

LAW

ENFORCEMENT



Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on Judiciary

Official Business

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

To: Charlie Parr, Chairman, and Members of the House
Judiciary Committee

From: Margaret W. Berck, Staff

Date: September 13, 1979

Subject: The Department of Public Safety

I. INTRODUCTION

The Department of Public Safety (DPS) is comprised of two law enforcement divisions, the Division of Alaska State Troopers and the Division of Fish and Wildlife Protection.¹ Currently, DPS has 447 commissioned officer positions. The Division of Alaska State Troopers has 287 such positions, with 14 vacancies; the Division of Fish and Wildlife Protection has 101 such positions, with 11 vacancies. In addition, 40 positions (30 vacancies²) are assigned to the Alaska State Trooper Academy; 8 positions (2 vacancies) are assigned to the officer of the Commissioner; and 11 positions (4 vacancies) are assigned to Fire Prevention. Because of a maintenance budget, DPS is unable to increase these positions during fiscal year 1980. Officers assigned to either of the main two law enforcement divisions must meet the same qualifications requirements and pass the same entrance examination. Both law enforcement Divisions have the same

¹Other divisions include the Division of Motor Vehicles and the Division of Fire Prevention, but for purposes of this report, remarks are limited to the two main law enforcement divisions.

²The positions attached to the State Trooper Academy are filled to capacity only during periods of instruction.

ranking structures and rates of pay. An officer enters DPS at range 74 and, after the satisfactory completion of his or her one-year probationary period, receives a range 76 salary.³ Officer positions with both such Divisions are located throughout the State.⁴

II. RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING

Presently, DPS is seeking to recruit more minorities and women to the force. This recruitment effort is the result of protracted negotiations with the Human Rights Commission. Since the Human Rights Commission had found that the written examination,⁵ used by DPS in its selection process, was culturally biased, a new examination was developed.⁶ This examination will be administered to applicants in October, 1979.

In order to attract large numbers of minorities and women for the October entrance examination, DPS is currently in the midst of notifying Native corporations, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and various minorities' and women's organizations of employment opportunities with DPS. In addition, the examination will be given in the eight major cities of Alaska, as well as, any other location where there are at least three applicants desiring to take the examination. Furthermore, DPS is negotiating with the Bureau of Indian Affairs so that the Bureau

³In the Anchorage area, range 74 pays \$1829 per month; range 76, \$2119.

⁴See Appendix to this report for exact locations of officers, as well as, detachment organization.

⁵Although DPS utilizes separate written examinations for various promotional positions, apparently the Human Rights Commission negotiations only pertained to the entrance examination.

⁶This new entrance examination is also used by the Anchorage Police Department

might provide travel funds to any Native applicant who might have to travel to another location in order to take the examination.

9
DPS's goal is to obtain 13 percent minority representation on the force. The basis for this percentage is that that is the current percentage of minorities in the Alaska available work force. In other words, minorities comprise 13 percent of all of those in Alaska who are presently looking for work. DPS did not know the percentage of minorities presently employed in their department. At the time of writing this report, DPS was making a computer run to determine this fact. DPS did state that there are 9 percent women on the force excluding the Anchorage area and 11 percent women on the force taking into account solely the Anchorage area.

*Communication
Distance
Number of Troops
Weather*

To insure the attainment of this goal, DPS has obtained a waiver of their normal selection process. Normally, DPS hires on a one to five ratio. For example, if DPS had one position available, it would normally select that individual from a group of five interested in the position. Those five would be drawn from those achieving the highest scores on the written examination. However, under their affirmative action plan, DPS intends to cull all the minority and female applicants who have passed the written examination. Those individuals will be offered positions ahead of white males even should the white males score better on the examination. Under this process it is possible that the next group of troopers employed will be all minorities and women.

In addition to the written examination, applicants for trooper positions must undergo a medical examination and a polygraph examination. Currently, psychological examinations are not required. In

the past, applicants were required to submit to a psychological screening. This was conducted by a psychiatrist in Anchorage and costs \$500 per evaluation. This procedure was subsequently abandoned by DPS primarily because it found the evaluations to be useless. Applicants who failed the psychological evaluation would seek an opinion from another psychiatrist and frequently obtain a completely different opinion. One such applicant was ultimately hired by DPS and has made a fine trooper. Despite difficulties in the past, DPS is seeking to incorporate some type of psychological evaluation in their selection process. DPS has contracted with a police psychiatrist who subjects trainees at the State Trooper Academy to simulated stress situations. Trainees are then assigned grades upon the basis of their responses. The behavior of these trainees is being traced, once they have been placed on the force, to determine if there is any correlation between the test results and on-the-job behavior. Should this test ultimately be validated, it will be incorporated in the DPS selection process.

Applicants must also take an agility test. Currently, however, the results of this test alone, would not eliminate an applicant from the selection pool. The test is not a pass/fail examination. DPS is attempting to validate this test in order that it might be established as one of their selection criteria.

Once the applicant has successfully completed the battery of examinations described above and is selected by DPS for hire, he or she must then complete the Alaska State Trooper training requirements. These training requirements must be completed prior to the end of the officer's one-year probationary period. The first portion of

training is conducted at the State Trooper Academy⁷ located in Sitka. The State Trooper Academy consists of 13 weeks of instruction on various law enforcement subjects, including a course on emergency medical procedures and a brief session on cultural sensitivity. The second portion of training consists of three months of field training. Field training is basically on-the-job training.

Presently, DPS is in the midst of completely revising its "~~shoot and no shoot~~" instruction at the academy. In the past, DPS brought instructors up from Los Angeles to provide this training. However, DPS has found that there was no coordination between what was taught at the academy and what was later taught in the field. As a result of this finding, DPS intends to bring every state trooper back to the academy to be retrained on this specific issue. This training will provide the officer with instruction on when he or she may grab, unstrap, draw, and aim his or her weapon. Before the officer is permitted to shoot an assailant, the assailant must present the ability and opportunity to endanger the officer. Furthermore, the officer must be in actual jeopardy. It is contemplated that this training will be completed by the end of 1979.

III. COOPERATION AMONG LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

Alaska law⁸ requires DPS to assist other departments of the state, municipal, and federal governments in the enforcement of criminal laws and regulations pertaining to those departments. In

⁷Although normally the State Trooper Academy has two sessions each year to accommodate the average yearly turn-over rate of 24 officers, because of a maintenance budget for fiscal year 1980, DPS intends to hold only one Academy session in 1980.

⁸See AS 18.65.090; see also AS 18.65.060 and AS 18.65.080.

practice, agreements between DPS and other law enforcement agencies may be either written or verbal. With municipalities, where there is concurrent law enforcement jurisdiction between the Alaska State Troopers and local law enforcement officers, most of the agreements are verbal. An example of coordination between the Alaska State Troopers and a municipal police department is the Metro Unit in Anchorage. This is a combined city-state drug enforcement unit. Furthermore, combined state-federal law enforcement efforts are also usually of an informal nature. Alaska State Troopers will frequently coordinate investigation efforts with federal agencies in the drug enforcement area, as well as, violent crimes, such as bank robberies.

The Fish and Wildlife Protection Division of DPS contracts with NOAA in order to enforce fish and game laws in the crab fishery beyond the three mile limit. This contractual relationship permits officers from both agencies to deputize each other to facilitate this joint law enforcement effort.

DPS enforces state criminal laws both inside and outside the National Monuments. The Division of Fish and Wildlife Protection does not enforce federal fish and wildlife regulations inside the monuments, but it is responsible for enforcing state fish and game laws inside the Admiralty Island and Misty Fjords monuments. A copy of DPS policy on this issue is attached at the conclusion of this report.

Although these cooperative arrangements exist with respect to other law enforcement agencies, Commissioner Nix contends that there is not enough cooperation between police, prosecutors, courts, and

corrections to develop a cohesive strategy for curbing Alaska's increasing crime situation.

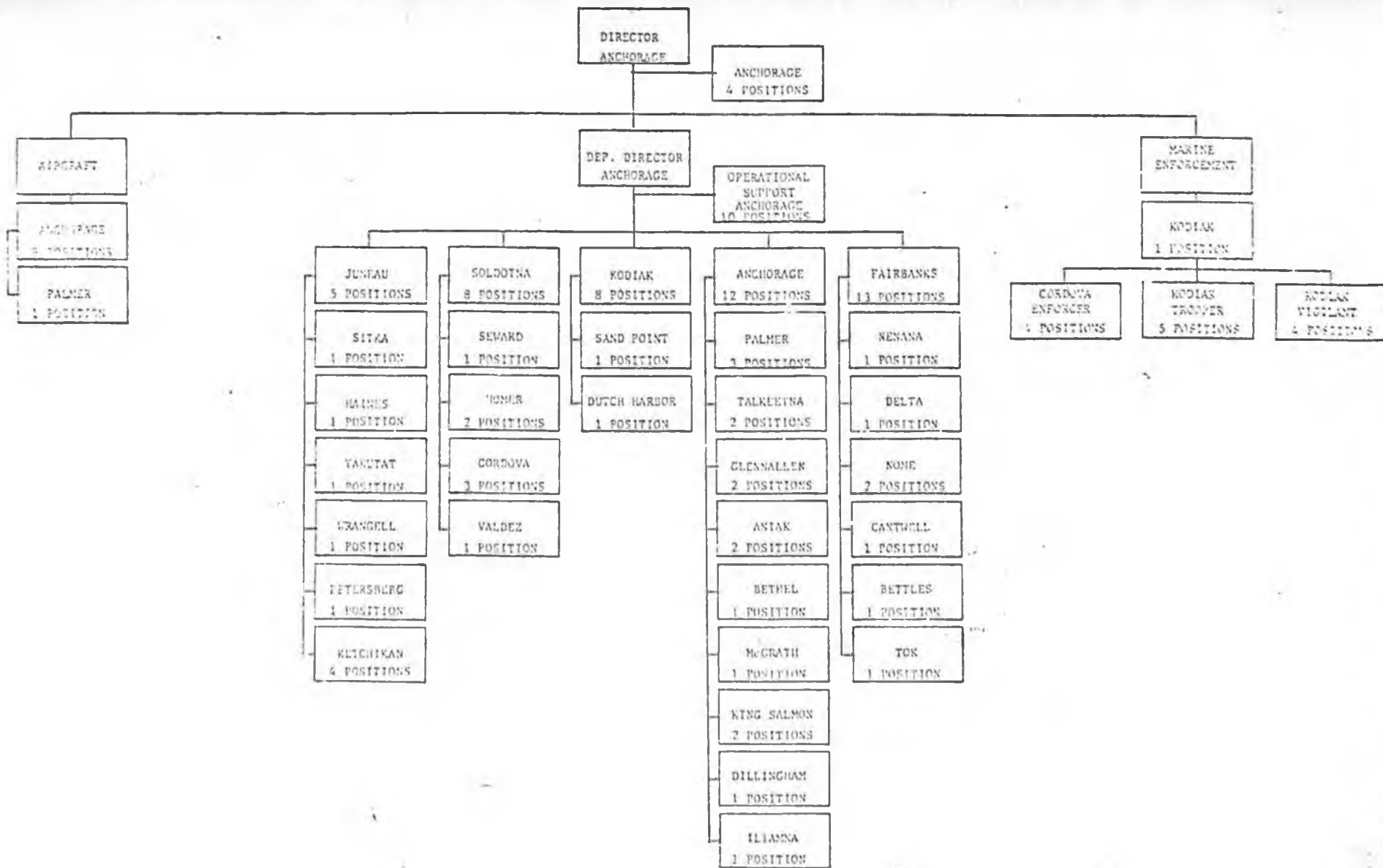
DPS is moving gradually in the direction of becoming a state police force. DPS desires not to duplicate services in the urban areas. Recently, in line with this philosophy, law enforcement in the Anchorage bowl area was made primarily the responsibility of the Anchorage Police Department. Although DPS believes that combined state-local law enforcement efforts are necessary, it would like to reduce the level of its involvement in, for example, the Metro Unit in order that better services might be had in the bush. Response time for major crimes in rural Alaska is presently five days. The DPS hopes to reduce this response time to three days in the coming year.

IV. DPS PRIORITIES

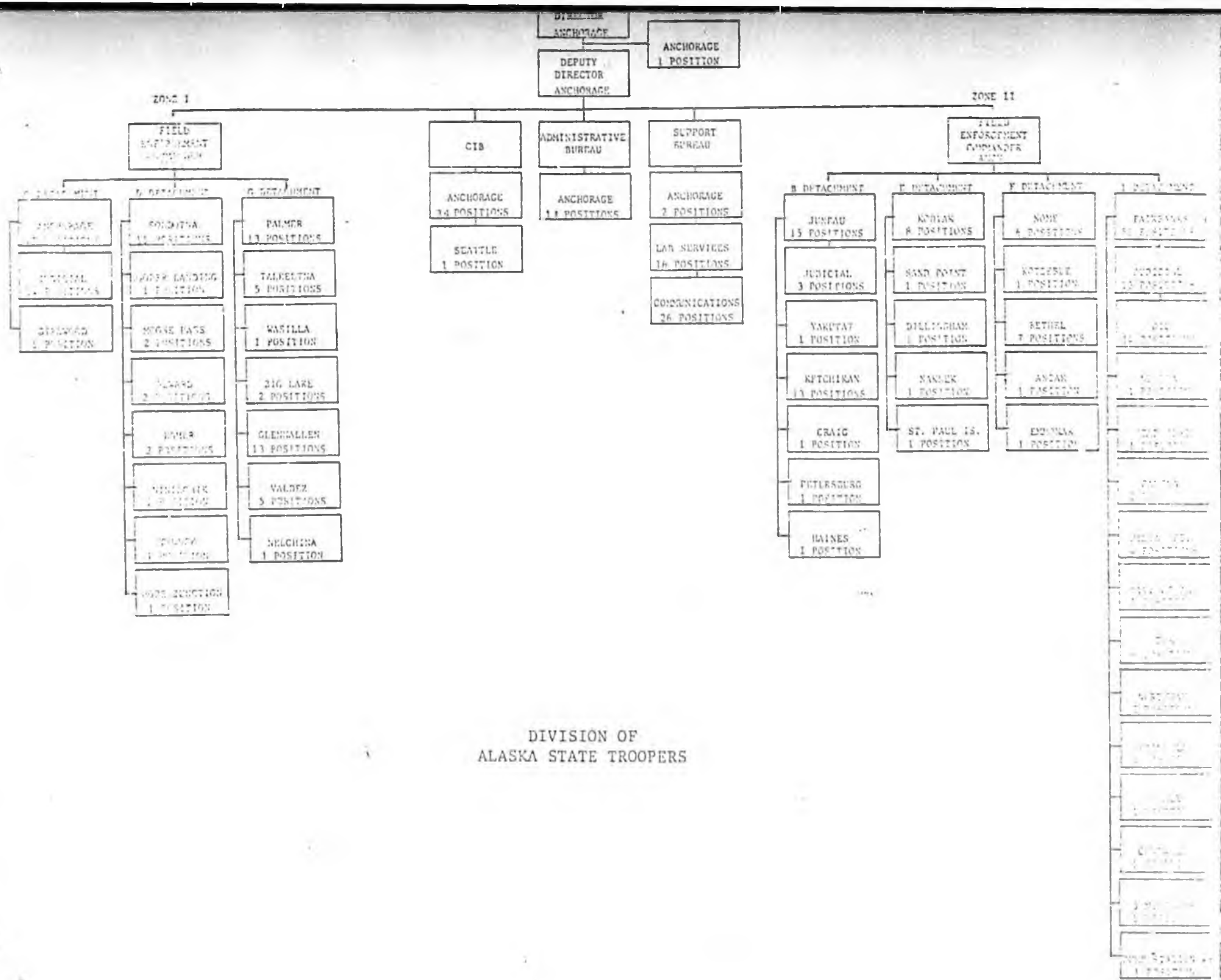
DPS law enforcement priorities are first, protecting life; second, protecting property; and third, protecting resources. Aside from these basics, the DPS does not make selective enforcement decisions, nor does the DPS believe that such decisions would be good public policy.

Although specialized units, such as fraud, drug, traffic, and criminal investigation exist within the Division of Alaska State Troopers, should the DPS budget require a reduction of officer positions, a generalist would be kept over a specialist. This management position is a result of the DPS philosophy not to engage in selective law enforcement.

FISH AND WILDLIFE PROTECTION



THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT(S) MAY NOT FILM
LEGIBLY BECAUSE OF POOR QUALITY OF THE
ORIGINAL.



DIVISION OF
ALASKA STATE TROOPERS

THE PRECEDING DOCUMENT(S) MAY NOT FILM
LEGIBLY BECAUSE OF POOR QUALITY OF THE
ORIGINAL.

JP04 0245 16.48 JP04 0298 16.49 08/02/79

SPO4 COL. ANDERSON
SPO8 COL. WOLDSTAD

REFERENCE NEW PARKS AND MONUMENTS

STATE CRIMINAL LAW: WE WILL CONTINUE TO RESPOND TO, INVESTIGATE AND ASSIST IN THE PROSECUTION OF REPORTED VIOLATIONS OF THE STATE CRIMINAL LAWS BOTH INSIDE AND OUTSIDE OF THE NEW FEDERAL MONUMENTS. THE EXCEPTION TO THIS WILL BE "OLD MT. MCKINLEY PARK" WHEREIN THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE RETAINS EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION. PERSONS REPORTING VIOLATIONS OF FEDERAL MONUMENT REGULATIONS, AND ANY SUCH VIOLATIONS OBSERVED BY OUR OFFICES WILL BE DIRECTED OR RELAYED TO THE APPROPRIATE FEDERAL ENFORCEMENT AGENCY.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM MONUMENTS OF ADMIRALTY ISLAND AND MISTY FORDS: FISHING, HUNTING, TRAPPING AND SUBSISTANCE WILL CONTINUE (AT LEAST UNTIL DECEMBER 1981) UNDER ALASKA STATE LAW AND THE JURISDICTION OF A D F & G. WE WILL CONTINUE TO ENFORCE STATE WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES RESOURCE REGULATIONS WITHIN THE TWO MONUMENTS AS ON OTHER NATIONAL FOREST AREAS.

IN NATIONAL PARKS 13 MONUMENTS AND U S F W L 2 MONUMENTS I ASK THAT F W L P CONTINUE, FOR THE PRESENT, UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM COL. WOLDSTAD'S MEMO DATED JULY 20, 1979. WHEN WE HAVE WORKED OUT A FULL POSITION IN THIS QUESTIONABLE AREA WE WILL LET YOU KNOW. SPORT TAKE AND SUBSISTANCE ARE STILL PROBLEMS.

JP03 DEP. COMM. SYDNAM

SA



Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on Judiciary

Official Business

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

To: Charlie Parr, Chairman, and Members of the House
Judiciary Committee

From: Margaret W. Berck, Staff

Date: September 13, 1979

Subject: 1978 Budgets for Certain Law Enforcement Agencies
in Alaska

I. ALASKA STATE TROOPERS

Personnel	\$13,434,800.00
Equipment	390,800.00
Community Relations	98,600.00
State Funds	18,374,400.00
Federal Funds	130,000.00
Total Budget	\$18,504,400.00

II. ANCHORAGE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Personnel	\$11,851,805.00
Equipment	170,880.00
Community Relations	222,040.00
Training	302,430.00
State Funds	3,155,190.00
Federal Funds	1,258,810.00
Local Funds	12,096,700.00
Total Budget	\$16,510,700.00

(Note: The above amounts do not include funds for
Animal Control.)

III. FAIRBANKS POLICE DEPARTMENT

Personnel	\$2,926,657.00
Equipment	51,237.00
State Funds	395,000.00
Federal Funds	1,500,000.00
Local Funds	1,431,863.00

(Note: In addition to the above funds, Fairbanks received a grant of combined federal and state monies totalling \$36,359 for traffic regulation and planning.)

Total Budget \$3,363,222.00

IV. JUNEAU POLICE DEPARTMENT

Personnel	\$799,705.00
Equipment	79,150.00
State Funds	114,030.00
Federal Funds	2,885.00
Local funds	846,371.00
Total Budget	\$963,286.00

V. NOME POLICE DEPARTMENT

Personnel	\$158,895.00
Equipment	-0-
State Funds	176,945.20
Federal Funds	-0-
Local Funds	-0-
Total Budget	\$176,945.20

The state funds enumerated in the above budgets are primarily derived from the state revenue sharing program. Generally, the revenue sharing formula is based upon \$12.00 per capita for residents and \$6.00 per capita for military personnel residents. This formula is applicable to all municipalities with 25 persons or more. It should be noted that the simple formula is subject to modification resulting from cost of living adjustments. For example, Fairbanks, in 1978, received \$0.88 on the dollar, as a result of such modification.



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on Judiciary

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

To: Charlie Parr, Chairman, and Members of the House
Judiciary Committee

From: Margaret W. Berck, Staff

Date: September 13, 1979

Subject: The Alaska Police Standards Council

I. INTRODUCTION

The Alaska Police Standards Council (APSC) was created by the Alaska Legislature in 1972.¹ Some 47 states have similar agencies. The ultimate goal of the APSC is to assure high quality police protection for the people of Alaska. By statute, the APSC is empowered to adopt, pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act, regulations which establish minimum employment, training and education standards for Alaska's police officers. It is also charged with coordination and development of police training schools and programs of instruction.

The APSC is composed of 9 members: the Commissioner of Public Safety or his designee, 4 chief administrative officers or chiefs of police of participating local governments, and 4 members of the public at large with at least 2 from communities of 2500 population or less. Members are appointed to 4-year terms by the governor.

Administration of council policies, programs, and day-to-day business is accomplished by full-time staff consisting of the

¹AS 18.65.130-290.

executive director, Mr. James Mayer, the training coordinator,² Mr. John Marshall, and 1 secretary.

The minimum standards adopted by the APSC, both in terms of qualifications, as well as, training requirements, closely parallel national standards established by the International Associations of Police and the American Bar Association.

II. JURISDICTION OF THE APSC

The jurisdiction of the APSC is not without limitation. First, pursuant to Alaska law,³ any municipality with an established police training program may exclude itself from the minimum requirements for police officers as established by the APSC. Although the municipality of Anchorage had at one time opted out of APSC jurisdiction, it, together with the remaining some 138 local police departments in Alaska, is currently under APSC jurisdiction.

Second, in accordance with statute⁴ the commissioner and deputy commissioner of public safety and the chief administrative officer of local police departments are exempt from APSC requirements. The APSC contends that the blanket exemption provided to chiefs of police is contrary to good public policy. This contention is based on the fact that certain chiefs of police, primarily in the villages, have operational duties without having had any police training whatsoever. H.B.213 currently in Senate Judiciary would correct this deficit. A copy of H.B.213 is attached at the end of this report.

²This position was established in March 1978 when funding was granted for one year through the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

³See AS 18.65.280(b).

⁴See AS 18.65.280(a).

Presently the APSC exercises no jurisdiction over temporary police officers. Although the APSC had no idea how many temporary police officers were utilized in Alaska, they did state that it was a lot. Furthermore, the APSC does not have any mechanism to insure that probationary officers meet the minimum qualifications requirements at the time of their initial employment. This initial hiring decision is completely left up to local police departments. It is only after the officer has served his or her probationary time, which is 12 months, that the APSC confirms that qualifications and training requirements are met. If such requirements are met, the APSC then certifies the officer as Basic. This essential process would be continued under the "proposed" revised regulations for the APSC.

Pursuant to Alaska law,⁵ it seems that the APSC is empowered to establish minimum educational and training standards for police employment in permanent, temporary or probationary positions. Despite this legal authority, the APSC has apparently determined not to exercise its jurisdiction over temporary positions.

Finally, it should be noted that the APSC has no jurisdiction over airport security or private security guards.

III. MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS FOR POLICE OFFICERS

The minimum qualifications for police officers are set forth in the regulations adopted by the APSC.⁶ In essence these qualifications require: (1) that he or she is a citizen of the United States or a resident alien who intends to become a citizen of the United States; (2) that he or she is 19 years of age or older; (3) that he or she

⁵See AS 18.65.220(2), but see also AS 18.65.240(a).

⁶See 6 AAC 70.010

has not been convicted of a felony or other crime that would prevent him or her from legal possession or ownership of a firearm; (4) that he or she is of good moral character; (5) that he or she holds a high school diploma or the equivalent; (6) that he or she satisfies the particular police department's hiring representative that he or she has the proper motivation, appearance, demeanor, attitude and ability to communicate to become a successful police officer; and (7) that a licensed physician certify that he or she is physically sound and free from any physical defects that might adversely affect his or her performance of the duties of a police officer. It is specifically required that the person possess normal hearing, normal color discrimination, normal binocular coordination, normal peripheral vision, and and corrected visual acuity of 20/30 or better in each eye. Verification of these facts, including a background investigation, must be conducted by the particular law enforcement agency seeking to hire the individual prior to the individual's employment.

Presently, the APSC is in the midst of revising all of its regulations. In accordance with a preliminary draft of these revised regulations, the most significant change to the qualifications section relates to psychological standards. Should the revised regulations be adopted in their current form, local police departments would have the discretion to require psychological evaluations in all cases. Furthermore, the revised regulations would mandate local police departments to require such if any indication of past or present emotional or mental disorder is disclosed as a result of the background investigation or completion of the medical or personal history forms by the applicant. All psychological evaluations must be conducted by a licensed psychologist or psychiatrist.

IV. MINIMUM TRAINING REQUIREMENTS FOR POLICE OFFICERS

The APSC issues Basic, Intermediate, and Advanced Certificates to police officers meeting the specified requirements of qualifications, training, education, and experience. In accordance with APSC regulations, all police officers must eventually obtain Basic certification. The issuance of Intermediate and Advanced certificates are not necessary to secure various promotional positions within local police departments. However, the Department of Public Safety (DPS) does require Intermediate and Advanced certifications to be eligible for various promotional positions beginning with sergeant.

To be eligible for Basic certification, the individual must meet the qualifications described in the preceding section, attest to the Law Enforcement Code of Ethics (see Appendix to this report for a copy of that code of ethics), have completed a probationary period of not less than 12 months with his or her department, and have successfully completed the required Basic training program or its equivalent.

The Basic training program consists of 40 hours of supervised field training and 230 hours of classroom instruction. The "field training" is essentially on-the-job training conducted by the department that has hired the individual, and this portion may occur either before or after the classroom instruction program. Although some individuals attend equivalent "classroom training" programs, such as the Anchorage Police Department's program, most obtain their "classroom training" at the Municipal Police Academy. The Municipal Police Academy is organized by the APSC and takes place in Sitka, Alaska.

The Municipal Police Academy instruction consists of 10 hours of first aid instruction, sufficient to qualify students for Standard

Red Cross First Aid Certification, and 220 hours of instruction in criminal law, administration of justice, criminal investigation, offensive and defensive tactics, field techniques, traffic operations, firearms, and other subjects. Basic training programs conducted by other entities, such as the Anchorage Police Department and DPS, must consist of similar instructional content, at a minimum, in order to be certified as "equivalent" Basic training programs by APSC.

According to the APSC Procedures Manual, the Municipal Police Academy devotes a total of 8 hours to firearms instruction. Mr. Mayer, executive director of the APSC, stated that this instruction is extremely basic, consisting primarily of familiarization with firearms, and does not include officer survival training which specifically deals with "shoot and no shoot" situations. Although the course descriptions for the Municipal Police Academy indicate that this matter is briefly discussed both in the firearms, as well as, Laws of Arrests courses, no one course is devoted to this matter. It should be noted that the joint Department of Law and DPS investigation of the Phillip Moore incident criticized the Alaska State Trooper training on this subject. As the Alaska State Trooper training is considerably more extensive than that offered by the Municipal Police Academy, it seems that similar criticism might be appropriately lodged against the Municipal Police Academy on this point.

Reciprocity is available for a police officer certified in another state provided that such officer has undergone a Basic training program equivalent to that required by the APSC. However, in all cases, such

officer must complete 40 hours of field training in Alaska before the APSC will certify the officer.

It should be noted that many agencies are involved in police training in Alaska. The Anchorage Police Department and the DPS provide Basic training for their own officers. The FBI conducts 25-4 % of all police training in Alaska. Furthermore, the Criminal Justice Center offers courses primarily dealing with the legal aspects of law enforcement, as well as, police management. The courses offered by the latter two agencies may, eventually qualify an officer, together with experience, for Intermediate and Advanced certification. Finally, the Department of Law is in the midst of training all Alaska State Troopers and local law enforcement officers on the new criminal code. This training program is being conducted throughout the state and will last a total of three days.

The APSC may revoke the certification of any police officer pursuant to the due process requirements of the Administrative Procedures Act. Revocation is authorized only upon a finding of the following: the holder falsified information required for eligibility or the holder was discharged for cause from employment. The APSC has never revoked certification for a violation of the Ethics Code, per se.

V. ALASKA LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS: CERTIFICATION STATUS AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS

Currently there are approximately 1000-1050 law enforcement officers in Alaska. This figure includes both probationary, as well as, permanent positions, but does not include temporary positions. The Alaska State Troopers comprise approximately 450 of these officers; while, village police officers, 75-100. Of the total 1000-1050

officers, 700-725 are certified as Basic by the APSC. With the exception of the village police officers, most of those uncertified officers will be certified as Basic once their 12-month probationary period is completed.

The APSC had no idea how many of these 1000-1050 police officers are minorities or women. Although this information would require a hand tally, the APSC is willing to furnish the House Judiciary Committee such information should the Committee specifically request it.

The turnover rate each year for law enforcement officers is 20-30%. Although the APSC has attempted to discover the reasons for the high turnover, they have not been able to determine any statistically valid answers. Individual responses include: peer pressure, salaries, problems with department, and desire to return to home state.

VI. VILLAGE POLICE OFFICERS

Generally, village police officers are never able to comply with the requirements of the APSC. In the past, this failure was simply ignored by the APSC. Presently, however, the APSC is considering the promulgation of regulations specifically pertaining to the village police officer. Should those proposed regulations be adopted in their current form, they would essentially establish separate requirements for Basic certification of village police officers. A Basic village police certificate would not entitle the officer to employment with a urban police department, unless such officer met the additional APSC requirements needed for urban areas.

Pursuant to the preliminary draft of these proposed regulations, certain qualifications and training requirements have been relaxed

for the village⁷ police officer seeking Basic certification. A village police officer is not required to possess a high school diploma or its equivalent. Although the village police department must be satisfied that the applicant does not suffer from physical or mental defects which would adversely affect the applicant's performance, medical or psychological examinations are not required. No probationary period is necessitated. The Basic village police officer training program consists of a minimum of 40 hours of instruction in basic law enforcement subjects. Subjects include, for example, first aid, firearms, and firefighting instruction.

Village police departments would not be able to employ a police officer on either a temporary or permanent basis unless such person meets the Basic qualifications standards. However, confirmation⁸ that the individual meets those qualifications is not required of the village police department until permanent appointment is sought. As permanent employment is defined as a period exceeding 12 consecutive months, this confirmation process may not occur until after the individual has been employed as a police officer for a considerable amount of time. The Basic training requirements must be met any time prior to permanent employment.

It should be noted that no provision is made for the issuance of Intermediate or Advanced certificates to village police officers.

⁷A village would be defined as a political subdivision with a population of less than 1000 based on the most recent federal census, which is incorporated as provided in AS 29.18, and, which employs one or more full-time paid village police officers.

⁸The confirmation process would not include the intensive background investigation required of urban police departments.

The intent of these proposed regulations pertaining to village police officers is to facilitate the certification of such officers in line with existing training programs accessible to them. Although village police officers have access to the Municipal Training Academy, frequently the limited financial resources of the villages prohibit taking advantage of this program. To meet this gap in training, the Alaska State Troopers have for a number of years conducted a Basic 40-hour village police training program, as well as, an Advanced 154-hour program. This Basic 40-hour village police training program would satisfy the training program requirements contemplated in the proposed APSC regulations.

The village police training programs, conducted by the Alaska State Troopers, were recently evaluated in a report⁹ written by John E. Angell, Ph.D. The Angell report indicates that since 1971 nearly three-quarters of a million dollars have been expended for village police training. This includes \$542,000 in funds from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). These funds provided training for a total of 292 persons. However, it is estimated that only about 70 village officers who received such training are still serving in that capacity in their villages. The majority of Alaskan villages are served by officers who have received no training under this program.¹⁰

⁹Alaska Village Police Training: An Assessment and Recommendations, John E. Angell, Ph.D., December 1978. This report was the result of a study commissioned by the Criminal Justice Planning Agency and was conducted under a contract with the Criminal Justice Center and with the cooperation of DPS.

¹⁰73% of all Alaskan villages have full-time police officers. 42% of these villages are served by officers trained under this program.

The specific recommendations of the Angell report include:

1. The first step in improving village police training should be the accumulation of detailed information on the actual conditions found in the villages which would better define the desirable role responsibilities of the village police officer. This could then be used to provide direction for specific curriculum content and structure.
2. Methods be developed and implemented to stabilize the village police employment situation and reduce the turnover rate to a reasonable level. The average pay for village police officers is about \$837 a month and is as low as \$65 per month. In 40% of the villages officers are paid from CETA funds which are currently in danger of being terminated. As a consequence, the attraction of commercial fishing and other job opportunities draw many trained officers from their villages. Solutions to this problem are: increased direct support from the state; arrangement with the Native Corporations; arrangements developed under Borough governments; or reorganization within DPS.
3. Develop a more economical village police training program which, after LEAA funding, is capable of continuance without further LEAA support. The largest portion of program costs in the past was not for training, but for transportation and per diem. This need to reduce costs was the basis for recommending a cooperative effort between police agencies and other agencies, such as the Alaska Skill Center, in establishing a permanent training program.

4. The Alaska State Troopers should increase their support of the village police and should actively participate in whatever reorganization of village police training occurs.

VII. BUDGETARY INFORMATION

The Municipal Police Academy, which is offered twice each year, is currently funded at the rate of \$96,000 per year through a LEAA grant. The APSC has been advised by LEAA that those funds will be cut by at least 50% during fiscal year 1980, October 1, 1979 through September 30, 1980. Furthermore, at this time, it is anticipated that no federal funds will be available in fiscal year 1981.

This LEAA funding constitutes only a portion of the total costs of training a police officer at the Municipal Police Academy. APSC estimates that it costs \$11,365 to train one urban police officer. This cost figure breaks out as follows: \$1602 for training costs which is derived from the current LEAA grant; \$1100 for instructors and clerical staff, as well as, maintenance expenses, this amount is derived from DPS; and the balance, some \$8663 for salaries, and possible overtime, for both the trainee and the trainee's replacement, while the trainee is absent from his or her police force, this amount is derived from the municipalities.

The costs of training a village police officer at the Municipal Police Academy is substantially less than \$11,365 due to the lower salaries involved and also the fact that replacements frequently are not obtained.