

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 2007-2008 SSTA 12763

State Mobilization. The National Guard gets little to nothing during mobilizations by the Governor of the particular state for hurricanes, disasters, emergency alerts or the like. National Guard members typically don't get their first paycheck for over a month after being activated. SOT may assist with families while soldiers are deployed for things such as rent, mortgage, food, utilities, emergency transportation, funerals for other family members, medical and dental, bills, essential car repairs, pay problems, and other emergency needs.

Schooling. Let's provide educational assistance for children of mobilized troops who have not been killed or injured, but are also not at home at their regular job earning what they used to and it's time for the kids to go to college. We're earning what we're used to earning and our kids are safe and on their way to college. Why should our neighbors' kids have to wait to go to college because dad or mom is off protecting us and not earning what they are used to earning?

Family at the Bedside. SOT will assist with covering cost of food, lodging, travel and lost income to enable families of the injured troops spending spent weeks, even months, away from home to be with their spouse, son or daughter who is recovering at a military hospital. Loved ones who are there because they worked to protect our families. Family members take leave from their jobs, often without pay. And they incur additional expenses - lodging, travel, food - all while trying to meet obligations at home. And all to stand by their loved ones who stood up for all of us. The following examples are from organizations that know immediately who these people are when the moment arrives and the need arises, and which SOT will fund because of their specialty knowledge and immediacy of information:

Example #1: Dustin, Lance Corporal, USMC, Michigan Dustin, a Lance Corporal from Michigan, was severely injured during his service overseas in Iraq. He was riddled with shrapnel and was on a ventilator in the ICU. The shrapnel caused the loss of one eye, and possibly his remaining eyesight in the other. One of his legs was severely burned with an open fracture and major tissue damage. His right hand was badly damaged, and two of his fingers on his right hand were amputated. When Dustin arrived at Bethesda Naval Hospital, his mother and father flew from Michigan to be at their son's bedside. His father works in a factory, and took great pains to leave work and their other children behind during this difficult time for the entire family. His father said he would stay as long as it took for his son to recover. His mother had to return to Michigan to take care of the other children, and so she wouldn't lose her job. It was difficult for Dustin's family to make ends meet at home. His father's jeopardized income made it difficult to keep up all the traveling, transportation, and living expenses that added up during this time. Thanks to charitable donations from a patriotic fund they were able to pay their bills at home.

Example #2: Jonathan, Lance Corporal, USMC, South Carolina Jonathan, a Lance Corporal from South Carolina, sustained a severe brain injury from an IED explosion to the head and face. After a long battle, he was transferred to the VA Hospital in Tampa, FL. He was beginning to walk again, but his brain recovery still had a long way to go. His family was hopeful for a full recovery, but Jonathan had a major setback and was put back on life support. His mother, a single mom, has six other children. Two of them are in college, one on a scholarship. She was able to travel from Bethesda, MD to Florida to remain at Jonathan's side. One charitable fund was able to assist her with her hotel room in Tampa. Another

charitable fund was able to help her with living expenses and bills at home. When Jonathan was put back on life support, his mother was with him, but not the rest of his family. Jonathan went into cardiac arrest, and then a coma, with little chance of recovery. A charitable fund was able to fly all of Jonathan's family to his bedside. Shortly after their arrival, Jonathan died peacefully, surrounded by his entire family.

Benefit Timing Gaps. Often there are harmful gaps between when the need arises and benefits arrive. Many times there is a one to two year gap between when one of our troops is injured and when he or she has reached MMI and can be given a disability rating by the USDVA.

Example from 2006: One Florida Guardsman came home brain damaged from an IED. He has three kids. It has been over one year. He has still not been approved for permanent disability. He is waiting for determination of MMI. His wife does not have marketable skills. If she were to work, the gain would be offset by the cost of child care, because the Guardsman cannot care for them. The problem therefor is the interim gap.

Entitlements. Many government benefits only apply when the National Guard is mobilized by the President, as opposed to the Governor. This leaves coverage gaps during natural disaster mobilization, and for training accidents, or action during a state emergency or terrorist event. Guard Seminars and Training. Assist with funds for supplies, food and beverages for Guard Family Readiness training seminars for the troop's families.

Car Repairs. Dad is off protecting us. The car breaks down. It needs an alternator before mom can take the kids to school, go to work, or go get groceries.

Child Care Assistance. This is sometimes a critical needed when a surviving spouse is caring for or visiting a recuperating or hospitalized soldier. Gap Mortgage Payment. Temporary mortgage assistance is sometimes needed to avoid foreclosure until the family can downsize or move following a death.

Emergency Travel. Arises in many uncovered forms while troops are serving overseas.

Sympathetic Private Organization. Many times the government has found that having a sympathetic private organization is advantageous for providing certain services which the government cannot do promptly, or cannot do due to legal restraints on public funds, or cannot commence until after a lengthy interstitial procedural period.

Support Our Troops® is that organization.



Examples of typical disbursement language in other states statutes

Michigan	Plate funds disbursed "on a monthly basis to Support Our Troops, Inc., which shall expend the money received under this section for troops and their families in accordance with its articles of incorporation."
Mississippi	"\$24 of each additional fee collected on distinctive tags issued pursuant to this section shall be disbursed to Support Our Top, Inc."
North Carolina	The Division shall transfer the money derived from the sale of Support Our Troops plates to Support Our Troops, Inc., to be used to provide support and assistance to the troops and their families.
Arkansas	The division shall remit the \$25 fees collected on a monthly basis to the special interest organization for which each special license plate was purchased.
Oklahoma	\$25 of the proceeds of the annual use fee shall be distributed to Support Our Troops Inc., which shall use the proceeds for the benefit of Oklahoma troops and their families.
Louisiana	The monies received from the additional twenty-five dollar fee shall be disbursed to Support Our Troops, Inc.
Georgia	"The funds raised by the sale of this plate shall be disbursed to Georgia Support Our Troops, Inc." (GSAT is a subsidiary charity of SOT, Inc)
South Carolina	Any portion of the additional thirty-dollar fee not set aside by the Comptroller General to defray costs of production and distribution must be distributed to Support Our Troops, Inc.

The logic of most states is that the system is self-regulating in the free market: people know they are donating to a charity. If there is a problem with the charity, people will not donate by buying the plates.



Support Our Troops® Newsletter

2007 - #1

All Together Now!

**From our
families,
to their
families™**

**Honorable earned
financial dependability
and revenue through
multiple recurring
revenue sources:**

- Auto tags
- Apparel
- Bumper stickers
- Ribbons
- Decals
- Flags
- Benefits
- Raffles
- Fundraisers
- Adventures
- Magnets
- And much more!

**Support Our Troops,
Inc., a 501c3 nonprofit
public charity**

TIN: 33-1112829

**mailer@
SupportOurTroops.org**

**national:
1-386-767-8882**

Florida Plate Approved!



On April 30, 2007 the Florida Senate passed the Support Our Troops plate unanimously! On May 2, 2007 the Florida House passed the plate 112-5. Carl Ford, Director of the Florida DMV, has covenanted to have the plate out statewide by 10-1-07. Sen. Carey Baker carried our Bill in the Senate and did a great job. In a project there is

always one man who in the end makes it happen, and all Honor and Glory for this plate in Florida is due Rep. Alan Hays, DDS, Umatilla, Florida, who cleared the path, and made it happen. Chris Dudley, of Southern Strategy, shepherded us through the very complex Florida political process, and was tenacious and professional through it all. Without these men, the troops and their families would not have the benefit of this great new plate. God Bless them.

Texas Plate Approved!

The Texas Support Our Troops plate has been approved! We hope it will be available by Summer. All Honor and Glory is due Mark Seale who skilled worked through many issues to make this happen for the troops and their families. Like many of us involved in Support Our Troops®, Mark has never been in the military, but acted out of his sense of moral duty to those who are.



Idaho Plate Approved!

On March 29th, Governor C. L. Otter signed the Support Our Troops plate into law. Our Bill was Sponsored by Rep. Bob Nanoni (R), Rep. Mary Shephard (D), and Sen. Lee Heinrich (R). As reported by the Coeur d'Alene Press, the plates will remind us all of our neighbors' commitment, and help our neighbors financially while they are off protecting all of us. Great thanks go to Boise Attorney Roy Eiguren for making this wonderful



thing happen.

SupportOurTroops.org

Henceforth Support Our Troops® will function principally through the SupportOurTroops.org website. The site has been totally rebuilt and improved. It provides an enhanced interactive member area, better security, a Good News Blogger area, electronic newsletters, membership discounts, and many other great interactive features for our members.

New Newsletter Format

This will be our last newsletter under this format. As part of our new community website, future newsletters will be both live and downloadable, with a fresh new layout and features. *Only great and better things lie before us!*



America's Newspapers

Paper: Courier-Journal, The (Louisville, KY)
Title: License plate to aid troops' families
Date: December 31, 2006

Some proceeds go

to emergency fund

By Lesley Stedman Weidenbener

lstedman@courier-journal.com

The Courier-Journal

INDIANAPOLIS — Indiana will begin offering a **Support Our Troops license plate** on Tuesday and will dedicate some of the proceeds to a fund that supports families of active-duty National Guard and reservists .

Drivers must pay \$35 for the **plate** in addition to the standard registration fee of \$20.75.

Of the additional fee, \$20 will go the Military Family Relief Fund, a new program that aims to provide emergency financial assistance to soldiers' families. The rest will be used for Bureau of Motor Vehicles administrative costs.

The state has no projections for revenue from the **plates**, but Gov. Mitch Daniels said he expects sales to be brisk.

"This is a state of patriots," Daniels said at a news conference last week.

Lawmakers approved creation of the **license plate** earlier this year; it will be available at all **license** branches.

Maj. Gen. Martin Umbarger, adjutant general of the Indiana National Guard, said the state has about 20,000 military reservists and Guard members. About 12,000 of them have been deployed since the terrorist attacks of Sept. 11, 2001.

The families of many of those soldiers struggle financially, Umbarger said. Often, a family is losing two incomes because a spouse might have to quit a job to stay home with children once a soldier is deployed, he said.

In those cases, families might need to turn to the relief fund if they have an emergency.

"This is one way we can help," Umbarger said.

Indiana now has 68 specialty **license plates**, which is among the highest number in the country. Nearly 314,000 specialty **plates** were sold in 2005, the most recent year for which statistics are available.

The most popular is an environmental **plate** that benefits the state's Heritage Trust fund, which is used to purchase land for conservation.

A full list of available specialty **plates** is available at www.in.gov/bmv/platesandtitles/plates/index.html

Reporter Lesley Stedman Weidenbener can be reached at (317) 444-2780.

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Section: News

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Dateline: Indianapolis, Indiana

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Paper: Chronicle-Tribune (Marion, IN)
Title: STATE AID: GRANTS AVAILABLE FOR MILITARY FAMILIES STRAPPED FOR CASH
Date: April 8, 2007

Indiana National Guard and Selected Reserve families who are experiencing financial difficulties because of deployment can receive grants from the state.

The Military Family Relief Fund, signed into law by Gov. Mitch Daniels is ready to accept applications.

The applicant, who, in most cases, will be the spouse of the service member, must be able to show the service member has been deployed for more than 30 days and financial difficulty is a result of deployment.

The fund is financed through the sale of the "Support Our Troops" and "Hoosier Veteran" license plates. Annual grants of up to \$2,000 are available for items such as food, housing, utilities, medical services and transportation.

Applications are available from county veterans' service officers and www.in.gov/veteran.

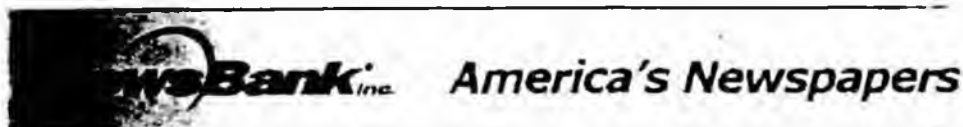
For more information, call State Military Family Relief Fund Coordinator Cheryl Phillips at 1-317-232-3922 or e-mail cphillip@dva.in.gov.

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Section: Local

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Paper: Coeur d'Alene Press, The (ID)
Title: New plates will help our soldiers
Date: April 8, 2007

It's one thing to show support for our troops by writing letters to the editor, demonstrating honor and respect in soldiers' presence, even expressing our appreciation with a direct word or smile. All of that is good, but now we have something better.

The recently adopted Idaho legislation paving the way for "**Support Our Troops**" license plates offers a simple but effective way to really show our support. In addition to the plates reminding drivers every day about the commitment our troops have made to us, revenue from sale of the plates will go directly to support military families.

The governor's office estimates that the \$35 license plate fee will generate upward of \$100,000 a year for Idaho troops and their families, with money being handled by the nonprofit organization **Support Our Troops, Inc.**

"**Support Our Troops**" plates will resemble the current red, white and blue plates but feature silhouettes of a soldier and a child in front of a U.S. flag. Plates will be available next January.

We commend the legislative trio who helped make Idaho the 46th state offering these specialty plates. Two of them, Rep. Bob Nonini, R-Coeur d'Alene, and Rep. Mary Lou Shepherd, D-Wallace, are North Idahoans. The third is Sen. Lee Heinrich, a Cascade Republican. Together, these legislators from both chambers and opposing parties put the good of soldiers and their families above and beyond any political differences or personal opinions of the war effort. On behalf of the thousands of veterans and their families in our readership area, we thank all three from the bottom of our hearts.

Now it's up to the rest of us to make the plate program successful. We'll remind you at the beginning of the year that the license plates are available, and we'll encourage you to make the switch and tell you how.

Finally, our thanks go to **Support Our Troops, Inc.** On their Web site, www.supportthem.com, organizers say they were founded as a permanent national nonprofit by a group of civilians wishing to assist soldiers' survivors and families. That support comes in the form of education, medical, home needs, emergency transportation and more.

No matter how you feel about the war, please, do what you can to help the families of those so bravely serving our country. Purchasing a specialty license plate next year is one great way to show that support.

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America's Newspapers

Paper: Spokesman-Review, The (Spokane, WA)
Title: Pro-troops license plate approved
Date: March 23, 2007

Idaho drivers could buy "Support Our Troops" specialty license plates under a bill passed by the House on Thursday.

Money from the \$35 plates, available in 2008, would help fund Support Our Troops Inc., a nonprofit organization that supports military families. The funds would provide emergency food, shelter and medical assistance, said Rep. Bob Nonini, R-Coeur d'Alene.

The House voted 61-4 to pass the bill, which requires Gov. Butch Otter's signature to become law.

The new plate would resemble the standard red, white and blue Idaho plate, but would feature silhouettes of a soldier and a child in front of a U.S. flag on the left side.

Idaho already offers dozens of plate options that support causes from the Boy Scouts of America to Idaho Capitol renovation. Forty-five states have already created "Support Our Troops" plates, and the remaining five are expected to authorize them this year, according to the statement of purpose for the measure, Senate Bill 1131.

Rep. Mary Lou Shepherd, D-Wallace, said lawmakers should support the plate "no matter how we stand on the war issue." While Shepherd could "already hear the sighs" of legislators when discussing a new plate, she said it "should sell well throughout the state."

Chaired in Idaho by Debbie Field, head of Otter's Office of Drug Policy, the troops organization hopes to raise \$75,000 to \$100,000 yearly through sales of plates and other items, Nonini said. He's confident it will surpass minimum selling requirements and become a permanent plate, he said.

Rep. Jim Clark, R-Hayden Lake, opposed the bill, saying he's always voted against new plates. He contended that the state doesn't control where money generated by plate sales winds up.

Clark also objected because nonmilitary drivers cannot buy other Idaho military plates, but "draft dodgers" and war objectors could purchase "Support Our Troops" plates.

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Author: Parker Howell Staff writer
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They Support Us -- *Let's Support Them!*[™]



- from our families to their families -

This action brings the **Support Our Troops** license plate to Alaska, sponsored by Support Our Troops®. SOT® will soon have caused the issuance of Official **Support Our Troops** plates in some 40 states, with around 20 being completed in 2006 (many unanimously by their Legislatures), and the necessities in place for issuance in about 16 more in 2007, including: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

Founded by civilians as a concrete statement of thanks to the troops for their service, Support Our Troops® is a 501(c)(3) national public-benefit charity group dedicated to assisting the troops and their families in the century to come. SOT is the embodiment of the moral obligation of those of us who do not serve, to those who do. It is civilians voluntarily offering what is morally owed. The purpose of SOT is to facilitate public displays of support for America's troops through various means, and to raise money to *actually* help them by financially bolstering their families post September 11, 2001. SOT provides simple means through which America's families can protect the integrity of their troops' families, while the troops are off protecting all of our families -- whether in a peacekeeping mission, a war, or a hurricane, flood, or other disaster. SOT's business model is to create recurring revenue streams so that its promises to the families can be dependable.

To date, Support Our Troops holds the registered trademark Support Our Troops® at the federal level and in 44 states. This enables SOT to focus on the troops' families revenue from manufacture and licensing of apparel, decorative magnets, stickers, pins, jewelry, accessories, charitable fundraising, special events, and the like. SOT expects that by the end of 2008 all of its various activities will annually produce about \$15-\$20 million in non-profit revenue nationwide for the troops and their families.

The Honorable Sonny Montgomery, "the soldier's soldier", and the author of the renowned Montgomery G.I. Bill, when joining the Support Our Troops Board of Advisors, wrote "Support Our Troops has a truly bold vision of good things planned for our troops and their families over the next century, and I wholeheartedly endorse these efforts and encourage others to work with [them] as well. This is a civilian organization involved in a major effort to forever put the civilians of our great nation behind their troops. I think it is a healthy thing for civilian run organizations to be openly behind their troops, because such an effort cannot be accomplished by government agencies, veteran groups or even the military itself with the same efficiency, responsiveness, and enthusiasm as a private organization can provide. Civilians are best suited to motivating other civilians for the sake of our troops and veterans. Support Our Troops, Inc., is well-organized, includes veterans in its management, and I am well acquainted with the trustworthiness of people in it."

SOT is one of the safest national charities, with checks and balances in place that include among others: annual supervision by each of about 35 state Attorneys General and Auditors General across America; independent accounting firm dischargeable only by whole Board of Directors; annual reporting and review in each of about 35 states on Form 990; IRS-approved Conflict of Interest Policy; certain legal matters handled by Arnold & Porter and Baker & McKenzie.

They Support Us – Let's Support Them!™



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from our families to their families

Who Started SOT® and Why.

The enemy may compel a soldier to leave his family, but they will not steal his family's future. Support Our Troops® was founded by civilians as a concrete statement of thanks to the troops for their service in the century to come. Support Our Troops® is a nonpartisan, nonpolitical, patriotic family organization aimed at protecting the integrity of the troops and their families. SOT® is a 501(c)(3) public purpose national nonprofit dedicated to permanently assisting the troops and their families after September 11, 2001. It is the embodiment of the moral obligation of those who do not serve, to those who do -- voluntarily offering what is morally owed. It is our families stepping up to watch out for the families of the troops who are off protecting all our families. We are average folks banning together to help our neighbors who are protecting all of us. We do for those who do for us.

General Montgomery.

The Honorable Sonny Montgomery, "the soldier's soldier", the veteran's veteran, and the author of the renowned Montgomery G.I. Bill, was the seminal member of the Support Our Troops Board of Advisors. Upon joining, he wrote, "Support Our Troops has a truly bold vision of good things planned for our troops and their families over the next century, and I wholeheartedly endorse these efforts and encourage others to work with you and the board as well. This is a civilian organization involved in a major effort to forever put the civilians of our great nation behind their troops. I think it is a healthy thing for civilian run organizations to be openly behind their troops, because such an effort cannot be accomplished by government agencies, veteran groups or even the military itself with the same efficiency, responsiveness, and enthusiasm as a private organization can provide. Civilians are best suited to motivating other civilians for the sake of our troops and veterans. Support Our Troops, Inc., is well-organized, includes veterans in its management, and I am well acquainted with the trustworthiness of people in it."

Safety

As a nation-wide charity, checks and balances in place including among others: strictly independent accounting, dischargeable only by full Board of Directors, and the principal of which is a veteran); annual reporting and review in each of 35 states on Form 990; IRS Conflict of Interest Policy; subject annual audit by each of over 35 state Attorney Generals or Auditor Generals; legal matters handled by Arnold & Porter, Baker & McKenzie, Holland & Knight.



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It's All About Family.

Support Our Troops, Inc. is engaged in an immense project for our troops and their families. In short, we are going to help keep our troops' families intact while their parent(s) are engaged in protecting our families, whether it is a peacekeeping mission, a war, or hurricane, flood, or disaster. We want to help pay for education, medical, home needs, emergency transportation, and the like -- the kinds of things that dad or mom could do if they were home. It is not about "war". It is not about "military." It is about family. All of SOT's imagery is built around a parent and child, around family. Positive. Happy. Fun. We are fortunate to have some of Disney's® artist helping us on their personal time.

From Our Families to Their Families.

All of our programs are designed to enable average American families to take care of America's troops' families. This is one of the highest of moral obligations -- bolstering the families of those who are protecting our families. All of our programs both enable people to publicly state their support for their troops, while producing millions annually in *patriotic private money* to bolster the troops and families who are sacrificing to protect all of us. We provide simple direct means by which our families can look out for their families.

The Support Our Troops License Plate Program.

A large component of our program is causing the issuance of official DMV-issued *Support Our Troops!* license plates by the 50 states. Many Legislatures have approved the plate for us unanimously. These plates enable Americans to display their appreciation for our brave men and women and to make a significant annually recurring financial donation to assist their families through the purchase of the plate.

Subsidiaries.

We have approximately 24 subsidiary charities around the US, all bearing the SUPPORT OUR TROOPS® name and all granted registration as an authorized charity with their state Attorneys General and Secretaries of State. Because we handle state license plate revenue, and in some states are even required to collect motor vehicle license plate revenue for the state and remit it to them, we are likely the most heavily monitored and therefore safest charity in America. Also, a number of states elected officials hold positions on their state's Board of Directors and act as officers of the corporation, or on the Board of Advisors. We handle as much of the administration as possible out of the central office to keep overhead down and maximize the benefits that end up with the troops' families.

Virtual Chapter for Each State.



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Modern habits indicate that those interested in working with Support Our Troops® are best served through an continuous internet meeting place rather than physical meeting places. Our goal is to maximize the amount of money that is raised and passed on to the beneficiaries, not build brick and mortar. This approach removes the travel distances for members of a statewide chapter, removes the overhead cost, is faster, and allows fuller, faster participation for everyone. We want to avoid fragmentation and duplication of administration which draws off funds that could go to the beneficiaries. Therefore using the modern internet we are creating virtual chapters in which members of each state chapter primarily interact through their state website page. Setting up physical meeting places and schedules would require facilities and coordination which would needlessly consume money. Each chapter would require internal operating funds which would take money from beneficiaries. Eventually annual meetings of all chapters would be suggested, which would take more funds. The costs would exceed the beneficial services physical meeting of local chapters could perform.

Internet Portal Site and the Association.

Between February and April 2007 the website is being completely rebuilt into an interactive community portal site using an entirely different operating system. Generally stated, the Association site will be part of existing supportthem.com site. Until the rebuild is completed the site may be best viewed by logging on through www.SupportThem.com/frontpage. The Association area will open from the existing "Join the Support Our Troops Association" page on the front page. On each existing state page matters specific and germane to that state and cities therein will be posted on an Association area that is added to the bottom of the state page. There will be a button they can click that allows them to add an event or additional group. We will be acquiring volunteer state page monitors and editors, just like Wikipedia.com does. These are essential to keeping out spammers. Among other things, members will be able to:

- Post a rally
- Post good news
- Post a fundraiser
- Post a special project which needs assistance.
- Post information about news coverage and whether fair or not.
- Post a good email people might want to clip and forward
- Make general patriotic postings
- Coverage of good press / bad press coverage of our troops. i.e., is your local media treating the troops fairly?
- Trouble flying your flag? (news and where to write when people are harassed for flying the flag)
- Trouble showing your patriotism? (news and where to write when people are harassed for wearing a shirt at school, etc.)



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Links to services that enable people to send emails to the troops
Create user groups like Yahoo® user groups.
Ability to specify membership categories like "VMI", "Blue Star" and the like so that people that have a common connection can then communicate with their peers for various reasons and specific projects.
Etc.

The Seal of Assurance Program.

Confusion abounds. Information is isolated and not findable. Many people call us for information about legitimate charities. There is great uncertainty and confusion about charities for the troops. Yellow ribbons show support, but who is getting the money? People are very uncertain as to which are legitimate and which are not. Therefore a great deal of money is lost because people "almost give" due to fear of being conned. While a few unknown sites collate small limited lists, none examine a charity against a list of objective criteria and render a decision as to whether it is trustworthy and reasonably benefits the troops.

Therefore Support Our Troops® holds the role as accreditor for troop-related charities and as they are approved will authorize their use of the Seal of Assurance™. The fee is \$1 a year. No one had thought of this before. No one had done it. So SOT did.



The Support Our Troops® Seal of Assurance™ is intended to assist troop-related charities and organizations in eliminating donor uncertainty by examining and accrediting all troop-related charities and organizations in regard to whether they appropriately benefit the troops and/or their families. Another aspect of Seal of Assurance™ program is designed to help stop parasites who would profit off the backs of our troops with products that do nothing financially for the troops. This program employs a mark (like the UL® seal or the Good Housekeeping seal) on goods which assures people that they are legitimately licensed and an appropriate amount of the royalties are going to the troops and their families.

Charity Index

Most states are printing our web address on the *Support Our Troops!* license plates. We are requiring it on licensed products. Participants in the Seal of Assurance™ are required to link to an automatic participant verifier page on our website. Therefore the SOT website will have a great deal of traffic and will be perceived as "official." We are therefore able to provide another badly needed and highly useful service: a consolidated living list of all of the charities and organizations anywhere that do anything that benefits the active duty troops and/or their families. There will also be a



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warning list as to identified bad ones, phishing sites, and the like. This data base is being structured so that charities in each state will be listed on that state's Association area of the site. When people log on, they can see what the group is doing, where they are located, how to contact them what they need or offer. People can link up and help each other. Churches or groups can post things they need for packages. People who want to help assemble packages or otherwise do something can find places to do so. Users will be able to search or sort the database to find the exact thing charity in which they are interested. People will be able to log on with their user name and password (free entry level) and add a charity, organization, or event which benefits the troops or their families. To the left of each will be a cell into which we will place the Seal of Assurance™ if they participate in that program.

Business Model.

The business model of Support Our Troops® is to create recurring revenue streams. We have launched a nationwide program of *Support Our Troops!* license plates to enable people to show their support for and make a recurring contribution to bolster the families of those protect all of us. The name has been branded which allows for creation of many recurring revenue streams from products and services using it. The model is to *not* create a hat-in-hand charity. The goal is to create a company with an image that is vigorous and cool for kids and products that are sought after and in which people care to be routinely seen whether or not we are at conflict. The goal is to build a charity that endures for a hundred years, which has a marketable national identity, and has multiple revenue sources for stability. We are building for permanency and long term health. When we look a parent in the eye and tell them their kid is going to college, both they and we will know our word is good.

Local Organization

Our first effort in each state is to cause the plates to be issued. While doing so we begin putting local organization infrastructure in place so that local people have a means by which to get involved and run this at the local level. In preparation for, or during that process, we make good local connections and encounter people and groups who earnestly want to help the troops and are glad to find Support Our Troops® as a trustworthy means through which they can do so. Once the plate is issued we start radio and TV PSAs and other advertising. This usually attracts more people who have been looking for something like this. So along the way we set up two participation vehicles.

Board of Advisors. Support Our Troops, Inc. establishes a Board of Advisors for the state. This approach enables notable and connected persons to participate with their peers in an orderly manner, present themselves to the public with a recognized capacity when such is necessary, yet remain free of the



OVERVIEW

responsibility and liability of being a corporate director. Some local boards now have legislators, lobbyists, and corporate executives on them. There is not a fixed number of positions for the Board of Advisors. The trick will be for each state's locals to eventually blend both political figures, top people from the top local businesses, local major sports figures, and the like together onto the Board. Since the Board of Advisors is not a corporate directorship with all of the bother about liability and control, as many top people as wish can freely participate. The Board could have 10 members, it could have 60. It will evolve to where they decide on and throw their weight behind a local fundraising event, such as a golf tournament, fishing tournament, sporting clay tournament, or the like. And then the general public members of the Support Our Troops Association pitch in to handle the organization and execution work.

Association. To involve the general public, SOT® formed the Americans Support Our Troops Association, Inc. The All-American entry level is free. People are members of their state chapter of the Association. This will function as a virtual community through the SOT open architecture website, with local people able to post bulletins and notices about local events, resources, and the like on their state page. This website feature should be fully active by 12-31-06. It is intended to be a single-source reference point and clearinghouse for local information for local active duty troops, local vet groups, local charities, and information efforts to help the troops such as putting packages together to send them and the like. There is a free entry level membership, and several higher levels, as well as the ability for a club (such as a VSO, a Post, Rotary, etc) to have an affiliate membership in the Association as a club to show support, and the ability for a business to have a corporate membership.

Having caused the issuance of the same plate in so many states makes Support Our Troops® distinct. The local Boards can use that to interconnect SOT with as many local companies, sponsors, and events as they can think of to raise money for the troops and their families.

Veterans Groups (VSOs)

We are using the brand name Support Our Troops® as an open source conduit to facilitate as much as we can for all other groups. Key is that we are working very closely and hard to draw attention to and build the membership of VSOs, (Veterans Service Organizations). One of the key things Support Our Troops® wants to do is help promote each state's VSOs to the public and the returning troops, draw their attention to the VSOs, and help make the public and recently returned servicemen and servicewomen aware of what they can find with each organization. Traffic through our website is now growing rapidly. We are using that to promote and call attention to



OVERVIEW

VSOs, tell visitors briefly what each VSO can offer them, and send them along to the local VSOs through links to their sites or contact information. This is part of our mission and there is of course no charge for such a thing. We figure the price has already been paid. The object is to use the internet to its full potential by using our website to drive traffic, and hopefully members, to each state's VSOs.

Support Our Troops® is also knitting itself in with all of the VSOs in order to be of benefit to them. We hold joint fundraising events with different posts. We refer returning soldiers to them to enable them to talk to someone who has been there. We organize special events, such as Patriot Rides, to call attention to both troops and veterans. While Support Our Troops is lead by people who have not served, it is filled at the national and state levels with veterans in all management and operational levels. SOT can be a real asset and good partner and earnestly seeks to develop very close productive ties with the VSOs in each state for mutual enjoyment and benefit.

The Support Our Troops Association

SOT has founded the Americans Support Our Troops Association in order to provide a healthy direct connection between American civilians and their troops. The entry level membership is free, and there are several levels of paying memberships. Between February and April 2007 the website is being completely rebuilt into an interactive community portal site in which Members will be able to log on with their user name and password, and post notices on their state page about events that are happening for the troops, fundraisers, local charities, groups or churches that are putting together packages for the troops and what is needed and where to contact people locally. They will be able to assemble into subgroups and set up areas in which to interact to work on special projects. It will be an immensely useful single source portal for local interaction. On our website each state will have a page on which people can list rallies, events, and fundraisers, or provide information about organizations that troop's families can look to for assistance. Each state's web page will also have lists of all of the VSOs in the state, and all state agencies which help the troops and veterans.

The generally-stated purposes of ASOTA are to facilitate public displays of support for America's troops and to raise money to bolster the troops and the families of troops sacrificing to protect America after September 11, 2001, and ASOTA is established to facilitate that end. The objectives of ASOTA are to enable Americans to do the following for their troops and their families and survivors:

- Bolster them.
- Distribute useful news and information among themselves.
- Organize and facilitate approved supportive rallies and events.
- Spread the word about the Support Our Troops Seal of Assurance™ program.
- Spread the word about rallies.



OVERVIEW

- Organize and facilitate approved fundraisers for Support Our Troops, Inc. (SOT).
- Pursue approved positive media support and positive coverage for SOT, the troops, and their families.
- Facilitate public displays of patriotism.
- Encourage patriotism in others by example.
- Facilitate people's gathering and sharing their support and enthusiasm.
- Facilitate charitable fundraising through a Support Our Troops affinity credit card program.
- Exchange information about news coverage.
- Exchange supportive email messages.
- Coordinate supportive activities for the troop's families.

National Board of Advisors

In addition to the Board of Advisors in each state, SOT has a national Board of Advisors for national level figures. Every successful great project has Mentors who provide invaluable guidance, have charted similar courses before, know how to avoid the shoals, where lies the fairest wind, and which ships are friendly. These mentors are the people who are able to make good things happen quickly. From Homers' Odyssey in antiquity to the present, these keystone individuals are those who provide wise advice, build bridges, locate funding, make connections and open doors to make great things happen for good causes. The Support Our Troops National Board of Advisors comprises just such magnanimous individuals. They offer their wisdom to assist the greater good, and are shepherding this project to success for the benefit of America's troops and their families. The directors of Support Our Troops are fortunate enough to benefit from the wisdom, counsel and assistance of these key advisors. The Board is being grown with high profile people from various industry categories, including Executive Members, Business Members, Sports Members, Military Members, Entertainment Industry Members, and so forth. The Board's first member was Sonny Montgomery, author of the G.I. Bill. In fact, it is actually named The Montgomery G.I. Bill. We do not anticipate that the Board of Advisors is going to tie itself up with frequent meetings and formalities. The principal purpose of the Advisors is to provide strategic business planning advice and occasionally help open a door or make a connection when Support Our Troops works to put together a rock concert, golf tournament, and other event to benefit the troops and their families. Referrals of such people for this Board will be greatly appreciated.

HB

193

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE: 3/18/08

FURTHER:

DATE TURNED
IN TO OFFICE: _____

State Affairs Committee considered CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 193(STA)

HB 193 POLICE STANDARDS COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP

"An Act relating to the composition of the Alaska Police Standards Council; and providing for an effective date."

and recommends:

- be replaced with SCS or CS HB 193 (STA)
- adopt previous SCS or CS _____
- attached amendment(s)
- adopt _____ Letter of Intent
- further referral to _____ Committee

SENATE BILL:	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Same Title
<input type="checkbox"/>	New Title
<hr/>	
HOUSE BILL:	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Same Title
<input type="checkbox"/>	Technical Title Change
<input type="checkbox"/>	New Title w/ SCR # _____



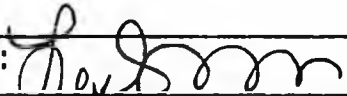
NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero	FN#

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero	FN#
CORR	2/15/08			✓	
DPS	12/12/07			✓	

APPROPRIATION - no fiscal note

SIGNATURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:	PRINTED LAST NAME	DO PASS	DO NOT PASS	NO REC	AMEND
	French	✓			
	STEUBER	X			
CHAIR: 	McQuinn	✓			

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

House of Representatives

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Toll Free: (800) 465-4939
Fax: (907) 465-2418

Representative Bob Roses

email: Representative_Bob_Roses@legis.state.ak.us

SCS for CSHB 193 (STA) **Sponsor Statement**

CSHB 193 (STA) adds two persons certified by the council (police officers, probation officers, parole officers, municipal correction officers, or correctional officers) with at least five years of experience to the Alaska Police Standards Council (APSC). By doing this, those who are charged with the daily enforcement of the law will have input into the training and standards as participating members of the State's board which certifies police officers.

At present, the APSC is the only board in state government without representation by the group most affected by its decisions. Although the APSC has seats assigned to Chiefs of Police, to the Commissioners of Public Safety and Corrections and to members of the public, it has no line officers on the board. By contrast, according to a survey done by legislative research staff, of ten western states, only two had no line officers on their police standards boards.

The APSC has done a fine job, but it can benefit from the presence of line officers who can bring their particular experience and perspective to the board.

I urge your support of CSHB 193 (STA).

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

House of Representatives

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Representative Bob Roses

email: Representative_Bob_Roses@legis.state.ak.us

Sectional Analysis SCS for CSHB 193 (STA)

Section 1. Adds two persons who have been certified by the council for five years or more to the original composition of the council (police officer, probation officer, parole officer, municipal correction officer, or correction officer).

Section 2. Adds transitional provisions for the two new members, one appointed for two years, the other appointed for four years.



State of Alaska
Department of Public Safety
Alaska Police Standards Council

Sarah Palin, Governor
Walt Monegan, Commissioner

April 1, 2008

The Honorable Bob Roses
Chairman
Military & Veterans Affairs Committee
Alaska State House of Representatives
Capitol Building, Room 416
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Chairman Roses:

House Bill 193, relating to the composition of the Alaska Police Standards Council, has undergone major changes over the past few days. The referenced modifications delete language relating to union representation and expand the council from an 11-member to a 13-member panel. One of the new positions will be a 5-year certified police line officer and the other a 5-year certified correctional line officer. We believe these revisions are dramatic improvements to the original bill.

SCSCSHB 193 is currently scheduled to be heard by Senate State Affairs on Thursday, April 3, 2008, at 9:00am.

On behalf of Department of Public Safety Commissioner Walt Monegan, members of the Alaska Association of Chiefs of Police and members of the Alaska Police Standards Council, I write to advise you of their full support of this new version.

We urge prompt passage of this legislation and look forward to welcoming the new members at the completion of the appointment process.

Sincerely,

Terry Vrabec
Executive Director

"Public Safety through Public Service"

Alaska Police Standards Council
P.O. Box 111200 - Juneau, AK 99811-1200 - Phone (907) 465-4378 - Fax (907) 465-3263

25-LS0712E
Bullard
3/31/08

SENATE CS FOR CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 193()
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWENTY-FIFTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY

Offered:
Referred:

Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVES ROSES, Lynn, Gara, Crawford, Doogan, Gardner, Buch

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 **"An Act relating to the composition of the Alaska Police Standards Council; and**
2 **providing for an effective date."**

3 **BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:**

4 *** Section 1. AS 18.65.150 is amended to read:**

5 **Sec. 18.65.150. Composition of council.** The council consists of the following
6 persons:

7 (1) four chief administrative officers or chiefs of police of local
8 governments;

9 (2) the commissioner of public safety or a designee of the
10 commissioner;

11 (3) the commissioner of corrections or a designee of the commissioner;

12 (4) two persons, each of whom has been certified for five years or
13 more by the council under this chapter and serves as a police officer, probation
14 officer, parole officer, municipal correction officer, or correctional officer;

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(5) one correctional administrative officer who is employed at the level of a deputy director or higher; and

(6) [(5)] four members of the public at large with at least two from the communities of 2,500 population or less.

* Sec. 2. The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to read:

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS. Notwithstanding AS 18.65.160, the governor shall specify the terms of the persons appointed under AS 18.65.150(4), added by sec. 1 of this Act, to the Alaska Police Standards Council, as follows:

- (1) one person shall be appointed for a two-year term; and
- (2) one person shall be appointed for a four-year term.

* Sec. 3. This Act takes effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

House of Representatives

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Representative Bob Roses

email: Representative_Bob_Roses@legis.state.ak.us

CSHB 193 (STA) Sponsor Statement

CSHB 193 (STA) adds two certified police officers with at least five years of experience to the Alaska Police Standards Council (APSC). By doing this, those who are charged with the daily enforcement of the law will have input into the training and standards as participating members of the State's board which certifies police officers.

At present, the APSC is the only board in state government without representation by the group most affected by its decisions. Although the APSC has seats assigned to Chiefs of Police, to the Commissioners of Public Safety and Corrections and to members of the public, it has no line officers on the board. By contrast, according to a survey done by legislative research staff, of ten western states, only two had no line officers on their police standards boards.

The APSC has done a fine job, but it can benefit from the presence of line officers who can bring their particular experience and perspective to the board.

I urge your support of CSHB 193 (STA).

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

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Representative Bob Roses

email: Representative_Bob_Roses@legis.state.ak.us

Sectional Analysis CSHB 193 (STA)

Section 1. Adds two police officers by reducing the number of chief administrative officers or chiefs of police from four to three and moves the correctional administrative officer to chief administrative officers or chiefs of police.

Section 2. Allows labor organizations that represent employees governed by the council a means to nominate police officers for consideration by the Governor.

Section 3. Provides a system of transition for the two police members to take positions on the APSC.

February 19, 2008

To: Members of the House Finance Committee

From: Tara Tippet

Re: Letter supporting CSHB 193

Let me begin by thanking Representative Rob Roses for introducing CSHB 193 and to also offer encouragement to the members of the Finance Committee to support the bill today.

In introducing myself, I have twenty two years of law enforcement experience and am currently employed as a lieutenant with the Fairbanks Police Department. I served for nearly 5 years in the US Army Military Police Corp, and 3.5 years with the Alaska State Troopers as a Court Service Officer before joining the Fairbanks Police Department in 1994. Before becoming a supervisor, I served as a Field Training Officer, Hostage Negotiator, Drug Investigator and Detective. I wholeheartedly support CSHB 193.

-You may be wondering, why it is important to have police officers on the Alaska Police Standards Council?

Enacting this proposal will give a voice to the rank and file police officers that they do not currently have. Many officers are often reluctant to approach command staff at their agency and voice their ideas or concerns. However, someone of similar rank to themselves who understands the ideas or concerns they might be expressing would be invaluable.

Officers selected to serve on the APSC will have at least five years of police experience giving them a depth and breadth of knowledge regarding policing issues. Yet, they will still be strongly connected to those who are out on the streets day in and day out doing the job and most likely they will still be doing the job at the street level themselves. This gives the officers a realistic perspective of current issues that top administrators do not have.

These officers will broaden the base of involvement at the APSC level and can provide a "from the ground up" flow of communication, information and input that will be invaluable to the APSC.

Adding these officers will fill a void that has existed for far too long. Every police officer in the State of Alaska has a stake in the decisions made by APSC that could potentially affect their careers.

-You may also be wondering, why there should be two officers?

The APSC is currently comprised of seven people who are in top administrative positions in law enforcement and corrections and four civilians. Participation of representatives from those groups is very important.

Rather than increase the number of council members, CSHB 193 proposes a change to the number of chief administrative officers or chiefs of police. For that reason, they are still adequately represented, yet the change will fall within budget. CSHB 193 has zero fiscal impact.

There are far more police officers in the State of Alaska than there are chief administrators and chiefs of police and we have no representatives on the APSC. It is also important to note that under AS 18.65.280 Exemptions it states that the commissioner and deputy commissioner of the department of public safety and chief administrators of local police departments are exempt from the requirements of AS 18.65.240, which in effect means they are not required to have ever been employed as a police officer to attain those positions.

There are far more civilians than police officers and they will have one fewer position than the officers. However, it is important to note that while the interests of the public are important and they have a right to be represented, officers have a much closer vested interest in the decisions made by APSC.

Even though two police officers will represent a minority of the APSC, their positions will give all officers in the State of Alaska the much needed voice they deserve and will give the APSC valuable input for all phases of their decision making.

Thank you for considering my opinions.

CSHB 193 Testimony

Thank you for entertaining testimony in support of CSHB 193. I have been employed as an Alaska State Trooper for over 17 years. I have been an APSC certified police instructor for the past 15 years in a multitude of disciplines including Firearms, Patrol Tactics, SWAT Tactics, Intoximeter, and Methods of Instruction, to name a few. I am one of a handful of officers in the State certified as an Instructor Trainer. I present this information to simply illustrate that my experience has given me some unique and important perspectives pertaining to Police Officer Training in Alaska.

While I believe that the APSC has done a good job of determining training criteria, some gaps do and will exist when there is no avenue for participation by those subject to these criteria. As both a student in and instructor for APSC training courses and an officer who works a regular patrol shift, I believe that I, and officers like me, offer a practical perspective to the APSC regarding how training courses impact the performance of police duties in the field. It can be very difficult to understand the practicality and impact of training policy, course or content from a policy making position without input from and discussion with the "boots on the ground". Additionally, when training is determined and implemented with mutual discussion and inclusion of officers and management, acceptance in the field increases.

Some specific valuable input that will be provided by having well-respected and experienced police officers on the APSC include:

1. Appropriateness of Course Length
2. Practical Certification Requirements
3. Logical Course Syllabi
4. Appropriate APSC Instructor Requirements
5. Ongoing APSC Instructor Improvement Courses
6. Pertinence of Course Content based upon up-to-date "road" experience
7. Affect of Legislative actions on practical law enforcement and how this impacts training and training criteria

The vast majority of police officers in the State of Alaska are highly motivated, qualified, and professional individuals who desire to reach their full occupational potential in terms of understanding and fulfilling their enforcement duties. This same enthusiasm and professionalism will be afforded the APSC when such police officers are included and allowed to participate in the creation of policy surrounding APSC training criteria. It is my belief that these officers offer a practical skill and knowledge base that will positively build upon basic Academy training as they actively participate in building the future of law enforcement in Alaska as part of the APSC.

Sincerely,

Trooper Gary Cox

Public Safety Employees Association, Inc.
"Representing Alaska's Finest"

April 3, 2007

Testimony in Support of HB 193

Rob Cox, President
Alaska Public Employees Association

Thank you for allowing me to offer this statement on behalf of HB 193 regarding the restructuring of the Alaska Police Standards Council (APSC). I have been employed as an Alaska State Trooper for over 16 years. I have been an APSC certified police instructor for the past 14 years in a multitude of disciplines including Firearms, Patrol Tactics, SWAT Tactics, Intoximeter, and Methods of Instruction, to name a few; and, am one of a handful of officers in the State certified as an Instructor Trainer. I present this information to simply illustrate that my experience has given me some unique and important perspectives pertaining to Police Officer Training in Alaska.

While I believe that the APSC has done a good job of determining training criteria, some gaps do and will exist when there is no avenue for participation by those subject to these criteria. As both a student in and instructor for APSC training courses and an officer who works a regular patrol shift, I believe that I and officers like me, offer a practical perspective to the APSC regarding how training courses impact the performance of police duties in the field. It can be very difficult to understand the practicality and impact of training policy, course or content from a policy making position without input from and discussion with the "boots on the ground". Additionally, when training is determined and implemented with mutual discussion and inclusion acceptance in the field increases.

Specific valuable input that will be provided by having well-respected and experienced police officers on the APSC include:

1. Appropriateness of Course Length
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7. Affect of Legislative actions on practical law enforcement and how this impacts training and training criteria

The vast majority of police officers in the State of Alaska are highly motivated, qualified, and professional individuals who desire to reach their full occupational potential in terms of understanding and fulfilling their enforcement duties. This same enthusiasm and professionalism will be afforded the APSC when police officers are allowed to participate in the creation of

policy surrounding APSC training criteria. It is my belief that these officers offer a practical skill and knowledge base that will positively build upon basic Academy training as they actively participate in building the future of law enforcement in Alaska as part of the APSC.

In closing I would like to thank Representative Bob Roses for introducing HB 193 and to also thank Representatives Nancy Dahlstrom and Bob Lynn for sponsoring this important legislation. I encourage the House State Affairs Committee to approve this legislation

Statement in Support of HB 193
To the House State Affairs Committee

April 3, 2007

- You may be wondering why it is important to have police officers on the Alaska Police Standards Council.

HB 193 by Representatives Bob Roses, Nancy Dahlstrom and Bob Lynn corrects a basic fairness issue. The Alaska Police Standards Council is one of the few, if not the only one in Alaska, that does not include people who are being licensed on the body that licenses them. Furthermore, many states include rank and file members on their state's council or committee. In those states rank and file members participate in the process of developing standards, training and curriculum for public safety officers. Enacting HB 193 will give rank and file police officers a seat at the table like others who require licenses to perform their occupations

Officers selected to serve on the APSC will have at least five years of police experience, giving them a depth and breadth of knowledge regarding policing issues. Yet, they will still be strongly connected to those who are out on the streets day in and day out doing the job and most likely they will still be doing the job at the street level themselves. This gives the officers a realistic perspective of current issues of police work.

These officers will broaden the base of involvement at the APSC level and can provide a "from the ground up" flow of information and input that will be invaluable to the APSC.

Adding these officers will fill a void that has existed for far too long. Every police officer in the State of Alaska has a stake in the decisions made by APSC that could potentially affect their careers.

- You may also be wondering why there should be three officers.

The APSC is currently comprised of seven people who are in top administrative positions in law enforcement and corrections and four civilians. Participation of representatives from those groups is very important.

Rather than increase the number of council members, HB 193 proposes a change to the number of people in two groups: chief administrative officers or chiefs of police and civilians. For that reason, those groups are still adequately represented, yet the change will fall within budget.

Even though three police officers will represent a minority of the APSC, their positions will give all officers in the State of Alaska a seat on their standards council just like others in Alaska who are required to be licensed. The inclusion of rank and file officers will give the APSC valuable input for all phases of their decision making.

Tara Tippet
Fairbanks

April 3, 2007

To: House State Affairs Committee

From: Brian Dallas, Juneau

Re: HB 193

Thank you for allowing me to submit this statement in support of HB 193 by Representative Bob Roses, Nancy Dahlstrom and Bob Lynn. As an experienced police officer, I hope my comments are of value to the House State Affairs Committee as you consider HB 193 and pass it from your committee today.

How will a police presence on the APSC increase the overall efficiency, quality and excellence of the law enforcement community?

First, let me say membership on the APSC is an honor and a privilege. Appointing good police officers and providing them a means of input will make law enforcement stronger. Currently, Police Administrators, Police Chiefs, and civilians are represented on the APSC Board, rank and file officers are not.

The Mission Statement of APSC is: "To produce a highly trained and positively motivated professional, capable of meeting contemporary law enforcement standards of performance."

APSC's Vision Statement, in part, reads: "To build on the foundation of skill and knowledge acquired at the basic academy, with continued education and training where the officer may enhance those skills and increase proficiency in all aspects of job performance."

"To ultimately increase the overall efficiency and effectiveness of the law enforcement and corrections community by assuring a climate of professionalism and conscientious standards."

With these statements in mind, adding officers to the APSC would bring experience and knowledge from today's front line officers. As the needs of our world and our communities change, so must Law Enforcement. Officers can bring perspectives only learned from first hand knowledge to add to the excellence of training provided by APSC, and insure that the training needs of today's officers are being met. The collaborative knowledge and experience of Police Administrators, Police Chiefs, civilians, and Officers would be awesome.

Good officers have high expectations and high standards. As a member of the APSC, each officer will bring these expectations to the APSC decision making process. Currently, everyone serving on the board now is a civilian, exempt, or

may be exempt from the Standards set by APSC according to SECTION 18.65.280, Exemptions, which reads:

- (a) The commissioner and deputy commissioner of public safety and the chief administrative officers of local police departments are exempt from the requirements of AS 18.65.240. However, a person appointed chief of a local police department after July 1, 1981, who performs any operational duties, shall meet the requirements of AS 18.65.240(a)(1).

Officers must meet and maintain these standards every day of their careers. To that end, the excellence of each police representative serving on the APSC will serve as a standard by which others will be measured. Good police officers want only good police officers serving the public. Adding Officers to APSC can only enhance the excellence, quality, and efficiency of APSC.

Public Safety Employees Association, Inc.
"Representing Alaska's Finest"

Public Safety Employees Association Position Paper – HB 193
Sponsored by Representatives Bob Roses, Nancy Dahlstrom and Bob Lynn

About 35 years ago the Alaska Police Standards Council was created. Since 1972, Alaska has changed significantly. Our population has grown. The type of problems confronted by Public Safety Employees has proliferated over the past 30 years. The law enforcement officer of today must be a versatile and organized public servant.

Giving those who work closest to crime a voice on the decision making body that has direct effect on the training officers are to receive and the standards by which they work should be encouraged and welcomed. SB 193 by Representatives Bob Roses, Nancy Dahlstrom and Bob Lynn adds three rank and file officers to the Alaska Police Standards Council. The Public Safety Employees Association supports adding rank and file officers to the APSC.

HB 193 does the following:

- Keeps the composition of the APSC at 11 members to keep the operating expenses of the Council within its budget.
- Adds three police officers by reducing two administrative officers or chiefs of police positions and one public member position
- Allows three representatives of police, who are working law enforcement officers, with 5 years of experience in policing, an opportunity to offer their valuable insight to all phases of police standards.
- Improves the quality of decision making by including those who are charged with the mission of enforcing the law a means for input as participating members of the APSC.
- Preserves the Governor's role in appointing the three police representatives to the APSC.
- Provides a system of transition for the three police members to take positions on the APSC.

Adding three officers from rank and file is necessary to the Council's mission of producing a highly trained and positively motivated professional, capable of meeting contemporary law enforcement standards of performance. As an appointee, these men and women are the trained and motivated. They will work with others on the APSC to provide a firm foundation of day to day experience from which to formulate high standards for public safety officers.

Their contribution to the Alaska Police Standards Council will improve organizational communication, provide valuable input for the training and preparation of new and career officers and add a high degree of quality and excellence to the scope of work of the Council.

The Public Safety Employees Association expresses our appreciation to Representatives Bob Roses, Nancy Dahlstrom and Bob Lynn for introducing this long overdue legislation. We commend the House State Affairs Committee for hearing HB 193 and encourage its passage.

**April 3, 2007
John Cyr, Executive Director
Public Safety Employees Association**

Adding Two Police Officers to the Alaska Police Standards Council.

The bill will:

- Keep the composition of the APSC at 11 members to keep operating expenses and budget neutral.
- Adds two police officers by reducing the number of chief administrative officers or chiefs of police from four to three; moves the correctional administrative officer to chief administrative officers or chiefs of police.
- Allows two representatives of police, who are working law enforcement officers with 5 years of experience in policing, an opportunity to offer their valuable insight as to all phases of police standards.
- Improves the quality of decision making by including those who are charged with the mission of enforcing the law a means for input as participating members of the APSC.
- Allows labor organizations that represent employees governed by the council a means to nominate police officers for consideration by the Governor.
- Provides a system of transition for the two police members to take positions on the APSC.

**A statutory comparison of the Alaska Police
Standards Council and the Alaska Fire Standards
Council – creation and powers of each**

Alaska Police Standards Council

Sec. 18.65.140. Creation.

There is created in the Department of Public Safety the Alaska Police Standards Council.

Sec. 18.65.150. Composition of council.

The council consists of the following persons:

- (1) four chief administrative officers or chiefs of police of local governments;
- (2) the commissioner of public safety or a designee of the commissioner;
- (3) the commissioner of corrections or a designee of the commissioner;
- (4) one correctional administrative officer who is employed at the level of a deputy director or higher; and
- (5) four members of the public at large with at least two from the communities of 2,500 population or less.

Sec. 18.65.160. Appointment.

The commissioner of public safety or a designee and the commissioner of corrections or a designee shall serve during each commissioner's continuance in office. Other members of the council shall be appointed by the governor for staggered terms of four years, except that a member may not serve beyond the time the member holds the office that established eligibility for appointment. A vacancy on the council shall be filled for the remainder of a member's unexpired term in the same manner as the original appointment.

Sec. 18.65.170. Chairman and vice chairman.

The council shall select its chairman and vice chairman annually.

Sec. 18.65.180. Holding another office.

Membership on the council does not disqualify a member from holding any other public office or employment.

Sec. 18.65.190. Compensation and expenses.

The members of the council receive no salary, but are entitled to per diem and travel expenses authorized by law for other boards and commissions.

Sec. 18.65.200. Meetings.

The council shall meet at least twice a year. The chairman shall set the time and place of the meeting, either on the chairman's own motion or on written request by any three members of the council.

Sec. ~~18.65.220~~ **Powers.**

The council has the power to

- (1) adopt regulations for the administration of AS 18.65.130 - 18.65.290;
- (2) establish minimum standards for employment as a police officer, probation officer, parole officer, municipal correctional officer, and correctional officer in a permanent or probationary position and certify persons to be qualified as police officers, probation officers, parole officers, municipal correctional officers, and correctional officers under AS 18.65.130 - 18.65.290;
- (3) establish minimum criminal justice curriculum requirements for basic, specialized, and in-service courses and programs for schools operated by or for the state or a political subdivision of the state for the specific purpose of training police recruits, police officers, probation officers, parole officers, municipal correctional officers, and correctional officers;
- (4) consult and cooperate with municipalities, agencies of the state, other governmental agencies, universities, colleges, and other institutions concerning the development of police officer, probation officer, parole officer, municipal correctional officer, and correctional officer training schools and programs of criminal justice instruction;
- (5) employ an administrator and other persons necessary to carry out its duties under AS 18.65.130 - 18.65.290;
- (6) investigate when there is reason to believe that a police officer, probation officer, parole officer, municipal correctional officer, or correctional officer does not meet the minimum standards for employment; in connection with the investigation the council may subpoena persons, books, records, or documents related to the investigation and

require answers in writing under oath to questions asked by the council or the administrator;

(7) charge and collect a fee of \$50 for processing applications for certification of police, probation, parole, municipal correctional, and correctional officers.

Sec. 18.65.225 Alaska police training fund.

The Alaska police training fund is created in the general fund. The fund consists of appropriations made by the legislature to the fund. The legislature may appropriate to the fund the annual estimated balance in the accounts maintained under AS 37.05.142 for money collected under AS 12.25.195 (c), AS 12.55.039, AS 28.05.151, and AS 29.25.074. The legislature may make appropriations from the fund to (1) the Department of Public Safety for the Public Safety Training Academy, including Village Public Safety Officers, (2) the Alaska Police Standards Council to provide training for the law enforcement and corrections community of the state under AS 18.65.230, and (3) municipalities that conduct their own police training programs. Nothing in this section creates a dedicated fund.

Sec. 18.65.230. Training programs.

The council shall establish and maintain police training programs, probation and parole officer training programs, and correctional training programs through those agencies and institutions that the council considers appropriate.

Sec. 18.65.240. Standards.

(a) A person may not be appointed as a police officer, except on a probationary basis, unless the person (1) has satisfactorily completed a basic program of police training approved by the council, which includes at least 12 hours of instruction regarding domestic violence as defined in AS 18.66.990, and (2) possesses other qualifications the council has established for the employment of police officers, including minimum age, education, physical and mental standards, citizenship, moral character, and experience. The council shall prescribe the means of presenting evidence of fulfillment of these requirements.

(b) The council shall issue a certificate evidencing satisfaction of the requirements of (a) of this section to an applicant who satisfies those requirements or who satisfies the requirements of (a)(2) of this section and satisfactorily completes a program or course of instruction in another jurisdiction equivalent in content and quality to that required by the council for approved police education and training programs in this state.

(c) The council may deny or revoke the certificate of a police officer who does not meet the standards adopted under (a)(2) of this section.

Sec 18.65.242. Standards for municipal correctional, correctional, probation, and parole officers.

(a) The council shall establish qualifications for employment of persons as municipal correctional, correctional, probation, and parole officers, including

(1) minimum age, physical and mental standards, citizenship, moral character, and experience; and

(2) minimum education standards.

(b) The council shall

(1) prescribe the means of presenting evidence of fulfillment of the requirements set out in (a) of this section; and

(2) issue a certificate evidencing satisfaction of the requirements of (a) of this section to an applicant who

(A) satisfies the requirements of (a)(1) of this section, and

(B) meets the minimum education standards of (a)(2) of this section by satisfactorily completing a training program for municipal correctional, correctional, probation, or parole officers established under AS 18.65.230, including training regarding domestic violence that contains the subjects set out in AS 18.66.310(d), or a course of instruction in another jurisdiction equivalent in content and quality to that required by the council for approved municipal correctional, correctional, probation, or parole officer education and training programs in this state.

(c) In the evaluation of applicants against the mental standards developed under (a)(1) of this section, the council shall use evaluation methods that do not discriminate against applicants of different ethnic origins.

Sec. 18.65.245. Denial or revocation of certificate of municipal correctional, correctional, probation, or parole officer.

The council may

(1) deny a certificate to an applicant for a municipal correctional, correctional, probation, or parole officer certificate if the applicant does not meet the standards adopted by the council under AS 18.65.242(a);

(2) revoke the certificate of a municipal correctional, correctional, probation, or parole officer who, having been issued a certificate, fails to meet the standards adopted by the council under AS 18.65.242(a).

Alaska Fire Standards Council

Sec. 18.70.330. Creation.

a) There is created in the Department of Public Safety the Alaska Fire Standards Council.

(b) The council consists of the following persons:

(1) two chief administrative officers or fire chiefs of local government; only one person appointed under this paragraph may be from a local government where the fire department consists entirely of paid employees;

(2) the state fire marshal or a designee of the state fire marshal;

(3) four representatives of fire fighters, including at least one fire fighter administrative officer from the Alaska State Fire Fighters Association; a person appointed under this paragraph may not, while serving on the council, be a fire chief;

(4) two volunteer fire fighters, one from a community with a population of 2,500 or less and one from a community with a population greater than 2,500; and

(5) two members of the public at large with at least one member from a community with a population of 2,500 or less.

Sec. 18.70.340. Appointment; meetings; expenses.

(a) The state fire marshal or a designee shall serve on the council during each state fire marshal's continuance in office. Other members of the council shall be appointed by the governor for staggered terms of four years, except that a member may not serve beyond the time the member holds the office that established eligibility for appointment. Membership on the council does not disqualify a member from holding another public office or employment. The council shall select its chair and vice-chair annually.

(b) The council shall meet at least twice a year. The chair shall set the time and place of the meeting, either on the chair's own motion or on written request by three members of the council. The council is encouraged to meet electronically.

(c) The members of the council do not receive a salary for service on the council, but are entitled to per diem and travel expenses authorized by law for other boards and commissions under AS 39.20.180.

Sec. 18.70.350. Powers.

The council may

(1) adopt regulations for the administration of AS 18.70.320 - 18.70.369, including regulations

(A) establishing minimum training and performance standards for certification of fire services personnel that are consistent with the standards of the National Fire Protection Association or other applicable standards;

(B) establishing minimum fire training curriculum requirements for certification of training programs that are designed to enable trainees to meet the standards established under (A) of this paragraph;

(C) governing the procedure for certification of fire services training programs that meet the minimum curriculum requirements adopted under this section;

(D) governing the procedure for certification of individuals who satisfy the minimum training and performance standards established under this section; and

(E) governing the procedure for revocation of the certificate of a person or program that, having been issued a certificate under this section, fails at a later date to meet the standards adopted by the council under this section; the procedures must be consistent with AS 44.62 (Administrative Procedure Act);

(2) consult and cooperate with municipalities, agencies of the state, other governmental agencies, universities, colleges, and other institutions concerning the development of fire services training schools and programs offered in the state;

(3) employ an administrator and other persons necessary to carry out its duties; and

(4) charge and collect fees determined by the council to be necessary.

The Alaska Police Standards Council is a regulatory and quasi-judicial body that was created by Senate Bill 1, Chapter 178, and enacted by the State Legislature, effective July 7, 1972.

The Legislature granted the Council the power to adopt regulations establishing minimum selection and training standards for employment as police officers as well as other regulations for the administration of the act. In 1988 House Bill 367 expanded the council's jurisdiction to include corrections, probation and parole officers. The council is composed of 11 members appointed by the governor, and they meet formally four times each year.

Name	Council Title	Affiliation
Jon Bolling	Public Representative	Craig
Dick Burton	Public Representative	Ketchikan
Robert Heun	Member	Police Chief, Anchorage Police Department
Dan Hoffman	Member	Police Chief, Fairbanks Police Department
Charles T. C. Kamal	Member	Police Chief, Kodiak Police Department
Bob Kean	Public Representative	Anchorage
Chuck Kopp	Chairman	Police Chief, Kenai Police Department
Walt Monagan	Member	Commissioner, Department of Public Safety
Joe Schmidt	Member	Commissioner, Department of Corrections
Donna White	Member	Director, Probation & Parole
Janey Wineinger	Public Representative	Chickaloon

MISSION

To produce a highly trained and positively motivated professional, capable of meeting contemporary law enforcement standards of performance.

APSC VISION

To build on the foundation of skill and knowledge acquired at the basic academy, with continued education and training where the officer may enhance those skills and increase proficiency in all aspects of job performance.

To cooperatively establish a career path within the respective agencies, by providing qualified members with advanced training opportunities for developing leadership and supervisory skills.

To ultimately increase the overall efficiency and effectiveness of the law enforcement and corrections community by assuring a climate of professionalism and conscientious standards.

A Comparison of the Professional Teaching Practices Commission with the Alaska Police Standards Council

Responsibility: Professional Teaching Practices Commission

Standards

Sec. 14.20.450 Responsibilities of commission.

The commission shall have the initial responsibility of developing, through the teaching profession, criteria of professional practices in areas including, but not limited to:

- (1) ethical and professional performance;
- (2) preparation for and continuance in professional services; and
- (3) contractual obligations.

Investigative Authority

The commission shall

- (1) establish procedures, and adopt regulations to implement the purposes of AS 14.20.370 - 14.20.510;
- (2) conduct investigations and hearings on alleged violations of ethical or professional teaching performance, contractual obligations, and professional teaching misconduct;
- (3) review the decisions of the department regarding the issuance or denial of certificates and in its discretion recommend reversal of decisions.

The Commission may

- (1) subpoena witnesses, place them under oath, and maintain written records;
- (2) warn or reprimand members of the teaching profession, if in the judgment of the commission such action is warranted;
- (3) suspend or revoke the certificate of a member of the teaching profession for one of the reasons set out in AS 14.20.030 except that in the case of an administrator, the commissioner must concur;
- (4) request assistance through any of the investigative processes of any existing professional teaching organizations when analyzing charges of breach of ethical or professional teaching practices;

Responsibility: Alaska Police Standards Council

Standards

Establish minimum standards for employment as a police officer, probation officer, parole officer, municipal correctional officer, and correctional officer in a permanent or probationary position and certify persons to be qualified as police officers, probation officers, parole officers, municipal correctional officers, and correctional officers under AS 18.65.130 - 18.65.290;

Investigative Authority

The council has the power to

investigate when there is reason to believe that a police officer, probation officer, parole officer, municipal correctional officer, or correctional officer does not meet the minimum standards for employment; in connection with the investigation the council may subpoena persons, books, records, or documents related to the investigation and require answers in writing under oath to questions asked by the council or the administrator;

Comparison - continued

- **Training and curriculum**

- The Commission shall:
 - (1) review the regulations of the department as they relate to teacher certification and recommend necessary changes;
- The Commission may:
 - (1) study proposals developed by regular committees of any existing professional organization whose members are within the teaching profession
 - (2) make any recommendation to the board or to school boards that will promote an improvement in the teaching profession;

- **Employ an Administrator**

- Sec. 14.20.470. Powers of commission.
- The commission may
 - (1) appoint an executive secretary, delegate those ministerial functions to the executive secretary as the commission may decide and set the executive secretary's compensation with a starting salary not exceeding range 26, step B of the pay plan for state employees in AS 39.27.011(a).

- **Training and curriculum**

- The Council has the power to:
 - (1) establish minimum criminal justice curriculum requirements for basic, specialized, and in-service courses and programs for schools operated by or for the state or a political subdivision of the state for the specific purpose of training police recruits, police officers, probation officers, parole officers, municipal correctional officers, and correctional officers;
 - (2) consult and cooperate with municipalities, agencies of the state, other governmental agencies, universities, colleges, and other institutions concerning the development of police officer, probation officer, parole officer, municipal correctional officer, and correctional officer training schools and programs of criminal justice instruction;

- **Employ an Administrator**

- Employ an administrator and other persons necessary to carry out its duties under AS 18.65.130 - 18.65.290;
- 7) charge and collect a fee of \$50 for processing applications for certification of police, probation, parole, municipal correctional, and correctional officers.

Composition of the Professional Teaching Practices Commission and the Alaska Police Standards Council

- **Professional Teaching Practices Commission – 9 Members**

- **Composition**

- The commission consists of the following members:
 - (1) five classroom teachers;
 - (2) one principal;
 - (3) one superintendent;
 - (4) one representative of the office of the commissioner;
 - (5) one representative of an Alaska institution of higher learning.

- **Alaska Police Standards Council – 11 Members**

- **Composition**

- The council consists of the following persons:
 - (1) four chief administrative officers or chiefs of police of local governments;
 - (2) the commissioner of public safety or a designee of the commissioner;
 - (3) the commissioner of corrections or a designee of the commissioner;
 - (4) one correctional administrative officer who is employed at the level of a deputy director or higher; and
 - (5) four members of the public at large with at least two from the communities of 2,500 population or less.

Selection of Members of the Professional Teaching Practices Commission and the Alaska Police Standards Council

• Professional Teaching Practices Commission – 9 Members

- Sec. 14.20.410 Selection of members.
- (a) Members of the commission shall be selected as follows:
 - (1) the five classroom teachers from lists of names submitted by recognized Alaska teachers' organizations, each list not to exceed 12 names; however, in lieu of one of the five, one classroom teacher may be selected from a list of not more than four names signed and submitted by not less than 25 teachers who have no affiliation with any organization qualified to submit nomination lists, with the limitation that no teacher may sign more than one list in any year;
 - (2) the principal from a list of three names submitted by the Alaska Principals Association;
 - (3) the superintendent from a list of three names submitted by the Superintendents Advisory Commission;
 - (4) the representative of the office of the commissioner from a list of three names submitted by the commissioner;
 - (5) the representative of an Alaska institution of higher learning from lists of names submitted by Alaska institutions of higher learning, each list not to exceed three names.
- (b) The lists shall be submitted to the commissioner who shall submit them as a group to the governor's office.
- (c) At least 30 days before a position on the commission is due to become vacant, the chairman shall cause notice of the impending vacancy to be published and to be conveyed to each organized group eligible to submit a list of nominees.
- Sec. 14.20.420 Term of office
 - (a) The term of office for each member of the commission is three years and, except as provided in AS 39.05.080 (4), each member serves until a successor is appointed.
 - (b) Vacancies shall be filled by appointment by the governor and, except as provided in AS 39.05.080 (4), an appointment to fill a vacancy is for the unexpired term.
 - (c) An individual may not serve more than a total of two 3-year terms.

• Alaska Police Standards Council – 11 Members

- Appointment.
- The commissioner of public safety or a designee and the commissioner of corrections or a designee shall serve during each commissioner's continuance in office. Other members of the council shall be appointed by the governor for staggered terms of four years, except that a member may not serve beyond the time the member holds the office that established eligibility for appointment. A vacancy on the council shall be filled for the remainder of a member's unexpired term in the same manner as the original appointment.

Legislative Research Services

Alaska State Legislature
Legislative Affairs Agency
Division of Legal and Research Services

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April 9, 2007

Memorandum

TO: Representative Bob Roses

FROM: Chuck Burnham, Legislative Analyst 

RE: Composition of Police Standards Councils in Other States
LRS Report 07.192

You asked about the composition of Police Standards Councils in other states. Specifically, you wanted to know if the membership of those councils includes "front-line" police officers.

We reviewed the composition of Police Standards Councils in ten western states. Eight of these states' councils—those in Arizona, California, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Texas, Utah, and Washington—have at least one member who is a police officer.¹ The attached table shows the official name of the Police Standards Council for each of the ten states we reviewed, the size of the organizations, the composition of their membership, and the URL for each of their respective websites.

I hope you find this information to be useful. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have questions or need additional information.

¹ Although the Utah Council's website does not specifically indicate a police officer member, we assume the representative of the Police Officer's Association to be an active officer.

Composition of Selected States' Police Standards and Training Organizations			
State	Organization	Members	Membership Positions
Arizona	Peace Officer Standards and Training Board	12	Police Department Chiefs / Sheriffs (4) Attorney General Department of Public Safety Director Department of Corrections Director Police Officers (2 - Corporal/Detective) University Professor Public Members (2) http://www.azpost.state.az.us/
California	The Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training	14	Police Chiefs / Sheriffs (6) Attorney General County District Attorney Police Officers (3) Public Members (3) http://www.post.ca.gov/about/commissioners.asp
Colorado	Peace Officer Standards and Training Board	21	Police Chiefs / Sheriffs (13) Attorney General Department of Public Safety Exec. Director City Mayor Police Officers (3 - Senior Agent / 2 Patrol Officers) Public Member http://www.epo.state.co.us/post_board.cfm?copyID=121
Idaho	Peace Officer Standards and Training Council	15	Heads of Law Enforcement Agencies (8) Attorney General's Office Association of Counties Director Dept. of Corrections Director Dept. of Juvenile Corrections Director Association of Cities Director F.B.I. Special Agent in Charge County Prosecutor http://www.idaho-post.org/Council/Council.html
Montana	Peace Officer Standards and Training Council	11	Heads of Law Enforcement Agencies (2) Dept. of Corrections Division Chief Montana Highway Patrol Training Officer County Prosecuting Attorney County Commissioner Country Detention Facility Captain Police Officer (Lieutenant) Fish & Wildlife Dept. Training Officer Tribal Peace Officer Public Member http://www.mbcc.mt.gov/resources/directory/boards/dir-e-post.asp
Nevada	Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training	9	Chiefs / Sheriffs (5) Dept. of Corrections Representative Dept. of Public Safety Representative County District Attorney Investigator Vacant Position http://post.state.nv.us/CommissionDirectory.htm

Composition of Selected States' Police Standards and Training Organizations

- contd.

State	Organization	Members	Membership Positions
New Mexico	Law Enforcement Academy Board	10	Heads of Law Enforcement Agencies (4) Attorney General Assistant Attorney General County District Attorney Public Members (2) Police Officer (Sergeant)
http://www.dps.nm.org/training/leaBoard/index.php			
Texas	Commission on Law Enforcement Standards and Education	13	Chiefs / Sheriffs (3) Attorney General Public Members (3) County Constables (2) Police Officer Higher Education Coordinating Board Commissioner Texas Department of Public Safety Director Governor's Office, Criminal Justice Division Executive Director Texas Education Agency Commissioner
http://www.tcleose.state.tx.us/about_tcleose.htm			
Utah	Police Officer Standards and Training Council	16	Heads of Law Enforcement Agencies (7) Attorney General's Office County Commissioner At-Large Member College Vice-President City Mayor City Council Member Dept. of Corrections Director F.B.I. Special Agent in Charge Police Officers' Assoc. Representative
http://post.utah.gov/academy/council.htm			
Washington	State Criminal Justice Training Commission	14	Heads of Law Enforcement Agencies (5) Attorney General County Prosecuting Attorney F.B.I. Special Agent in Charge Dept. of Corrections Chief Dept. of Corrections Secretary County Sheriff's Officer (Detective) City Council Member Public Member Vacant Position
https://fortress.wa.gov/cjtc/www/admin/commissioners/commissioners.htm			
<p>Notes: Police Officer membership positions are bolded. Although the Utah Council's website does not specifically indicate a police officer member, we assume the representative of the Police Officer's Association to be an active officer.</p> <p>Sources: Websites of states' police training standards organizations.</p>			