persons. Both the general size of the population and prevalence estimates allow relevant comparisons of need, leading me to the opinion which I have offered above.

Given the general comparability of Montana and Western Massachusetts on population size and prevalence, I offer a series of observations for your serious consideration.

(1) The overall use of inpatient care (acute and extended) for "public sector" patients in Western Massachusetts is dramatically less than will exist in Montana should both the state hospital be constructed and general hospital inpatient units continue to exist. Total range of Western Massachusetts bed use is between 140 and 170 beds for all payors (80-90 public sector beds and 60-70 beds for

other payors). By comparison, after construction, Montana would have a total in excess of 315 inpatient beds (135 to 166 beds under the state hospital rebuilding plan, plus about 180 beds in psychiatric units in general hospitals, plus an unknown number of beds in private hospitals.) This means that, based upon valid population comparisons, Montana will have at least 145 more inpatient beds than needed.

- (2) Managed Care Organizations (MCO) make their money by reducing both the reimbursement rates and the use of inpatient Montana should expect the same outcomes which have been realized in other states with an MCO initiative. This means that in order to survive in the future, general hospital units will be competing for many of the same acute and intermediate care patients which Montana State Hospital is presently serving and would continue to serve should the new facility be constructed. The choice will then be between a central state operated facility or dispersed units in general hospitals, both will not survive as acute care providers in the mental health system. Lengths of stay will be reduced in the acute care arena, funding only "medically necessary" days of care. These actions will create great pressure for discharge of patients from acute units. This raises the second major dilemma - Does Montana wish to use a "state of the art, JCAHO accredited" hospital to provide what is essentially "domiciliary" care and pay at hospital rates for this care, or will it reinvest existing resources in more appropriate community care at much lower costs?
- (3) National trends in acute inpatient mental health care reveal, and continue to project, approximately a 6% annual decrease

in bed utilization.

(4) Montana will require an extended care facility for the most difficult to manage and certain long-term forensic patients. If no private facilities are interested or available which are able to tap into the medicaid funding for chronic care, then it is at this level Montana may wish to begin exploring a state operated facility. To provide a perspective, Western Massachusetts DMH has a contract for a 30 bed unit (which we call our Secure Rehabilitation Unit) in a city owned Municipal Hospital. Although considered a "long-term" unit, we designed the program to be an intensive rehabilitation delivery, and secured both the clinical and rehabilitative services through a subcontract with the University of Massachusetts Medical School, Department of Public Sector Psychiatry.

If there is interest and support in a new vision for the care and treatment of the mentally ill in Montana, as well as for a cost effective and efficiently designed and managed mental health structure, I recommend consideration of the following alternatives at this time:

- (1) Plan for a system of public sector acute inpatient care for no more than 100 beds, with flexibility to be adjusted downwards with changing trends and the introduction of new therapies. Preferably this development would be within the general hospital system for a variety of reasons:
- (a) avoidance of large capital investment in the construction and maintenance of a new state facility;
- (b) avoidance of the continued fostering of a dual system of inpatient mental health care;

- (c) increased accessibility by providing care closer to home (and avoidance of transportation costs which currently may not reflected in overall operating costs);
 - (d) general hospital units are already JCAHO accredited;
 - (e) general hospital units are likely under-utilized;
- (f) consumers remain connected with the community system of mental health care for discharge planning, continuity of care, support and more rapid reintegration; and
- (g) flexibility (buy a certain portion of beds only on a demand basis).

Preferred provider relationships can be developed with each of the general hospitals operating these units. The relationship would include: enriching the unit rate, directing all inpatient referrals, no reject stipulations up to unit capacity, and lengths of stay based on "medical necessity". Transfers from acute to extended inpatient care would be approved by a Medical Director (either at the extended care unit or with a statewide MCO working on behalf of the Division of Mental Health).

- (2) Plan for a single unit of no more than 30 beds for extended inpatient care. This unit could be operated by the state if no other suitable licensable facility existed where care could be purchased. It would be most advantageous if such a unit were part of a larger facility in order to defray administrative, maintenance and support costs, therefore reducing the unit rate.
- (3) Redirect resources for the development of more comprehensive community mental health care, particularly residential and residential support (intensive case management) services.

- (4) Redirect resources to establish crisis intervention services located within each Region to provide mobile assessment short term intervention and support, as well as a 40 bed capacity for inpatient diversion and rapid step-down from inpatient care. The crisis services should also be the sole point of authority for all civil inpatient admissions. These crisis teams could operate as part of the CMHC's in each region.
 - (5) Discontinue all "voluntary admissions" to MSH.
- (6) Develop a "care management" system that is based on individual client service plans and inclusive of consumer participation. This system should be responsible for coordinating the care and managing the utilization for all clients and services in the system (ie. intake, assessment, eligibility determination, individual service planning, level of care determinations, coordination of services, discharge planning from any inpatient unit, community utilization management with "no reject" referral authority to the CMHC and any other contracted or sub-contracted DMH services).
- (7) Develop the systems of services at a regional level that are "no reject" for referrals from the "care management" system.
- (8) Redirect more of the resources presently being utilized for community mental health services to the priority population. Presently, in Montana only between 43% and 64% of Mental Health Division resources are expended on the Seriously Mentally Ill (SMI) population, and only 22%-39% are schizophrenic or have a Major Mood Disorder (FY92-94 Montana Public Health System Revised State Plan). By comparison, in Western Massachusetts, approximately 90% of the \$54 million adult services DMH budget is expended on what

are Montanas' Criterion 1a and / or 1b, as outlined in the mental health plan. I would propose increasing the percentage of resources for the most severely disabled population not by shifting present expenditures, but rather through targeting the reuse of inpatient resources for priority population.

(9) Pursue a Rehabilitation Option Waiver in the State Medicaid Plan to permit optimal Medicaid reimbursement of community mental health services.

Clearly, the Mission outlined in the Montana State Plan is consistent with that of developing such a system. Given the documents I have had the opportunity to read regarding the Montana Mental Health system, I believe that the state has the ability to develop what has been envision as the "ideal" system as outlined in the Mental Health Plan. However, such development will require the consideration of alternatives to the proposed rebuilding of the state hospital.

Respectfully Submitted,

Mark R. Mitchell

western had a MENTAL HEALTH CENTER

Bldg. T-9 Fort Missoula Missoula, Montana EXHIBIT 32

DATE 4-3-95

TL HB 594

February 13, 1995

LEGISLATIVE TESTIMONY

TO:

Members of the Long Range Building Committee

FROM:

Paul Meyer, Executive Director

RE:

Warm Springs Redesign

I write with the hope that I can share my thoughts with the appropriate legislative committee regarding the plans for redesigning the state hospital at Warm Springs. Anyone that has visited the campus will agree that certain buildings are outmoded and should be replaced. Some of the buildings currently housing patients and treatment programs were designed more than fifty years ago and are unsafe and Inefficient. Further, there would undoubtedly be efficiencies achieved through the consolidation of the campus For these reasons the proposals before the legislature is worthy of consideration.

However, the investment of \$20 million into the current hospital grounds is probably ill advised at this time. Many questions remain unanswered:

- How can the hospital continue reducing its population without the development of comprehensive crisis programming in the community?
- Where is the parallel plan for support and improvement of the community based services which serve 95% of the persons with a mental illness in the this state?
- How can any of us know the effect of the proposed managed care initiative on the size and scope of services needed in the decades to come? How many beds does the state hospital really need under a revamped competitive system?
- Does the location at Warm Springs really serve the patient best or might there be other considerations regarding location that should be made?

In addition to these concerns, the process which developed this plan for redesign is generally perceived to be too heavily influenced by state hospital staff and not reflective of broader mental health concerns. I believe we need more time and more discussion before making decisions which we will all live with for many decades to come. Thank you.

Representative Ernest Bergsagel Joint Appropriations Long-Range Planning Subcommittee State Capitol Helena, Montana 59620

RE: Montana State Hospital Re-Building

My name is James Larson and I am a patient at the Montana State Hospital and President of the Warm Springs Consumer Group. I would, at this time, like to address the matter of building a new psychiatric hospital in the state of Montana.

There is a consensus of all parties involved changes needs to be made in the State Hospital. There are also many different opinions in what these changes are.

It seems that the state consumer advocacy groups, MonAmi, the Planning and Advisory Council, Meriwether Lewis Institute, all have one opinion and the state government have another. Why is it not possible for a solution to be concluded? It would seem that with the proper information, a satisfactory conclusion should be as obvious as right and wrong, left or right, regardless of all the bickering there are elements of true or false that need to prevail here.

So, in conclusion, it is my position that more study and more talk are necessary until an honest to goodness solution is derived in this matter or whatever decision needs to be made so that a solution may be reached.

Also, it is the concern of many others that retaliation in some form is always possible when patient speak against authority. figures in all levels of state government.

Thank you very much.

JAMES E. LARSON



DATE 4-3-95

HB 594

February 13, 1995

Mary Gallagher Montana Advocacy Program P.O. Box 1680 Helena, MT 59624

Dear Mary:

I would like to express my concern in regard to the Department of Corrections and Human Services' attempts to redesign the campus of Montana State Hospital at Warm Springs.

Initially, I would say, in defense of the Department, if it is the intent to continue serving Montana citizens in the Warm Springs model, then we have an obligation to provide the best quality care possible at that location. As we all know, we are currently treating people in buildings that have been identified as being unsuitable. I would also say that if it is the Department's intent to continue providing such a service in a single location, perhaps the Warm Springs campus is as good a location to provide care as any in the State. Any single location for a State Hospital will present the same kind of geographic problems that Warm Springs has at present.

My first comment in regard to this Issue would be that the decision about redesigning the Warm Springs campus should not be made in isolation of other issues. We have spent years emphasizing community care and the state has put a great deal of energy and funding into providing services through community providers. A question here would be, does this redesign model inhibit the possibility of future community services? Does redesigning the State Hospital campus require such a long-term commitment to that facility that it will become impossible to provide a similar service in other communities? In Billings, Deaconess Medical Center has offered to provide inpatient care in Yellowstone County, for those individuals who would normally be sent to Montana State Hospital. If the Committee is to vote in favor of the campus redesign, I would recommend that they also provide some assurance that, in the future, we will have the possibility of providing a like service in other communities. Perhaps any identified savings from the campus redesign could be used for such services.

My second point is in regard to flexibility in general, and the Managed Care project. For the last year, the entire state has been working on the Managed Care concept put forth by the Department of Medicaid. The discussion has been what to do with the State Hospital in a Managed Care environment. If we stay with the concept that services should be

Mary Gallagher Montana Advocacy Program February 13, 1995 Page 2

flexible, and community based, how does the redesign model fit into the Managed Care system? If we do redesign and rebuild Warm Springs campus, will it prohibit the State Hospital from being rolled into Managed Care? My preference would be that the vote on this particular issue be delayed until the vote on Managed Care takes place. If Managed Care becomes a reality, there may be other possibilities available besides a single model, single hospital concept.

Sincerely.

Robert M. Ross, M.S.,LPC

Executive Director

RMR:Im

SEMATE FINANCE AND CLAIMS

ETHEIT NO._

DATE

BILL NO.

Amendments to House Bill No. 5
Third Reading Copy

Requested by Senator Keating
For the Committee on Senate Finance and Claims

Withdrawn

Prepared by Shauna Ryan April 3, 1995

1. Page 5, line 1.

Insert: "Replacement of Primary Electrical Distribution System

MSU-Billings

 $\underline{\mathsf{LFBP}}$

Auxiliary

\$1,487,500

\$262,500"

The purpose of this amendment is to provide funding and authorization for the replacement of an electrical distribution system that is currently in violation of national electrical codes. As it exists, the system poses an imminent safety hazard to MSU employees. The current distribution system is unreliable and on the verge of complete failure, which would result in loss of electrical power and heating for the entire campus. This project represents the next maintenance project on the Board of Regent's priority list.

Office of Legislative Fiscal Analyst

444-2986}

Priority	Campus	Project Description	CPF Funds	Other Funds	Cost
LONG R	ANGE BUILDI	NG PROGRAM			
Rogents Priority	Campus	Project Description	CPF Funds	Other Funds	Total Estimated Cost
1	MSU-BZM	Phase II Central Hoating Plant Improvement	\$3,300,000	\$2,200,000	\$5,500,000
2	WMC-UM	Repair/Replacement, Heating Controls			G
		and Steem Traps- Old Main	\$ 55,000		\$55,00 <u>}</u>
3	MT-UM	Renovation of Chemistry Building	\$4,536,000		
4	UMM	Handicap Access *	\$2,000,000		\$2,000,000
5	MUS	Roof Replacements, Various Buildings*	\$1,871,900		\$1,871,900 €
6	MSU-BZM	Utility Tunnel Extension	\$10,100,000		\$10,100,000
7	MUS	Repair/Replacement-Life Saftey/Codes*	\$1,000,000		\$1,000,000
8	MSU-N	Structural Repairs, Brockman C.	\$360,000		\$380,000
8	MSU-BLGS		\$11,820,000		511 ,820,000
10	MSU-BZM	Bioscience Facility		\$10,815,946	50.7276.000.000.000.000.000.00
11	MUS	Asbestos Removal/Hazardous Materials*	\$464,000		\$464,000
12	MSU-BLGS	Primary Electrical Distribution	\$412,000		\$412,000
13	MT-UM	Classroom/Labratory Ropairs	\$210,000		\$210,000
14	MSU-BLGS	Install Bullding Sprinkler System	\$175,000		\$175,000
15	UMM	Pharmacy Addition/Renovation	\$2,000,000		The Control of Control of the Contro
16	MSU-BLGS	Emergency Lighting System	\$36,000		\$36,000
17	UMM	Renovate Health Sciences & Botany Annex	\$350,000		\$350, 000
18	MSU-BZM	Galnos Hall, Maintenance/Renovation	\$2,000,000		\$2,000,000
19	MT-UM	Phase I, Renovate Main Hall	\$950,000		\$950,000
20	MSU-BLGS	Auto Bridge, south of McMullen H.	\$227,000		\$227,000
21	MT-UM	Petroleum Building, Renovation	\$600,000		\$600,000
-/22	MSU-CTGF	Developement of Facility	\$3,600,000		\$3,600,000
23	MMU	All Campuses, Sidewalk Repair/Replacement	\$ 396,420		\$396,420
24	MSU-CTGF	Replace Carpet, Phase II	\$54,000		\$5 4,000
25	MT-UM	Electrical Loop/Utility Renovations	\$440,000		\$440,000
26	MSU-N	Renovate Electrical Loop	\$300,000		\$300,000
27	UMM	Student Building Fee Project		\$400,000	
28	MSU-BZM	Energy Conservation Projects		\$200,000	
28	MMU	Grant Projects		\$500,000	
30	MSU-N	Renovate Laboratory, Hagener Science Center		\$250,000	
31	UMM-	Relocation of Human Services		\$150,000	
32	MSU-N	Hagener Science Center		\$80,000	Control of the Contro
33	UMM	Relocate Print Shop		\$300,000	\$2000000000000000000000000000000000000
34	MSU-N	Storage Facility		\$250,000	
35	UMM	ADA and Code/Deferred Maintenance		\$6,000,000	\$8,000,000
36	MSU-BZM	AJM Johnson Hall, Maint/Renovations	\$1,300,000		\$1,300,000

Regents

9,-

TOTAL

Total Estimated

KEY

CPF - Capital Project Funds, Tobacco Tax Revenue Other Funds-Federal Grants, Donations, Student Building Foes, etc. MUS - MONTANA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM UMM - UMIVERSITY OF MONTANA, MISSOULA UM-MY - UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA OF MONTANA TECH UM-WMC - UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA OF WESTERN MONTANA COLLEGE UM-CT H - UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA OF COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, HELENA MSU-BZM - MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY, BOZEMAN MSU-BLGS - MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY, BILLINGS MSU-N - MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY, NORTHERN MSU-CTGF - MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, GREAT FALLS

\$48,557,320 \$24,634,846

\$73,192,266

1	_			
DATE April 3	1995		0.4	
SENATE COMMITTEE C	N Linanc	e and (lains	
BILLS BEING HEARD TO		- Rep. G	Beropagel	2
NB 584 NG	8594 X	B 595	Bea Ber	ropel
/ = \	DIEVCE	DDINT	/ = \	_

 $< \blacksquare >$ PLEASE PRINT $< \blacksquare >$

Check One

Name	Representing	Bill No.	Support	Орроѕе
Larry Murdo	MOT	HB 5		
Bruce Barrelt	MOT	14135		
LT. JAMES CASHELL BOM.	MSFOA	1413584	WITH AC KMENO	
Jerry Williams	MPPA	HB584	When.	
Kenneth A. Willett	MACOP/Unio Police	HB584	With 76 Amand	
John Pelle GRINI	Anaconda Chanter of C.	HB584		<i>L</i>
GRES News	LAW Enforcement According	H2584	WTAG Anstructs	
Robert Lewschil	M. Shenill's Assuc	HB584	W/A6	
Paul V. Beausoleil	Anaconda (Galen	HB 584		
Van Nieta	Araconda (Calen)	HB 587		
GEORGE AMES	Sweet GVASS CO	HBS84		
Suzanne Taunt	ILAP / AMI	1+594		<u> </u>
JOHN STRANDELL	CASCADE CO. MSPOA	HB504	W/ AG Alexas	
Frank Dainer	KALESPEN POLICE	HS584	VILLAC	

VISITOR REGISTER

DATE 90/1/3 1995	
SENATE COMMITTEE ON Finance and	Calains
BILLS BEING HEARD TODAY: WB5 04/6	3584
NB 594 SB 595 Bep. B	ergsagel
	00
< ■ > PLEASE PRINT	· < = >

Name	Representing	Bill No.	Support	Oppose
Buce Shangs	DOJ State Fie Wershal	2 84	<u></u>	
While Bath	advistato LESD	584	~	
Tray M-60e	Helone FD MPPA	584	Adores	0
Rom Mc Herimis	EHPD Heleva	354	Ameny.	
BILWARE Chief Mtx	Assorof (hiets of volume	584 M		
DENNIS M. TAYLOR	TITICE	584	MILLE	Schw
andre desse	Mondana Edway Perg.	594		
W. Storli	FLAM!	594		V
Bab Stophers	Mr. Gain Grower	HB 5.	1	
DENZEL C. DAVIS	DHES.	594	V	
TIM DEERHOPEA	PEACE OFFICERS STANDAND	584		VIEW 1007
R.K. Seidlitz	Meagher County Spriff	584	MT L	iew oo/
Dan Hunking	Montana Sheritts Assoc. Segich & Rescue Comm	584	intre View	chool
Shiele ORelly	Mit Steels & Pear	584	mtn!	law
	1//			

VISITOR REGISTER

1	
DATE Prel 3	1995
SENATE COMMITTEE ON	Dance Alla Caldumes
BILLS BEIŅG HEARD TODAY:	118 5 HB 584
J/B 594 X	B 595 Rep. Bergsagel
< ■ > PLE	EASE PRINT < ■ >

Name	Representing	Bill No.	Support	Oppose
GENE KISER	MBCC	H\$584	V	
PAUL Graham	Holona Aurport	HB 584	~ °	t wew
Ginny Aril	WCH	HB 594	~	
Donnie Adee	St Peters Hospital	HB 594 wullan	donts	,
Carl L. Keener	Montana State Hosp	594	-	
Sherri Anderson	MAP	594		L
Harry L. Hellond.	Powella	584		<u> </u>
Mrs Jan M Barder	Powello Dontoly	584		4
Link tilbles	Helena	584		v
Theren Randons	Heleng alle when	584		~
CHERTE SBEATT	AnacoNOARCELLOUGE (UT)	594	X	
1 6	11	584		X
Herry Minon	MISE	584	X	
Harry Lallon for.	Powell Co.	594	\(\chi_{\chi_{\chi}} \)	

VISITOR REGISTER

DATE 9/0/13, 1995	110
SENATE COMMITTEE ON HUMANCE and	elains
BILLS BEING HEARD TODAY: WB 5 NG	°584
NB 594 NB 595 Beg. Bergs	iagel
< ■ > PLEASE PRINT	¯< ■ >

Name	Representing	Bill No.	Support	Oppose
Dan Antons	DeHS- MH	594	X	
ATH Murphy	sell	594		\times
Jain Junde	MAP	594		X
(Minimie Ore	JCD-DFS	584	mus X	
Tour darliquesh	MSPOA & SHERIFF	584	MV5 X	
GARY DENT	CONRAD POLICE DEPT.	534	mus	
La Colmister	msPOA a Should	182	mus X	
Les Osborne	M5POA & Hill County	584	MU5 X	
TIM SHANKS	WPPA	584	mvs X	
CLOYD GROVE	G.F. Police DEPT.	58U	m09	
RUSTY JARDEE	C. COUNTY Sheriff + MSROA	584	mus X	
T. GREGORY HINTZ	MISSOULD ON ShORIFF DO		mus	
W James Kembel	,	584	Mus	
MARK Muir	MSLA POLICE DEPT	584	MV5 X	

VISITOR REGISTER

DATE 40ril 3, 1995
SENATE COMMITTEE ON Finance and Colains
BILLS BEING HEARD TODAY: NB 5 18584
NB 594 NB 595 Beg. Bergoagel
DI EACE DOINT

Name	Representing	Bill No.	Support	Oppose
AL MESSER	PETAILE R	584		
Bert Freer	ANADL COONTY	584		
Barbarg A. Monar	Mt CORPECTIONAL CASS.	584	MYS	
De Cosay	galan , 1	174		
Lobert G. Sones	Chief of whice from	584	MVien	
Mile Marian	Lewis & Clark Co. Comm	5-84	Mt. View	
Clifford Brophy	Stillwater C. Sherift	584	M+View	
CRAIG Reap	MHP	584	MTViser	·
Dave GAZT	Motor Carrier Services	584	Mrim	
Barry Michelotte	CASCADE County Sher. St	584	Moren	
Calin C. Young	Juncours Deap !	584		
John R. Porkar	KAUSPELL POLICE Dr	584	My View	
36 Win fields	M. Dottsky W. W. Brk	541	MAN Vie	1
Oon all	Caler	584	60	le

VISITOR REGISTER

DATE 1995
SENATE COMMITTEE ON Finance & Claims
BILLS BEING HEARD TODAY: 7/B 5 1/B 584
11.B 594 11B595 Bep. Bergragel
< ■ > PLEASE PRINT < ■ >

Name 22	Representing	Bill No.	Support	Oppose
Lamet B/ Elva.	GTC MENON HEARING CIM		/	
Marty Onishik	Mon AMI	#B594		~
Pat Popo	ML	r+8 594		V
BliceMalage/1	MIEK To Salar	1B94	1	2
Wesley Alcoin	private cotizen	HB 594		
Keith L. Golbo	MPA	HB 594	·	
David temin	Mental kelly Rest.	594		
Blice M. D'Donnell	Medal Hod BB	11591	2	
Des Forit	Det Ord. ason.	# 394	-	
Jan Bender	Parallo - Don Lodgo	594	4	
Sunder Mikelah	MONAME	594		

VISITOR REGISTER