



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
 Executive Office of Public Safety and Security
 Municipal Police Training Committee

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Municipal Police Training Committee (MPTC)
FY24 Municipal Police Training Fund Report

To: House and Senate Committee on Ways and Means
 Cc: EOPSS Fiscal, Legal, Legislative, and Communications
 From: Rick Rathbun, Executive Director – CJT
 James H. O’Brien, General Counsel – CJT
 Denise L. Mellon, CFO – CJT
 Date: July 10, 2025

Dear Chairperson Rodrigues and Chairperson Michlewitz,

In 2018, G.L. c. 10, § 35EEE(c) created a Municipal Police Training Fund (“MPTF”) to: “...provide funding for: (i) the operating expenses of the municipal police training committee established by section 116 of chapter 6; (ii) basic recruit training for new police officers; (iii) mandatory in-service training for veteran police officers; (iv) specialized training for veteran police officers and reserve and intermittent police officers; and (v) the basic training program for reserve and intermittent police officers.”

The ensuing section, § 35EEE(d), established a reporting requirement:

The executive office of public safety and security shall, annually, not later than December 1, file a report with the house and senate committees on ways and means detailing the following: (i) the full cost of operating the municipal police training committee; (ii) the total number of staff employed by the municipal police training committee; (iii) the revenue generated in the prior fiscal year from the police training surcharge imposed by section 32E7/8 of chapter 90; (iv) the total funds transferred from the Marijuana Regulation Fund to the fund; (v) the total funds transferred from the Public Safety Training Fund; (vi) the total fees paid to the municipal police training committee by each municipality; (vii) any funds paid to the municipal police training committee by private sources; (viii) any funds remaining in the fund at the end of each fiscal year; (ix) participation rates for each training program offered by the municipal police training committee, broken down by types of trainees; (x) average cost for each trainee to participate in a training; (xi) the number of trainees per municipality; and (xii) recommendations to promote efficiency in the management of annual total revenue received by the municipal police training committee, including funds received by the Public Safety Training Fund from the surcharge imposed by section 12 of chapter 89 and section 20 of chapter 90.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Municipal Police Training Committee (“MPTC”) is an agency within the Executive Office of Public Safety and Security (“EOPSS”). It establishes training standards for, and administers and delivers training to, all law enforcement officers in the Commonwealth who are “certified” by the *Massachusetts Peace Officer Standards and Training (“POST”) Commission*.

While day-to-day operations of the MPTC are managed by its Executive Director and fulltime staff, the Agency has a fifteen-member oversight body, also called the *Municipal Police Training Committee (“Committee”)*, that establishes policies and standards for the training of law enforcement officers, authorizes exemptions and waivers from those standards when and where appropriate, and, as needed, provides nominations for an Executive Director to the Secretary of EOPSS.

Training provided/overseen by the MPTC includes: (a) an intensive 800-hour/22-week Police Academy that prepares student officers/recruits (used interchangeably) to become police officers; (b) 40 hours of annual in-service training for veteran officers and the infrastructure needed to certify the 2,800+ instructors who deliver that training; (c) mandatory annual training for 750+ School Resource Officers; (d) mandatory specialized training for officers receiving certain promotions; (e) non-mandatory specialized training; and (f) certification/re-certification training for all MPTC-certified instructors.

During FY24, the MPTC trained student officers and veteran officers at six academy locations in Boylston, Holyoke, Lynnfield, Northern Essex Community College/Haverhill (“NECC”), Randolph, and Plymouth. It also trained veteran officers at sites in Milford and Southbridge. MPTC-operated academies and training sites are leased by the MPTC, equipped by the MPTC, staffed by MPTC employees and contract instructors, and otherwise paid for and overseen by the MPTC.

Also, during FY24, the MPTC oversaw nine authorized academies independently run by the Boston Police Department, the Cambridge Police Department, the Lowell Police Department, the MBTA Police Department, the Springfield Police Department, the Worcester Police Department, Merrimack College, Fitchburg State University, and Quinsigamond Community College. These authorized academies enroll their student officers through the MPTC’s online enrollment portal, meet MPTC enrollment requirements, and follow the MPTC curriculum. While the MPTC expends resources overseeing authorized academies, it does not pay for their facilities, their equipment, or their staff, and it correspondingly does not receive any revenue from them or the student officers they train.

Prior to the passage of police reform (Chapter 253 of the Acts of 2020), the MPTC’s training duties and responsibilities included roughly 14,000 police officers. Following this landmark legislation, those training duties and responsibilities expanded to 438 law enforcement agencies employing over 20,000 sworn law enforcement officers. In addition to the officers who had historically been required to fulfill MPTC training, now, college campus police officers, hospital police officers, Massport police officers, and deputy sheriffs and constables performing police duties and functions must meet MPTC training requirements in order to be certified by POST. As reflected in the chart below, the statutory change has contributed to a significant increase in the number of recruits attending MPTC-operated Academies.¹

¹ *Police Academy, ROC (Recruit Officer Course), and Basic Training Program* are used synonymously.

MPTC OPERATED POLICE ACADEMIES FY19-FY25					
#	Fiscal Year	Academy/ROC	Starting Enrollment	Students Departed	Graduating Enrollment
1	2019	7 Academy ROCs	358	34	324
2	2020	5 Academy ROCs	235	23	212
3	2021	8 Academy ROCs	312	31	281
4	2022	13 Academy ROCs	539	43	496
5	2023	12 Academy ROCs	538	40	498
6	2024	12 Academy ROCs	629	73	556
7	2025*	12 Academy ROCs	691	TBD	TBD
TOTALS		69 Academy ROCs	3302	244	2367

*Through 1/28/25

REPORTING REQUIREMENT RESPONSES

In response to the twelve § 35EEE(d) reporting requirements, the MPTC states as follows:

I. FULL COST OF OPERATING MPTC

Four sources funded the **\$21,759,819.55** expended to operate the MPTC in FY24.

a. MPTC Main Appropriation (8200-0200)

The MPTC’s primary source of funding each year is its Main Appropriation (8200-0200) in the General Appropriations Act (“GAA”). That funding is “For the operation of veteran, reserve and in-service training programs conducted by the municipal police training committee; provided, that no expenditures authorized by this item shall be charged to item 8200-0222.”

The FY24 8200-0200 line item was \$17,444,004. It covered 80% of the MPTC’s annual operating costs.²

b. Recruit Retained Revenue Account (8200-0222)

The GAA 8200-0222 line item is a Retained Revenue Account that permits the MPTC to collect a tuition fee for recruit officers enrolling in MPTC-operated Police Academies. In most instances, the tuition fee is paid by the law enforcement agency that has hired the recruit.³ The MPTC is required to use the revenue exclusively to “provide training to new recruits.” Tuition is capped by the legislature at \$3,200/recruit and total revenue is capped at \$2.8 million, above which any funds collected in that fiscal year revert to the General Fund.

As discussed in Section X below, the collection of recruit tuition fees covers about one-third of recruit training costs (exclusive of capital spending). The MPTC funds the difference from its Main Appropriation, the MPTF, and a small amount of National Highway Traffic Safety grant funding.

Twelve MPTC-operated recruit Academy classes graduated in FY24 with a cumulative starting enrollment of 629 recruits and tuition fees of \$2,012,800 (629 x \$3,200/recruit). After recruit withdrawals, collections totaled \$1,952,256. All FY24 funds deposited into the Retained Revenue Account were expended on recruit training.

² One requirement of the 8200-0200 line item was that “...not less than \$50,000 shall be provided to the town of Boylston as compensation for hosting a municipal police training academy.”

³ A small percentage of recruits are “sponsored” by law enforcement agencies that have not hired them. Sponsored recruits typically pay their own tuition.

c. Municipal Police Training Fund (8000-1328)

The MPTC’s MPTF Account (8000-1328) is funded primarily by a \$2 surcharge on vehicle rentals in the Commonwealth. Per G.L. c. 10, § 35EEE(c), the revenue from that account is for the MPTC’s operating expenses and any recruit/veteran officer training. The funds are held by EOPSS and distributed to the MPTC upon request pursuant to Interdepartmental Service Agreement (“ISA”) transfers.

In FY24, the \$2 surcharge generated \$5,409,032 in revenue to the MPTF, and the MPTC expended \$1,691,130.61 from it.⁴

d. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration Grant Funding

EOPSS’s Office of Grants and Research (“OGR”) administers the solicitation, selection, and distribution of National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (“NHTSA”) grant funding. The MPTC applies annually for this grant funding, which it uses for recruit/veteran officer training connected to highway safety, including: (a) advanced training in drug detection and impaired driving via Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement (“ARIDE”) classes for veteran officers; (b) ARIDE instructor costs; (c) speed measurement and basic crash investigation training for recruits; (d) advanced crash investigation training for veteran officers; and (e) instructor training for both speed and crash investigations. Specific classes taught include Traffic Crash Investigation, Advanced Traffic Crash Investigation, Crash Reconstruction Investigation, Speed Measurement, Radar Operator, and LiDAR training.

In FY24⁵, the MPTC expended the following grant funding:

MPTC FY24 NHTSA GRANT FUNDING	
Grant Type	Amount Expended
Crash Investigation and Speed Measurement Training	\$ 377,526.18
Drug Evaluation and Classification Training	\$ 121,202.37
Alcohol Impaired Driver Training	\$ 173,700.39
TOTALS	\$ 672,428.94

e. Total FY24 Funds Expended to Operate the MPTC

In the aggregate, the chart below summarizes funds expended in TY24 to operate the MPTC:

FY24 MPTC OPERATING BUDGET			
Source	Line Item	Total	%
Main Appropriation	8200-0200	\$ 17,444,004.00	80.166
Retained Revenue Account	8200-0222	\$ 1,952,256.00	8.972
MPTF \$2 Rental Fee	8000-1328	\$ 1,691,130.61	7.772
NHSTA Grant Funding	N/A	\$ 672,428.94	3.090
TOTAL		\$ 21,759,819.55	100.000

⁴ Sections III and VIII provide additional information about FY24 MPTF revenue and spending.

⁵ The Federal Fiscal Year ran from October 1, 2023, to September 30, 2024.

II. TOTAL NUMBER OF STAFF EMPLOYED BY MPTC

The MPTC began and ended FY24 with a Full-time Equivalent (FTE) staff *count* of 51 employees.

MPTC’s fulltime staff oversees and administers recruit and veteran officer training, but the training itself is primarily handled by instructors who are “certified” and “recertified” by the MPTC in the subject matter areas they teach. At any given time, the MPTC has approximately 2,800 certified instructors, and of that total, about 800 are on contract so they can provide MPTC-authorized training at \$60/hour.⁶

The daily operation of MPTC Academies is heavily supported by contract *staff instructors* who, working closely with the Academy Director, oversee the Academy schedule and student officer wellbeing and development.

A second cadre of contract *subject matter instructors* teach topics like constitutional law, criminal law, motor vehicle law, interviews/interrogations, firearms, emergency vehicle operation, defensive tactics, and use of force.

III. REVENUE GENERATED FROM \$2 VEHICLE RENTAL SURCHARGE

G.L. c. 90, § 32E7/8(a) states:

There shall be a police training surcharge of \$2 imposed upon each vehicular rental transaction contract in the commonwealth. The surcharge shall be in accordance with section 32E3/4 and shall be collected by the department of revenue and deposited in the Municipal Police Training Fund established in section 35EEE of chapter 10; provided, however, that not more than \$10,000,000 collected from the surcharge in a calendar year shall be deposited into the fund; and provided further, that any amount collected from the surcharge above \$10,000,000 in a calendar year shall be deposited into the General Fund.

As the chart below reflects, MPTF revenues have rebounded since COVID:

<u>MPTF (8000-1328) Collections</u>					
<u>FY20 - FY24</u>					
<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Q4</u> <i>April - June</i>	<u>Q1</u> <i>July - September</i>	<u>Q2</u> <i>October - December</i>	<u>Q3</u> <i>January - March</i>	<u>Grand Total</u>
2020	\$1,552,578	\$2,007,957	\$1,525,004	\$1,088,621	\$6,174,160
2021	\$617,056	\$1,025,712	\$858,355	\$740,470	\$3,241,595
2022	\$1,053,171	\$1,342,122	\$1,133,683	\$895,166	\$4,424,141
2023	\$1,319,486	\$1,532,285	\$1,241,700	\$991,923	\$5,085,394
2024	\$1,374,733	\$1,638,852	\$1,351,447	\$1,044,000	\$5,409,032
<u>Distribution Month</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>May</u>	

⁶ MPTC-certified instructors who only provide in-house instruction to members of their own department do not need to be on contract with the MPTC. For example, most of the 1,800 certified firearms instructors only train officers in their department.

IV. TOTAL FUNDS TRANSFERRED FROM MARIJUANA REGULATION FUND

G.L. c. 94G, § 14(a) established a Marijuana Regulation Fund consisting of monies received “...as a result of applications for and licensing of marijuana establishments, all civil penalties received for violations of this chapter, revenue generated by the state tax imposed by section 2 of chapter 64N of the General Laws and interest earned or other income on balances of the fund.”

G.L. c. 94G, §14(b) specifies that the money in the fund shall be expended to operate the Cannabis Control Commission and for other enumerated purposes, including: “...(iii) municipal police training.”

The MPTC has never received funding from the Marijuana Regulation Fund, including in FY24.

V. TOTAL FUNDS TRANSFERRED FROM PUBLIC SAFETY TRAINING FUND

The MPTC’s Main Appropriation is mostly supported by the General Fund and to a small degree by the Public Safety Training Fund. In FY24, 97.59% (\$17,023,603.50) of the Main Appropriation was from the General Fund and 2.41% (\$420,400.50) was from the Public Safety Training Fund.

VI. TOTAL FEES PAID TO MPTC BY EACH MUNICIPALITY

The only fee the MPTC is authorized to collect from a municipality is the \$3,200 recruit tuition fee.

In FY24, 172 municipalities paid \$3,200/recruit to enroll 555 recruits in MPTC-operated Academies. The chart below reflects the number of recruits enrolled per municipality. At the high end, Fall River paid \$70,400 to enroll 22 recruits. At the low end, 70 municipalities paid \$3,200 to enroll one recruit.

Municipal Agency	Recruits Enrolled								
Fall River	22	Amherst	6	Haverhill	4	Longmeadow	3	Douglas	2
Lynn	18	Canton	6	Lexington	4	Medfield	3	Eastham	2
Chicopee	17	Malden	6	Lincoln	4	N. Andover	3	Easthampton	2
New Bedford	15	North Adams	6	Nantucket	4	Orleans	3	Greenfield	2
Holyoke	14	Pittsfield	6	Provincetown	4	Rockland	3	Hadley	2
Leominster	14	Andover	5	Truro	4	Salem	3	Holden	2
Lawrence	13	Barnstable	5	Ware	4	Saugus	3	Medford	2
N. Attleboro	13	Bellingham	5	Wellesley	4	Seekonk	3	Methuen	2
Brockton	12	Gardner	5	Whitman	4	Southbridge	3	Medway	2
Attleboro	10	Milton	5	Acushnet	3	Stoneham	3	Natick	2
Fitchburg	10	Peabody	5	Beverly	3	Weymouth	3	Needham	2
Northampton	9	Randolph	5	Billerica	3	Wrentham	3	Newburyport	2
Bourne	8	Shrewsbury	5	Bridgewater	3	Amesbury	2	Northborough	2
Plymouth	8	Taunton	5	Concord	3	Ashby	2	Norwood	2
Revere	8	Westfield	5	Dartmouth	3	Belchertown	2	Reading	2
W. Springfield	8	Westford	5	Duxbury	3	Berlin	2	Sandwich	2
Chelsea	7	Agawam	4	Easton	3	Burlington	2	Scituate	2
Great Barrington	7	Arlington	4	Harwich	3	Chatham	2	South Hadley	2
Tewksbury	7	Dracut	4	Lenox	3	Dalton	2	Sturbridge	2
								Waltham	2

Municipal Agency	Recruits Enrolled	Municipal Agency	Recruits Enrolled	Municipal Agency	Recruits Enrolled	Municipal Agency	Recruits Enrolled
Wareham	2	Cohasset	1	Lynnfield	1	Salisbury	1
Wellfleet	2	Dedham	1	Manchester by the Sea	1	Somerville	1
W. Bridgewater	2	Dunstable	1	Mansfield	1	Swampscott	1
Westminster	2	Everett	1	Marlborough	1	Swansea	1
Wilmington	2	Fairhaven	1	Maynard	1	Tisbury	1
Winthrop	2	Falmouth	1	Melrose	1	Townsend	1
Acton	1	Foxborough	1	Middleborough	1	Tyngsboro	1
Adams	1	Framingham	1	Middleton	1	Wakefield	1
Athol	1	Freetown	1	Milford	1	Wayland	1
Auburn	1	Gloucester	1	Norfolk	1	Webster	1
Ayer	1	Groton	1	Northbridge	1	Wenham	1
Barre	1	Groveland	1	Norton	1	Westborough	1
Bedford	1	Hanover	1	Palmer	1	West Boylston	1
Berkley	1	Holbrook	1	Paxton	1	West Brookfield	1
Brewster	1	Holliston	1	Pembroke	1	West Newbury	1
Brookline	1	Hudson	1	Plainville	1	Weston	1
Carver	1	Lowell	1	Princeton	1	Westport	1
Charlton	1	Ludlow	1	Rowley	1	Williamstown	1
Chelmsford	1	Lunenburg	1	Rutland	1	Winchendon	1

In addition to the 555 recruits from 172 municipalities, another 74 recruits from 26 non-municipal law enforcement agencies also enrolled in MPTC-operated Academies. At the high end, the Massachusetts Environmental Police paid \$32,000 to enroll 10 recruits. At the low end, 8 non-municipal agencies paid \$3,200 to enroll one recruit.

Non-Municipal Agency	Recruits Enrolled	Non-Municipal Agency	Recruits Enrolled
Massachusetts Environmental Police	10	Franklin County Sheriff's Office	2
Berklee College of Music	7	Northeastern University	2
Boston Housing Authority	6	Springfield Technical Community College	2
Tufts University	5	UMass Chan Medical School	2
UMass Boston	5	UMass Dartmouth	2
Bunker Hill Community College	4	Bentley University	1
UMass Amherst	4	Emerson College	1
Endicott College	3	Massachusetts College of Liberal Arts	1
Hampden County Sheriff's Department	3	Mount Holyoke College	1
North Shore Community College	3	Northern Essex Community College	1
American International College	2	Salem State University	1
Boston College	2	Suffolk University	1
Fitchburg State University	2	Western New England University	1

VII. FUNDS PAID TO MPTC BY PRIVATE SOURCES

The MPTC does not receive funding from private sources.

VIII. FUNDS REMAINING IN THE MPTF AT THE END OF FY24

The MPTF had a balance of \$5,046,417.83 on June 30, 2024. Some of those funds were utilized in the first six months of FY25 for, among other things, almost \$1,000,000 of portable hand-held radios for recruit training. An additional \$750,000+ has been encumbered for nationally recognized FBI-LEEDA training to officers in command and leadership level positions. The MPTC is holding larger-than-normal MPTF funds in reserve for one-time charges (construction, infrastructure, security, AV equipment, and gym equipment) associated with its new Academy facilities being built in both East Falmouth and Marlborough.

IX. PARTICIPATION RATES FOR TRAINING PROGRAMS OFFERED BY MPTC

a. Recruit Training

A total of twelve MPTC-operated Police Academies enrolled 629 student officers and graduated 556 student officers in FY24 as follows:

MPTC OPERATED POLICE ACADEMIES GRADUATING IN FY24							
#	Fiscal Year	Academy/ROC	Start Date	End Date	Starting Enrollment	Students Departed	Graduating Enrollment
1	2024	Lynnfield 3rd ROC	01/30/23	07/26/23	44	1	43
2	2024	Plymouth 74th ROC	02/06/23	07/07/23	59	6	53
3	2024	NECC 4th ROC	02/20/23	08/11/23	39	6	33
4	2024	Holyoke 1st ROC	04/03/23	09/01/23	62	14	48
5	2024	Boylston 32nd ROC	04/24/23	09/29/23	38	4	34
6	2024	Randolph 18th ROC	05/22/23	10/27/23	52	3	49
7	2024	Lynnfield 4th ROC	07/17/23	01/04/24	75	6	69
8	2024	Plymouth 75th ROC	08/14/23	01/16/24	54	6	48
9	2024	Holyoke 2nd ROC	10/16/23	03/22/24	61	6	55
10	2024	NECC 5th ROC	11/13/23	05/03/24	56	5	51
11	2024	Boylston 33rd ROC	11/27/23	05/03/24	43	5	38
12	2024	Randolph 19th ROC	12/04/23	05/10/24	46	11	35
TOTALS					629	73	556

b. Veteran Officer Training

The MPTC provides extensive professional development training for the 20,000+ veteran officers in the Commonwealth who are certified by POST. That training includes: (a) 40 hours of annual in-service training; (b) mandatory annual training for 750+ School Resource Officers; (c) mandatory specialized training for officers receiving certain promotions; (d) non-mandatory specialized training; and (e) certification/re-certification training for MPTC-certified instructors.

i. In-Service Training

Annual in-service training includes a mix of hands-on skills training and subject matter training on topics approved by the MPTC’s fifteen-member oversight Committee. Subject matter training is typically offered online, or in-person at either an MPTC training facility or the officer’s department.

According to “training tracker” data compiled by the MPTC’s ACADIS learning management software system, in FY24 over half the POST-certified officers in the Commonwealth did their subject matter in-service training online, as follows:

Online Event Name	Total Completing
ISTY24 - TY24 Rules of the Road Online	11,879
ISTY24 - TY24 Reports and Testimony Online	11,672
ISTY24 - TY24 Police Reform and the POST Commission	17,433
ISTY24 - TY24 OUI Refresher Online	11,910
ISTY24 - TY24 Officer Wellness Online	11,775
ISTY24 - TY24 Legal Updates Online	10,439
ISTY24 - TY24 CPR/First Aid Online	11,154

Officers not completing their in-service training online fulfilled it in-person.⁷

ii. Other Training

In addition to in-service training, the MPTC hosts a broad range of specialized training at its various training locations. The MPTC tracks the number of attendees at a training event and multiplies it by the number of hours the training event ran so that it can calculate “total training hours” held each month.

In FY24, almost 1.2 million total training hours (exclusive of in-service training hours) were provided to veteran officers at MPTC training sites.

X. AVERAGE COST FOR EACH TRAINEE TO PARTICIPATE IN TRAINING

a. Recruit Training

The MPTC calculates the cost of training a recruit by looking at regularly recurring Academy costs. It does not include periodic capital expenditures in the calculation.⁸ Regularly recurring Academy costs include: (a) fixed Academy Director salaries; (b) fixed Academy leases; (c) non-fixed Academy instructor payroll, and; (d) non-fixed routine Academy supplies and orientation/graduation/space expenses.

As detailed in the FY24 *8200-0222 Line-Item Report* submitted to the House and Senate Committees on Ways and Means, total regularly recurring Academy costs in FY24 resulted in an average cost per recruit of \$10,182.56. The \$3,200 tuition fee covers roughly one-third of that cost. The MPTC covers the remaining two-thirds of the cost from its Main Appropriation, the MPTF, and a small amount of NHSTA grant funding.

b. Veteran Officer Training

The variation and volume of veteran officer training, combined with the fact that some of it can be taken either in-person or online, makes it difficult to affix an average participation cost for this training.

⁷ TY24 *Police Reform and the POST Commission* was only offered online via a recorded video.

⁸ Capital expenditures include bigger purchases for things like portable hand-held radios, body-worn cameras, simulation equipment, and non-lethal firearms simunitions equipment, and smaller purchases for things like mats, gym equipment, CPR dummies, and other equipment for first aid training.

XI. NUMBER OF TRAINEES PER MUNICIPALITY

As more fully set forth in Section VI above, in FY24 there were 555 municipal recruits and an additional 74 non-municipal recruits totaling 629 recruits from 198 law enforcement agencies enrolled in MPTC-operated Police Academies. Of that total, 556 graduated (88% graduation rate).

XII. RECOMMENDATIONS TO PROMOTE EFFICIENCY IN MANAGING REVENUE

The GAA 8200-0222 line item, authorizing a Retained Revenue account for recruit tuition, specifies:

...the municipality in which the recruit shall serve, shall provide the fee in full to the committee not later than the first day of orientation for the program in which the trainee or recruit has enrolled; provided further, that no recruit or person shall begin training unless the municipality or the person has provided the fee in full to the committee...

Despite this language, the MPTC spends a considerable amount of time pursuing delinquent tuition payments. In lieu of mailing or delivering paper checks to MPTC headquarters, we are looking into an online payment system that would permit a recruit's hiring agency to pay the tuition fee electronically. The MPTC's ACADIS team is exploring whether such a payment system can be directly linked to the existing online registration system.

There are obvious advantages to an electronic payment system, but it would also potentially involve a per transaction fee from a third party collector. The MPTC needs to ensure that transaction fees will not materially decrease the amount of tuition available for training.

In conclusion, the MPTC is proud to provide world-class training for student and veteran police officers and appreciates the strong support from the Legislature in helping achieve this important mission. I hope our Report is helpful in understanding the breadth of training being done by the MPTC since the passage of police reform and the corresponding expense associated with meeting this increased demand.

If either I or my staff can be of further assistance, we would be pleased to do so.

Respectfully,



Colonel Rick Rathbun, Ret.
Executive Director