

# MICROFILM DIVIDER

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ROLL NUMBER

DESCRIPTION

2276

2007 SENATE HUMAN SERVICES

SB 2276

## 2007 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Bill/Resolution No. 2276

Senate Human Services Committee

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Hearing Date: 1-23-07

Recorder Job Number: 1638, 1711

Committee Clerk Signature

*Veronica Spaulding*

Minutes:

Senator J. Lee, Chairman, opened the hearing on SB 2276.

Roll was taken and all members were present.

Senator Rich Wardner from District 37 introduced the bill. In Dickinson there is a group called ACE, Action, Commitment, and Education. It is a group of people who are all involved in prevention of destructive behavior, mainly drugs and alcohol. Some of the stake holders are the state highway patrol, Dickinson State University, Community Action, legislators and people from Human Services. They are people from all areas of life. Thus far their efforts have mainly been in education. One of the best groups you can have to fight something is a group of young people. Peer to peer is very effective. The Governor's office wants to amend the bill.

They would like to rename it The Governor's Prevention Advisory Council and name the Governor's office as the fiscal agent. He feels this will give the group some credibility and status.

Senator Lee asked who the fiscal agent is now.

Senator Wardner said they didn't have one.

Senator Heckaman asked if this was the same amount of money that was in the governor's budget.

Senator Wardner said it was not in the governor's budget.

Senator Erbele asked if the ACE group in Dickinson is the type of group that could apply for grants from the advisory council or are they a part of it. How are they connected?

Senator Wardner said this money would be more for the high school SADD, Students Against Destructive Decisions. The ACE group is finding sponsors for their group.

Senator Dever asked how they arrived at the sum of \$440,000.00.

Senator Wardner said it is allowing for \$220,000.00 per year of this biennium. He deferred the rest of the details to Mr. Erickson in a later testimony.

Senator Dever mentioned that last session the legislature established The Commission on Community and Faith Based Initiatives in the governor's office. He questioned whether this could be a part of that effort. The legislature was careful not to put money into it so they could apply for grants. He wondered if this could be associated with that.

Senator Wardner said he couldn't comment on that. This group has a specific focus to organize youth to prevent other youth from getting involved in drugs, alcohol and other destructive behaviors.

Karin Walton, Director of ND Higher Education Consortium for Substance Abuse Prevention, spoke in favor of SB 2276. See attachment # 1.

Senator Dever mentioned that the information in her testimony is also on the Department of Public Instruction website. The legislature passed a bill recently that transferred the responsibility for collecting that from the Department of Health to the Department of Public Instruction.

Lee Erickson, ND State Coordinator of SADD, spoke in favor of SB 2276 from the standpoint of a parent who lost a daughter in an accident involving alcohol. See attachment # 2.

Senator Heckaman asked if there are any prospects for replacing the federal funds that are no longer coming to the program with some other source of funds.

Mr. Erickson said there is none that he is aware of.

Senator Lee said one of the frustrations of the state legislators is that the federal government is eager to provide money to establish a program but then leaves them hanging after a few years.

Senator Lee posed a question to Mr. Erickson. If the decision would be fund 4H or fund this program, which would he choose?

Mr. Erickson responded he is not familiar with 4H. 4H is a much smaller organization, whereas some chapters of SADD represent 60% of a high school student body. Some clubs require meetings, etc. SADD is a lifestyle, an attitude.

Senator Heckaman mentioned that it is ironic to mention alcohol sale increase in connection to funding this bill.

Mr. Erickson said it is really coming out of the general fund. They are not tied together.

Senator Dever mentioned that privately funded initiatives are sometimes more successful than government funded initiatives. He asked if they have applied for grants, etc. or if their funding has all been federal.

Mr. Erickson said they have done some of that. They have approached the Bremer Foundation for example. The Bremer Foundation was looking at sustainability. It was specifically brought up, are there state funds. Organizations know very well that federal funds are temporary.

Organizations look for state buy in so they can they can possibly come in and match but again they don't want to do it forever. It always comes back to "are there state funds?"

Senator Dever said during the interim there was a study of healthy North Dakota through the Health Department. They specifically said that they rejected the money from tobacco companies and alcohol companies. He asked if Mr. Erickson had thought about that. Mr. Erickson said National SADD organization says SADD cannot take money from the alcohol or the tobacco industry.

Senator Dever mentioned that is somewhat distressing to him.

Representative Aarsvold from District 20 spoke in support of SB 2276. He feels there is a cry from the young people and they are looking for some help. He referred to the January 22nd issue of the Forum where there was a column and a third of "driving under the influence." He said by looking at the addresses listed, he concludes that a significant number of them are juveniles. We have an abuse problem. Two and a half columns cover youthful alcohol offenses. The decisions young people are making now will show themselves long into the future.

Bridget Rekow, an active SADD member/ leader, spoke in favor of SB 2276. See attachment #3 and attachment #4 and attachment #5.

Senator Lee asked Bridget if there had not been a SADD chapter at Ellendale, what would be the likelihood that she would now be making responsible decisions.

Bridget said there was very little chance. She said when she came into junior high the group that had the influence in the school was the drinking crowd. She is thankful SADD was there for her and she hopes it will be there for others.

Megan Jury, a senior at New Rockford High School, spoke in favor of SB 2276. She is currently serving on the Northern Lights SADD Advisory Board and is representing the ND SADD on the National SADD Student Leadership Council. She testified to the positive effect SADD has had on their community. The community started opening up a youth center on

Friday nights in February of 2002. The attendance has been 50-60 and has provided an environment for teens that is free from destructive decisions. They have also started a peer mentoring program for girls that has been very beneficial and appreciated by their community. Senator Heckaman spoke about the success of the youth center in New Rockford and the positive impact it has made on the community.

Senator Lee asked Megan how their SADD chapter was funded.

Megan said it is a combination of community and school funding. It is part of the school extra-curricular activities.

Senator Heckaman asked what they do for fundraisers.

Megan said they did a fashion show, a Miss New Rockford pageant, suppers and concessions. They are known in their community for their willingness to do service projects.

Jacob Holm, a senior at Maple Valley High School in Tower City, ND and ND SADD Student of the Year, spoke in support of SB 2276. He attested to the positive difference SADD chapters are making. ND has the most SADD chapters of any state in the country. Every seventh grader looks for acceptance. SADD gives students options. SADD can't reach every student but those it has reached are very happy they joined SADD. He presented a letter from Andrew Young a student in Napoleon, ND (attachment # 6), a list of signatures from a SADD chapter in Pembina/Neché/Crystal (attachment #7) and a letter from Lee Ziegler, Assistant Principal at Century High School (attachment # 8). SADD helps students have courage to go against the grain. It is making measurable differences.

Senator Warner complimented the SADD members on their level of articulation. He asked if there are any program within SADD that develop self esteem, presentation, speech and logical organization skills.

Jacob Holm said there is and there isn't a direct development program as such. Each chapter develops their own. Reality check is one part of the program that has been especially helpful for his growth. As he did presentations for the fourth graders in their school, he developed confidence in speaking, etc. Many chapters are creating a curriculum that works for them. Senator Lee asked if they are on their own to develop curriculum or do they have a resource they can draw on? Jacob said Reality Check was developed here in North Dakota. The facts and statistics in it are from national SADD. NDSU has run pre and post tests so they can measure their effectiveness. Some of the programs such as Programming, Reality Check, Get Real, and Believe come from the state organization, but chapters can implement programs or gather resources on their own.

Wade Schemmel, Conference Minister for the Northern Plains Conference of the United Church of Christ, spoke in support of SB 2276. He has 31 years of experience working with the effects of alcohol abuse on homes and communities. He said prevention will save the state money and pain and conflict and stress for the people of our state.

Opposition: -

Neutral: -

Chairman J. Lee closed the hearing on SB 2276.

JOB # 1711 Chairman J. Lee opened discussion on SB 2276.

Senator Wardner handed out copies of the Wardner amendment to members of the committee. This amendment would change the name and make the governor's office the fiscal agent of SADD.

A motion was made by Senator Warner to adopt the Wardner amendment.

Senator Heckaman seconded the motion.

Roll Call Vote: Yes 6 No 0 Absent 0.



## 2007 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Bill/Resolution No. 2276

Senate Human Services Committee

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Hearing Date: 1-30-07

Recorder Job Number: 2331

Committee Clerk Signature

*Monica Spaulding*

Minutes:

Chairman J Lee. opened the discussion on SB 2276.

The amount of the requested appropriation was discussed. The SADD organizations are doing a good work. If the legislature gave each of the 70 SADD groups \$500.00 it would cost \$35,000.00. This could help them get the elementary modules that are available from national SADD organization. They decided to just leave it as a lump sum and allow the SADD groups in our state to decide how to divide it up. This is the first request for state money from this organization.

Senator Dever expressed that sometimes part of the success of an organization comes from their need to raise their own funds. Group activities help people to take ownership and build strong groups.

Senator Warner made a motion to further amend SB by changing the amount of the appropriation from \$440,000.00 to \$35,000.00 and to rerefer it to the Appropriations Committee.

Senator Erbele seconded the motion.

Roll Call Vote: Yes 6 No 0 Absent 0

Senator Dever asked how the money flows. Does it go through the governor's office?

Senator Lee said Senator Warner feels that is a benefit because the governor will consider it in their budget two years from now. It gives it a certain amount of credibility.

Senator Dever just wanted to make sure that someone had the responsibility of it.

There was discussion if it could have come under the Community and Faith Based Initiatives.

Senator Erbele made a motion to pass SB 2276 as amended and rerefer it to Appropriations Committee.

Senator Pomeroy seconded the motion.

Roll Call Vote: Yes 6 No 0 Absent 0

Carrier: Heckaman

**FISCAL NOTE**  
**Requested by Legislative Council**  
03/28/2007

Amendment to: Reengrossed  
SB 2276

**1A. State fiscal effect:** *Identify the state fiscal effect and the fiscal effect on agency appropriations compared to funding levels and appropriations anticipated under current law.*

	2005-2007 Biennium		2007-2009 Biennium		2009-2011 Biennium	
	General Fund	Other Funds	General Fund	Other Funds	General Fund	Other Funds
Revenues						
Expenditures				\$100,000		
Appropriations				\$100,000		

**1B. County, city, and school district fiscal effect:** *Identify the fiscal effect on the appropriate political subdivision.*

2005-2007 Biennium			2007-2009 Biennium			2009-2011 Biennium		
Counties	Cities	School Districts	Counties	Cities	School Districts	Counties	Cities	School Districts

**2A. Bill and fiscal impact summary:** *Provide a brief summary of the measure, including description of the provisions having fiscal impact (limited to 300 characters).*

The amendment to this bill changes the appropriation for the governor's prevention and advisory council.

**B. Fiscal impact sections:** *Identify and provide a brief description of the sections of the measure which have fiscal impact. Include any assumptions and comments relevant to the analysis.*

In section 3 the appropriation for the governor's prevention and advisory council will be reduced from \$440,000 to \$100,000. We are uncertain how much additional revenue and expenditures will be generated by the continuing appropriation.

**3. State fiscal effect detail:** *For information shown under state fiscal effect in 1A, please:*

**A. Revenues:** *Explain the revenue amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, for each revenue type and fund affected and any amounts included in the executive budget.*

**B. Expenditures:** *Explain the expenditure amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, for each agency, line item, and fund affected and the number of FTE positions affected.*

The governor's prevention and advisory council will contract or grant funds to entities within the state to discourage impaired driving and alcohol and drug abuse by minors. The amendment reduces funds available to the Governor's Office for this project from \$440,000 to \$100,000. We are uncertain how much additional expenditures will occur as a result of the continuing appropriation.

**C. Appropriations:** *Explain the appropriation amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, for each agency and fund affected. Explain the relationship between the amounts shown for expenditures and appropriations. Indicate whether the appropriation is also included in the executive budget or relates to a continuing appropriation.*

Included in this bill is an appropriation of \$100,000 for the Governor's Office for the governor's prevention and advisory council and a continuing appropriation available to accept and expend gifts and donations. The amendment reduces the appropriation from \$440,000 to \$100,000. We are uncertain how much additional spending authority the continuing appropriation will generate.

<b>Name:</b>	Kathy J. Albin	<b>Agency:</b>	Department of Health
<b>Phone Number:</b>	328.4542	<b>Date Prepared:</b>	03/28/2007

**FISCAL NOTE**  
**Requested by Legislative Council**  
03/21/2007

Amendment to: Reengrossed  
SB 2276

**1A. State fiscal effect:** *Identify the state fiscal effect and the fiscal effect on agency appropriations compared to funding levels and appropriations anticipated under current law.*

	2005-2007 Biennium		2007-2009 Biennium		2009-2011 Biennium	
	General Fund	Other Funds	General Fund	Other Funds	General Fund	Other Funds
Revenues						
Expenditures				(\$340,000)		
Appropriations				(\$340,000)		

**1B. County, city, and school district fiscal effect:** *Identify the fiscal effect on the appropriate political subdivision.*

2005-2007 Biennium			2007-2009 Biennium			2009-2011 Biennium		
Counties	Cities	School Districts	Counties	Cities	School Districts	Counties	Cities	School Districts

**2A. Bill and fiscal impact summary:** *Provide a brief summary of the measure, including description of the provisions having fiscal impact (limited to 300 characters).*

The amendment to this bill changes the appropriation for the governor's prevention and advisory council.

**B. Fiscal impact sections:** *Identify and provide a brief description of the sections of the measure which have fiscal impact. Include any assumptions and comments relevant to the analysis.*

In section 3 the appropriation for the governor's prevention and advisory council will be reduced from \$440,000 to \$100,000. We are uncertain how much additional revenue and expenditures will be generated by the continuing appropriation.

**3. State fiscal effect detail:** *For information shown under state fiscal effect in 1A, please:*

**A. Revenues:** *Explain the revenue amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, for each revenue type and fund affected and any amounts included in the executive budget.*

**B. Expenditures:** *Explain the expenditure amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, for each agency, line item, and fund affected and the number of FTE positions affected.*

The governor's prevention and advisory council will contract or grant funds to entities within the state to discourage impaired driving and alcohol and drug abuse by minors. The amendment reduces funds available for this project from \$440,000 to \$100,000.

**C. Appropriations:** *Explain the appropriation amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, for each agency and fund affected. Explain the relationship between the amounts shown for expenditures and appropriations. Indicate whether the appropriation is also included in the executive budget or relates to a continuing appropriation.*

Included in this bill is an appropriation of \$100,000 for the governor's prevention and advisory council and a continuing appropriation available to accept and expend gifts and donations. The amendment reduces the appropriation from \$440,000 to \$100,000.

<b>Name:</b>	Kathy J. Albin	<b>Agency:</b>	Department of Health
<b>Phone Number:</b>	328.4542	<b>Date Prepared:</b>	03/21/2007

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILL NO. 2276

Page 1, line 1, after "the" insert "governor's"

Page 1, line 4, replace "Prevention" with "Governor's prevention"

Page 1, line 5, replace "North Dakota" with "governor's"

Page 1, line 13, replace "North Dakota prevention advisory council" with "governor"

Renumber accordingly

Date: 1-23-07  
Roll Call Vote #: 1

2007 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES  
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. SB 2276

Senate HUMAN SERVICES Committee

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number \_\_\_\_\_

Action Taken Wardner Amendment

Motion Made By Sens Warner Seconded By Sen. Heckaman

Senators	Yes	No	Senators	Yes	No
Senator Judy Lee, Chairman	✓		Senator Joan Heckaman	✓	
Senator Robert Erbele, V. Chair	✓		Senator Jim Pomeroy	✓	
Senator Dick Dever	✓		Senator John M. Warner	✓	

Total (Yes) 6 No 0

Absent 0

Floor Assignment \_\_\_\_\_

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

Date: 1-30-07  
Roll Call Vote #: 1

2007 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES  
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. SB 2276

Senate	HUMAN SERVICES	Committee
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☐ Check here for Conference Committee

**Legislative Council Amendment Number**

Action Taken Further amend replace \$440,000 w/ \$35,000

Motion Made By Sen. Warner Seconded By Sen. Inhofe

[illegible]

Total (Yes) 6 No 0

Absent 0

## Floor Assignment

**If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:**



Date: 1-30-07  
Roll Call Vote #: 2

2007 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES  
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. SB 2276

Senate HUMAN SERVICES Committee

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number \_\_\_\_\_

Action Taken DP/amended/approp

Motion Made By Sen Erbele Seconded By Sen Pomeroy

Senators	Yes	No	Senators	Yes	No
Senator Judy Lee, Chairman	✓		Senator Joan Heckaman	✓	
Senator Robert Erbele, V. Chair	✓		Senator Jim Pomeroy	✓	
Senator Dick Dever	✓		Senator John M. Warner	✓	

Total (Yes) 6 No 0

Absent 0

Floor Assignment Senator Heckaman

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

**REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE**

**SB 2276: Human Services Committee (Sen. J. Lee, Chairman) recommends AMENDMENTS AS FOLLOWS and when so amended, recommends DO PASS and BE REREFERRED to the Appropriations Committee (6 YEAS, 0 NAYS, 0 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). SB 2276 was placed on the Sixth order on the calendar.**

Page 1, line 1, after "the" insert "governor's"

Page 1, line 4, replace "Prevention" with "Governor's prevention"

Page 1, line 5, replace "North Dakota" with "governor's"

Page 1, line 12, replace "\$440,000" with "\$35,000"

Page 1, line 13, replace "North Dakota prevention advisory council" with "governor"

Renumber accordingly

2007 SENATE APPROPRIATIONS

SB 2276

## 2007 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Bill/Resolution No. 2276

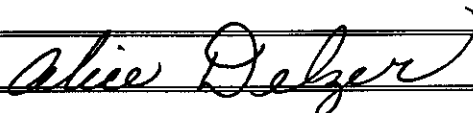
Senate Appropriations Committee

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Hearing Date: 02-08-07

Recorder Job Number: 3195

Committee Clerk Signature



Minutes:

**Chairman Holmberg** opened the hearing on SB 2276 on February 8, 2007 to Provide duties and appropriation for prevention and advisory council.

**Senator Wardner, District 37, Dickinson**, is a sponsor of the bill and introduced the bill and referred to Students Against Destructive Decisions, (SADD), a student-driven organization that empowers youth to positively impact their peers regarding the challenges young people face today. He gave testimony in support of SB 2276. He stated the Senate Human Services Committee amended the dollar amount and we did have a higher appropriation and they reduced it down.

**Representative Ole Aarvsold, District 20**, gave oral testimony in support of SB 2276. He is a Co-sponsor of the bill. He stated there is a serious social problem for our young people today and some of our young people are making mistakes and often fatal decisions about their own lives. He gave some statistics from the Fargo Forum relating to Court cases and young people involved, including MIP, MIC, Drug possession, moving violations, and sadly of all, suicide cases.

**Lee Erickson, North Dakota State Coordinator for SADD** presented written testimony (1) and oral testimony in support of SB 2276. His testimony states that alcohol is the number one drug problem in America. He also requested more money than has been appropriated to this

bill, and asks this committee to restore funding to the original request. He presented a SADD UNDERAGE DRINKING SURVEY (2) as more testimony. Written testimony (3) The Grim Neurology of Teenage Drinking – New York Times was presented to the committee. Written testimony (4), Strengthening Youth Policy Research and Policy Report from the National Conference of State Legislatures was presented to the committee.

**Chairman Holmberg** turned the hearing over to **Vice Chairman Grindberg**.

**Senator Mathern** asked what it would take dollar wise to correct this problem.

**Lee Erickson** stated he feels they are just spinning their wheels as they are working on \$85,000 a year and they cannot do the program justice. He also talked about the college programs.

**Senator Lindaas** asked when the bill came up if they have support from the Governor for the full amount and commented about Human Services moving some funding out of this budget. He was informed by Mr. Lee that there was no written confirmation but had oral support from the Governor's office. He also asked if there was opposition to this bill in the Human Services Committee. He was told no, they were not.

**Senator Robinson** stated he is very proud of the work SADD has done and asked how many years Mr. Erickson has worked with SADD. He was informed that Mr. Lee started on the local level in 1994, and has been a State Coordinator since 1999. He is an Insurance Agent by trade. He stated we have about 75 chapters of SADD in the state. He stated the bill was crafted in a very creative way so there could be various potential sources of funding.

**Senator Krauter** asked the sponsor of the bill if he looked at other resources, like the Health Care Trust Fund or some of those types of areas where you may get some matching dollars.

I'm more keenly sensitive to this bill now because I've got teenagers and we see commercials on TV where the 1<sup>st</sup> Lady is doing these commercials and you wonder where the funding came

from to promote that. I think it is a good commercial, I think we need to do that so I'm thinking we need to hold this bill and do a little homework to find out where some of these dollars are maybe available.

**Senator Wardner** stated he hadn't but that's interesting that you bring that up because as we are sitting here I'm thinking about that and we should research that.

**Lee Erickson** stated some funding has come through the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention which was a one time grant that we got.

**Valerie Fischer, Coordinated School Health Director for Department of Public Instruction (DPI) and a Member of the Governor's Prevention Advisory Committee** stated she felt she could speak on behalf of that committee and commended Mr. Erickson for his efforts and gave oral testimony in support of SB 2276. SADD has more than doubled in the last few years across the state. Kids to Kids Program has been very successful. She stated Federal dollars are used as appropriated out of my office, but also stressed the fact that federal funds continue to be cut and this area needs support from the state. She asked the committee to consider increasing the appropriation back to the original amount asked for in the bill.

**Senator Lindaas** asked if she would go for restoring the original amount into the bill, which is \$144,000. She commented she would wholeheartedly.

**Vice Chairman Grindberg** asked Senator Wardner if he wanted to pass this bill out or needed more time to work on this bill. Senator Wardner asked for more time.

The hearing on SB 2276 closed.

## 2007 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Bill/Resolution No. 2276

Senate Appropriations Committee

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Hearing Date: 02-12-07

Recorder Job Number: 3284

Committee Clerk Signature



Minutes:

Chairman Holmberg opened the hearing on SB 2276.

Senator Rich Wardner, District 37, Dickinson, indicated he was getting an amendment drafted indicating the amendment replaces general with "community health trust" and replaces

\$35,000 with \$440,000 on Line 12.

Senator Wardner moved a do pass on the amendment, Senator Robinson seconded. An oral vote was taken resulting in a do pass.

Senator Robinson moved a do pass as amended, Senator Lindaas seconded. A roll call vote was taken resulting in 10 yes, 0 no, 4 absent. The motion carried and Senator Wardner will carry the bill.

Chairman Holmberg closed the hearing on SB 2276.

Date: 2/9/07  
Roll Call Vote #: /

2007 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES  
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 2276

Senate Appropriations Committee

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number

Action Taken

Motion Made By Robinson Wardner Seconded By Lindaas Robinson

Senators	Yes	No	Senators	Yes	No
Senator Ray Holmberg, Chrm	✓		Senator Aaron Krauter		
Senator Bill Bowman, V Chrm	✓		Senator Elroy N. Lindaas	✓	
Senator Tony Grindberg, V Chrm	✓		Senator Tim Mathern	✓	
Senator Randel Christmann			Senator Larry J. Robinson	✓	
Senator Tom Fischer			Senator Tom Seymour	✓	
Senator Ralph L. Kilzer	✓		Senator Harvey Tallackson		
Senator Karen K. Krebsbach	✓				
Senator Rich Wardner	✓				

Total (Yes) 10 No 0

Absent 4

Floor Assignment War Hms

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

Wardner carry  
amend



**REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE**

**SB 2276, as engrossed: Appropriations Committee (Sen. Holmberg, Chairman)**  
recommends **AMENDMENTS AS FOLLOWS** and when so amended, recommends  
**DO PASS** (10 YEAS, 0 NAYS, 4 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). Engrossed SB 2276  
was placed on the Sixth order on the calendar.

Page 1, line 12, replace "general" with "community health trust" and replace "\$35,000" with  
"\$440,000"

Renumber accordingly

**STATEMENT OF PURPOSE OF AMENDMENT:**

This amendment changes the appropriation relating to the Governor's Prevention and Advisory  
Council from \$35,000 from the general fund to \$440,000 from the community health trust fund.

2007 HOUSE HUMAN SERVICES

SB 2276

## 2007 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Bill/Resolution No. SB 2276

House Human Services Committee

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Hearing Date: February 28, 2007

Recorder Job Number: 4143

Committee Clerk Signature

*Judy Schock*

Minutes:

**Chairman Price:** We will open the hearing on SB 2276.

**Senator Rich Wardner: District 37, Dickinson, ND:** See hand out attached. This bill comes from the organization called SADD. Governor's advisory council was amended in over in the Senate. There was an appropriation with it, and then cut. We were then able to put appropriation back to 140,000. We went to the committee health trust fund, and the cookie jar is probably showing a negative balance. If it is for prevention I can't think of a better organization to be the recipient. Last session, and this session, I have seen the young people out there working with their peers not to get involved in alcohol, drugs and smoking. It is the best bang for your dollar. We need to get ahead of the game and I think this is the way. There are SADD chapters all over the state and they do make a difference, and relate to their peers.

**Chairman Price:** We only got 10% of the national settlement dollars for health and 45% into the common school trust fund, and since this is a student issue did you ever consider going there?

**Senator Wardner:** No, I didn't. I did see there was going to see some money projected to be left over. That would be a possibility.

**Representative Conrad:** I am wondering how these groups compare and how this group connects with the county groups.

**Senator Wardner:** I really can't answer that, but I want you all to know in our community we have a group ACE. I would guess it is something similar, but I don't know that for sure.

**Representative Olie Aarsvold, District 20:** in response to your distribution of facilities, some of those dollars I served in conference committees. We did make a valued effort to make a more appropriate division of those. The vote was 4 to 2 and that is the way it stands today. Hopefully sometime in the future we will rethink. The problems with our young folks today often make thoughtless and at times fatal decisions about their lives. Their behavior can have a long term effect on themselves as well as the families, friends and society as a whole. In the Fargo Forum about a month ago shows 4 columns of violations. 1 ½ is directed to driving under the influence. We also have drug issues that arise with suicide and death.

**Representative Kaldor:** What was the funding source in the Senate?

**Representative Aarsvold:** From the general fund resource and the senate amended that to the community health fund.

**Lee Erickson, state coordinator for SADD:** See attached testimony along with a hand out of study done.

**Representative Kaldor:** You have a non pay position is that correct? I don't know any other person as you that has dedicated so much towards an effort like this. I am in awe of the work you have done.

**Mr. Erickson:** I do not get compensated from SADD what so ever. WE are depended upon any grant we can get.

**Bridget Rekow, Junior at Ellendale High School:** I am an active SADD member and leader.

See attached testimony, and attachment of state strategies, and an attachment from the New York Times on Neurology of Teenage drinking.

**Jacob Holm, senior at Maple Valley High in Towner:** See attached testimony. This program is driven by students. We make the difference. SADD is a program that will keep me in ND.

**Mike Hillman, with University of Systems:** I have brought and will read the testimony of

**Karin Walton, Director of ND Higher Education Consortium for Substance Abuse Prevention.** See attached testimony.

**Representative Porter:** How much money does the University System budget for this program? Has there been an amount contributed by the individual campuses or universities also on top of what else is coming out of the Chancellors office?

**Mr. Hillman:** I would not know the exact amount, basically 1 FTE, small office expense, and travel expense. We do have a local community coordinator that works with Karin. As Campus/Community initiatives we would not have directions position if the 11 campuses didn't say, we want state wide coordination in higher education. They fully support toward Karin's position at the state level. Also Karin with the local coordinator, they are able to coordinate resources in every campus.

**Valerie Fischer, Director of School Health for the Department of Public Instruction:** See attached testimony.

**Representative Conrad:** What is the Drug and Alcohol Commission, and how is this different from the prevention committee.

**Ms Fischer:** It is currently sponsored by the Attorney General's office. There are several Representatives and Senators and departments on the commission. The prevention advisory committee is newly established committee by the Governors office.

**Representative Porter:** Currently how much money is going from DPI to these SADD chapters? Could you get us that break down.

**Ms Fischer:** That information I don't currently, but the federal funding is 1.6 million. Is that what we are looking at having or what we have had? The school and the number of student s involved give us a breakdown, and I can get that for you.

**Representative Potter:** With the 1.6 million in title 4 funds, and in your testimony you said that the title 4 funds were being decreased. In the past it was 1.6 million dollars but it is not going to be that in the future.

**Ms Fischer:** Our highest about 4 years ago was 2.3 million dollars. So it has decreased. We are hoping to continue with this next year.

**Representative Kaldor:** The safe and drug free schools program funds other activities. Could you describe some of the other things you do in the schools, and do they submit a proposal to DPI for approval?

**Ms Fischer:** It can sometime include curriculum, some have used to purchase security cameras, provide professional development to staff and students for various issues of drug and alcohol and tobacco, and character education. They can also supplement school counselors, and a portion of their salary. WE again are based on enrollment numbers.

**Keith Johnson, representing local public health administrators around the state:** We think the Governor's council is a good idea. I think it will compete very favorably in the arena of general funding from the education side of the tobacco settlement dollars where the real money is. See the attached on community health trust fund.

**Representative Porter:** How much money inside of your budget goes toward alcohol related programs for youth or even adults?

**Mr. Johnson:** the portion of our budget that would go to that goes through our school nurses. It is small because it is funded entirely from local initiatives. We are looking at less than 20,000 a year being devoted to that. I would say it is more in the neighbor hood of 10,000.

**Chairman Price:** Any one else to testify? Will close the hearing on SB 2276

## 2007 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Bill/Resolution No. SB 2276

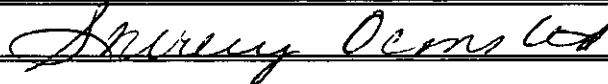
House Human Services Committee

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Hearing Date: March 13, 2007

Recorder Job Number: 5009 (Beginning at 17:00 on tape)

Committee Clerk Signature



Minutes:

**Chairman Price** asked the committee to consider SB 2276.

**Representative Kaldor** went over his amendments. See attached proposed amendments marked as Item #1. The amount of money that is going into the tobacco settlement trust fund is estimated at seventy million dollars for this biennium. The last biennium was forty three million dollars. This amendment would mean a 4.2 million dollar adjustment to the community health trust fund. Two point one million would come from the common schools trust fund and 2.1 million would come from the water development trust fund. Each percentage is worth seven hundred thousand dollars.

**Representative Porter** said the biggest complaint on this would come from the water. This is what they gauge their bonding on as they do bonding for water projects. The Water Resources Trust fund is the bonding authority for the State Engineer. This is where the biggest level of concern is going to come from.

**Representative Kaldor** made a motion to accept amendment .0302.

**Representative Conrad** seconded the motion.

**Chairman Price** called a voice vote and the motion carried.



**Representative Kaldor** made a motion for a do pass as amended with referral to appropriations.

**Representative Potter** seconded the motion.

**Chairman Price** asked for discussion.

**Representative Kaldor** said he has a couple of reservations. I have no reservations about what this organization does but he thinks the grants that could be approved under this act could go for other things beside SADD chapters. We talked about the DARE program that is under the Attorney General and I am not sure if a school district running a DARE program could apply for these grants because I don't know the mechanics of it. I think the SADD Chapters are going to have to compete on this with other organizations. To sustain this in the future there has to be broader services in SADD Chapters. If this is going to be more meaningful, they have to expand their chapters. This is very important, but they are not everywhere. I am not saying that we should require this in every school, but I am saying their organization needs to move forward. If they can't do it with this, it is going to be very difficult for them to come back next biennium.

**Representative Damschen** said that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. I think we have to put some money into this program to get some returns.

**Chairman Price** said she would be more comfortable if it were a little less money.

**Representative Price** said he was comfortable with the language but not comfortable with the dollars. You really don't know where it is going.

**Representative Porter** said in looking at this, our responsibility is to clean up and make it the best policy that it can be. If Representative Kaldor wants to do this we probably should amend it so that when it goes to appropriations it is no longer a policy discussion but it is just about the

money. I think if we don't take a look at these things that we have questions about right now, we are not doing our job.

**Chairman Price** said tightening it up might not be a bad idea.

**Representative Weisz** said that Representative Kaldor has given this bill new meaning.

**Representative Kaldor** said he has thought about this a lot and he would agree that this is going to be a complicated situation when it goes to appropriation. This gets to be a distraction. If there was a way to do that he would withdraw his motion.

**Chairman Price** said even if we would take out the suicide and pregnancy part, I think that will help. I would also drop the dollar amount too.

**Representative Porter** said another thing we might look at is the maximum dollar amount they could receive since this is aimed back towards groups. If there are competing DARE and SADD chapters you may want to limit this to "per community" or "per school" so that you don't get competing groups going after the money.

**Chairman Price** said there were 70 chapters at \$500 per chapter.

**Representative Porter** said it looks like there could be come several programs in the community go after the same dollars when it is really supposed to be focused on kids. Maybe we should have a limiter on this even if it is per school district or per community and then with a limited dollar amount per community grant.

**Chairman Price** said the dollar amount might have to be reduced. We want to make sure that these programs are for kids.

**Representative Kaldor** said there are 70 chapters but there are schools that do not have them. I would like to withdraw my motion.

**Representative Weisz** asked if we could allow an average for every chapter in every school.

**Chairman Price** asked if we had a motion.

**Representative Porter** made a motion that we amend SB 2276 on line six after the use abuse overstrike the comma and on line 7 overstrike the words "suicide, and pregnancy".

**Representative Potter** seconded the motion.

**Chairman Price** called a voice vote. The motion carried.

**Representative Conrad** made a motion to lower the dollar amount to \$100,000.00.

**Representative Schneider** seconded the motion.

**Chairman Price** called a voice vote. The motion carried.

**Representative Porter** said he thought there should be a limiter on the amount of the grant. Based on Representative Weisz's calculation, that would be \$500.00 per grant but I do not know where it would fit in.

**Representative Potter** said she would prefer to leave it open. We have no idea how many will apply.

**Representative Weisz** said he was comfortable leaving it open and he is ok that there is some flexibility (unable to hear any more of his comments.)

**Representative Conrad** made a motion for a do pass as amended with referral to appropriations.

**Representative Kaldor** seconded the motion.

**Chairman Price** asked for further discussion. Hearing none, the clerk called the roll on a **do pass as amended with referral to appropriations on SB 2276**. Let the record show 9 yes, 3 no with all present.

**Representative Kaldor** will carry the bill to the floor.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO REENGROSSED SENATE BILL NO. 2276

Page 1, line 1, after "council" insert "; to amend and reenact section 54-27-25 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the tobacco settlement trust fund"

Page 1, after line 10, insert:

**"SECTION 2. AMENDMENT.** Section 54-27-25 of the North Dakota Century Code is amended and reenacted as follows:

**54-27-25. Tobacco settlement trust fund - Interest on fund - Uses.**

1. There is created in the state treasury a tobacco settlement trust fund. The fund consists of the tobacco settlement dollars obtained by the state under sections IX (payments) and XI (calculation and disbursement of payments) of the master settlement agreement and consent agreement adopted by the east central judicial district court in its judgment entered December 28, 1998 [Civil No. 98-3778]. All moneys received by the state pursuant to the judgment and all moneys received by the state for enforcement of the judgment must be deposited in the fund. Interest earned on the fund must be credited to the fund and deposited in the fund. The principal and interest of the fund must be allocated as follows:
  - ~~1-~~ a. Transfers to a community health trust fund to be administered by the state department of health. The state department of health may use funds as appropriated for community-based public health programs and other public health programs, including programs with emphasis on preventing or reducing tobacco usage in this state. Transfers under this ~~subsection~~ subdivision must equal ~~ten~~ sixteen percent of total annual transfers from the tobacco settlement trust fund.
  - ~~2-~~ b. Transfers to the common schools trust fund to become a part of the principal of that fund. Transfers under this ~~subsection~~ subdivision must equal ~~forty-five~~ forty-two percent of total annual transfers from the tobacco settlement trust fund.
  - ~~3-~~ c. Transfers to the water development trust fund to be used to address the long-term water development and management needs of the state. Transfers under this ~~subsection~~ subdivision must equal ~~forty-five~~ forty-two percent of the total annual transfers from the tobacco settlement trust fund.
2. Transfers to the funds under this section must be made within thirty days of receipt by the tobacco settlement trust fund."

Renumber accordingly

Date: 3/13  
Roll Call Vote #: 1

**2007 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES**  
**BILL/RESOLUTION NO. "Click here to type Bill/Resolution No."**

House HUMAN SERVICES SB 2276 Committee

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number \_\_\_\_\_

Action Taken Moves Amendment

Motion Made By Rep. Kaldor Seconded By Rep. Conrad

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Clara Sue Price – Chairman			Kari L Conrad		
Vonnie Pietsch – Vice Chairman			Lee Kaldor		
Chuck Damschen			Louise Potter		
Patrick R. Hatlestad			Jasper Schneider		
Curt Hofstad					
Todd Porter					
Gerry Uglem					
Robin Weisz					

Total (Yes) 12 "Click here to type Yes Vote" No 0 "Click here to type No Vote"

Absent 0

Floor Assignment Rep. \_\_\_\_\_

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

Date: 3/13  
Roll Call Vote #: 2

**2007 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES**  
**BILL/RESOLUTION NO. "Click here to type Bill/Resolution No."**

House HUMAN SERVICES SB 2276 Committee

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number \_\_\_\_\_

Action Taken none As Pass as Amended RR/app

Motion Made By Rep. Kaldor Seconded By Rep. Potter

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Clara Sue Price – Chairman			Kari L Conrad		
Vonnie Pietsch – Vice Chairman			Lee Kaldor		
Chuck Damschen			Louise Potter		
Patrick R. Hatlestad			Jasper Schneider		
Curt Hofstad					
Todd Porter					
Gerry Uglem					
Robin Weisz					

Total (Yes) "Click here to type Yes Vote" No "Click here to type No Vote"

Absent \_\_\_\_\_

Floor Assignment Rep. \_\_\_\_\_

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

Date: 3/13  
Roll Call Vote #: 3

**2007 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES**  
**BILL/RESOLUTION NO. "Click here to type Bill/Resolution No."**

House HUMAN SERVICES SB 2276 Committee

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number \_\_\_\_\_

Action Taken up draw motion

Motion Made By Rep. Kaldor Seconded By Rep. Patten

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Clara Sue Price – Chairman			Kari L Conrad		
Vonnie Pietsch – Vice Chairman			Lee Kaldor		
Chuck Damschen			Louise Potter		
Patrick R. Hatlestad			Jasper Schneider		
Curt Hofstad					
Todd Porter					
Gerry Uglem					
Robin Weisz					

Total (Yes) "Click here to type Yes Vote" No "Click here to type No Vote"

Absent \_\_\_\_\_

Floor Assignment Rep. \_\_\_\_\_

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

Date: 3/13  
Roll Call Vote #: 4

**2007 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES**  
**BILL/RESOLUTION NO. "Click here to type Bill/Resolution No."**

House HUMAN SERVICES SB 2276 Committee

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number \_\_\_\_\_

Action Taken

move Amendment striking Suicide  
Pregnancy

Motion Made By

Rep.

Porter

Seconded By

Rep.

Potter

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Clara Sue Price – Chairman			Kari L Conrad		
Vonnie Pietsch – Vice Chairman			Lee Kaldor		
Chuck Damschen			Louise Potter		
Patrick R. Hatlestad			Jasper Schneider		
Curt Hofstad					
Todd Porter					
Gerry Uglem					
Robin Weisz					

Total (Yes) 12 "Click here to type Yes Vote" No 0 "Click here to type No Vote"

Absent

0

Floor Assignment

Rep. \_\_\_\_\_

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:



Date: 7/14  
Roll Call Vote #: 5

**2007 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES**  
**BILL/RESOLUTION NO. "Click here to type Bill/Resolution No."**

House HUMAN SERVICES Committee

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number \_\_\_\_\_

Action Taken Amendment line 13

Motion Made By Rep. Conrad Seconded By Rep. Schneider

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Clara Sue Price – Chairman			Kari L Conrad		
Vonnie Pietsch – Vice Chairman			Lee Kaldor		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Chuck Damschen			Louise Potter		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Patrick R. Hatlestad			Jasper Schneider		
Curt Hofstad					
Todd Porter					
Gerry Uglem					
Robin Weisz					

Total (Yes) 10 "Click here to type Yes Vote" No 2 "Click here to type No Vote"

Absent 0

Floor Assignment Rep. \_\_\_\_\_

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

Date: 3/14  
Roll Call Vote #: 6

**2007 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES**  
**BILL/RESOLUTION NO. "Click here to type Bill/Resolution No."**

House HUMAN SERVICES SB 2274 Committee

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number \_\_\_\_\_

Action Taken Do Pass as Amended RR/app

Motion Made By Rep. Conrad Seconded By Rep. Kaldor

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Clara Sue Price – Chairman	<u>L</u>		Kari L Conrad	<u>L</u>	
Vonnie Pietsch – Vice Chairman		<u>L</u>	Lee Kaldor	<u>L</u>	
Chuck Damschen	<u>L</u>		Louise Potter	<u>L</u>	
Patrick R. Hatlestad	<u>L</u>		Jasper Schneider	<u>L</u>	
Curt Hofstad		<u>L</u>			
Todd Porter	<u>L</u>				
Gerry Uglem	<u>L</u>				
Robin Weisz		<u>L</u>			

Total (Yes) 9 "Click here to type Yes Vote" No 3 "Click here to type No Vote"

Absent 0

Floor Assignment Rep. Kaldor

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

**REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE**

SB 2276, as reengrossed: Human Services Committee (Rep. Price, Chairman) recommends **AMENDMENTS AS FOLLOWS** and when so amended, recommends **DO PASS** and **BE REREFERRED** to the **Appropriations Committee** (9 YEAS, 3 NAYS, 0 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). Reengrossed SB 2276 was placed on the Sixth order on the calendar.

Page 1, line 1, after "council" insert "; to amend and reenact section 54-27-25 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to the tobacco settlement trust fund"

Page 1, line 6, replace the first underscored comma with "and" and remove the second underscored comma

Page 1, line 7, remove "suicide, and pregnancy"

Page 1, after line 10, insert:

**"SECTION 2. AMENDMENT.** Section 54-27-25 of the North Dakota Century Code is amended and reenacted as follows:

**54-27-25. Tobacco settlement trust fund - Interest on fund - Uses.**

1. There is created in the state treasury a tobacco settlement trust fund. The fund consists of the tobacco settlement dollars obtained by the state under sections IX (payments) and XI (calculation and disbursement of payments) of the master settlement agreement and consent agreement adopted by the east central judicial district court in its judgment entered December 28, 1998 [Civil No. 98-3778]. All moneys received by the state pursuant to the judgment and all moneys received by the state for enforcement of the judgment must be deposited in the fund. Interest earned on the fund must be credited to the fund and deposited in the fund. The principal and interest of the fund must be allocated as follows:
  1. a. Transfers to a community health trust fund to be administered by the state department of health. The state department of health may use funds as appropriated for community-based public health programs and other public health programs, including programs with emphasis on preventing or reducing tobacco usage in this state. Transfers under this ~~subsection~~ subdivision must equal ~~ten~~ sixteen percent of total annual transfers from the tobacco settlement trust fund.
  2. b. Transfers to the common schools trust fund to become a part of the principal of that fund. Transfers under this ~~subsection~~ subdivision must equal ~~forty-five~~ forty-two percent of total annual transfers from the tobacco settlement trust fund.
  3. c. Transfers to the water development trust fund to be used to address the long-term water development and management needs of the state. Transfers under this ~~subsection~~ subdivision must equal ~~forty-five~~ forty-two percent of the total annual transfers from the tobacco settlement trust fund.
2. Transfers to the funds under this section must be made within thirty days of receipt by the tobacco settlement trust fund."

Page 1, line 13, replace "\$440,000" with "\$100,000"

**REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE (410)**  
**March 14, 2007 9:21 a.m.**

**Module No: HR-48-5233**  
**Carrier: Kaldor**  
**Insert LC: 70714.0303 Title: .0400**

Renumber accordingly

2007 HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS

SB 2276

## 2007 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Bill/Resolution No. SB 2276

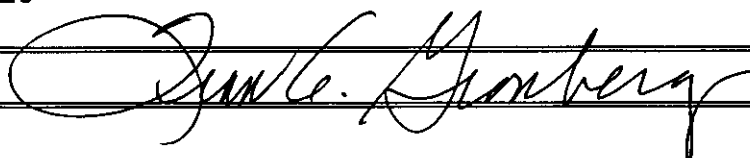
House Appropriations Committee

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Hearing Date: 3-23-07

Recorder Job Number: 5526

Committee Clerk Signature



Minutes:

**Chairman Svedjan** opened the hearing on SB 2276. I want to issue a reminder to the people in the audience that this is not a public hearing. This bill has been rereferred to us so our charge is to take a look at the dollars. The public hearing has already been held. (There are two handouts being distributed. One is the analysis of the community health trust fund and the other is the proposed amendment) This bill comes to us from the House Human Services Committee.

**Rep Kaldor, Dist 20:** This is the governor's prevention and advisory council. This bill lays out the construct for their duties and how they shall expend these dollars. The purpose of the council is to discourage impaired driving and alcohol and drug abuse by minors. The council may accept gifts of grants and money and property and distribute them through a granting process. The primary changes that the house made are incorporated into your reingrossed bill. We took out the term suicide and pregnancy from Section 1 of the bill which was in the impaired drink driving and alcohol and drug abuse section. In the appropriations section, Section 2, it appropriate \$100,000. This is coming from the community health trust fund.

**Rep Wald:** On line 8, would you define "property"?

**Rep Kaldor:** Assuming that there might be equipment that would help the statewide organization to facilitate their duties. I don't think they are talking about real estate or real property or anything like that.

**Chairman Svedjan:** What is the purpose of this committee? It looks like it's more a conduit than anything else. The \$100,000 is appropriated to contract with or grant funds to entities who do the work. Why do we need the council?

**Rep Kaldor:** I think that the purpose is that the advisory council is to review the applications for grants from organizations. One of the organizations, the primary one who would be seeking a grant, would be the SADD organization. There will also be similar organizations who will be applying for grants.

**Rep Carlisle:** Someone must be doing this now. Why do we need the bill?

**Rep Kaldor:** SADD currently is doing this. They are doing youth work in this area and much of their funding has come from federal sources. Those federal sources are no longer available. So yes, this is augmenting other programs that do exist.

**Rep Carlisle:** Are they the same group that is looking at an initiated measure to put a beer tax on?

**Rep Kaldor:** I believe that it is.

**Rep Pollert:** I'm looking at the handout on the community health trust fund. The trust fund will probably have \$7M in it next year and we're expending \$7.5M, so that means if we don't add anything else, which we don't have a very good track record, in the next biennium, we'll be deficit into the fund, If not in 1113 definitely in 1315, If you go through the numbers. Did your committee discuss that?

**Rep Kaldor:** Yes, we did. As you recall we debated an amendment on the floor at length that would have funded this, but it failed.

**Rep Pollert:** Basically what's going to happen here, because this is in the Dept of Health, which will probably be in the conference committee, this isn't going to flow cash for very long. I'm just bringing it up for discussion.

**Chairman Svedjan:** The amendment that you distributed is different than the amendment that you adopted in house human services. It's primarily the language at the very start. In lieu of....It's numbered differently, do we need to adopt this amendment?

**Rep Kaldor:** This is not my amendment. This is Rep Aarsvold's. This amendment would restore the funding to what the Senate passed. And that does equate with the loss in federal dollars.

**Rep Wald:** You changed the appropriation from \$440,000 to \$100,000. It appears like it's a foot in the door kind of thing and it's going to keep growing and expanding. Do we normally take tax payer dollars and give it to a non governmental entity, not a political sub division or whatever?

**Rep Kaldor:** Actually we did this last session.

**Rep Wald:** But did that make it right?

**Rep Kaldor:** It happened and it was also a youth organization for the rehabilitation of people. There is a precedent.

**Rep Carlisle:** What's the difference between 0305 and 0306?

**Roxanne:** Perhaps we should wait until whoever would like to propose a particular further amendment. It could be a drafting error?



**Rep Aarsvold moved amendment 0306 (but on page 1, line 13, replace \$440,000 with \$100,000)**

**Seconded by Rep Gulleason**

**Rep Aarsvold:** The amendment as requested only makes one significant change from the engrossed bill and that is adjustment in the appropriation from \$100,000 from the trust fund to \$400,000 which was the initial amount.

**Chairman Svedjan:** It doesn't do that. It says replace \$440,00 with \$100,000.

**Roxanne:** To do what he just said, all you would have to do is just cross off that last change on page 1, line 13, and replace \$100,000 with \$440,000.

**Rep Monson:** If Rep Pollert said it's already over extended, and are we in the red? And did Rep Pollert say that there are other bills out there that are spending money from here?

**Chairman Svedjan:** It's not in the red yet. It's moving from 1.9 to 1.4 to 852k. the point was that in the 1113 biennium, it's really in trouble, actually before that.

**Rep Pollert:** In the dept of health and the community health trust fund, I know the EMS grants was \$300,000 was put in in the first period of the session and I don't know what else was. Colorectal screening was also put in and I think we might have raised physician loan repayment program \$75,000. So instead of my comment about 1315 being in the red it will be 1113 unless we make some decisions in conference committees.

**Rep Carlson:** There was reference to faith based initiatives. I know that we just did something in the governor's budget where they were moved. Two questions: First, was this taken from the trust fund last biennium, the faith based initiative? (Chairman - it doesn't look like it was). Because now it's general fund programs. My point is that sometimes things start

out here because it's a target for the money and then they rotate into general fund expenditures when we become squeezed on the various parts of this trust fund. No second question.

**Rep Aarsvold:** The governor's office will be in charge of the money. Mrs. Hoeven has stated and restated the issue before us.

**A voice vote was taken and failed**

**Rep Skarphol:** There are not a lot of restriction on the money and Rep Carlisle asked if this group was the same one that was going to do an initiated measure. I would hope that at the very least we could put language in here that would disallow them from using any of the \$100,000 to pursue that initiated measure.

**Rep Skarphol moved an amendment that the money not be used for the purposes of an initiated measure**

**Rep Carlson seconded the motion**

**Voice Vote Carried**

**Rep Gullleson moved a Do Pass as Amended**

**Rep Ekstrom seconded the motion**

**(yes) 10 (no) 14 (absent) 0**

**Motion Failed**

**Page 6**

**House Appropriations Committee**

**Bill/Resolution No. SB 2276**

**Hearing Date: 3-23-07**

**Rep Wald moved a Do Not Pass**

**Rep Carlisle seconded the motion**

**(yes) 14 (no) 10 (absent) 0**

**Carrier: Rep Wald**

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO REENGROSSED SENATE BILL NO. 2276

Page 1, line 6; replace the first underscored comma with "and" and remove the second underscored comma

Page 1, line 7, remove "suicide, and pregnancy"

Page 1, line 13, replace "\$440,000" with "\$100,000"

Renumber accordingly

70714.0306  
Title.

Prepared by the Legislative Council staff for  
Representative Aarsvold  
March 22, 2007

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO REENGROSSED SENATE BILL NO. 2276

In lieu of the amendments adopted by the House as printed on pages 1075 and 1076 of the House Journal, Reengrossed Senate Bill No. 2276 is amended as follows:

Page 1, line 6, replace the first underscored comma with "and" and remove the second underscored comma

Page 1, line 7, remove "suicide, and pregnancy"

Page 1, line 13, replace "\$440,000" with "\$100,000"

Renumber accordingly

Date: 3/23/07  
Roll Call Vote #: 1

2007 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES  
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 2276

House Appropriations Full Committee

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number TBD

Action Taken Adopt amendment as below

Motion Made By Aarsvold Seconded By Gulleson

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman Svedjan					
Vice Chairman Kempenich					
Representative Wald			Representative Aarsvold		
Representative Monson			Representative Gulleson		
Representative Hawken					
Representative Klein					
Representative Martinson					
Representative Carlson			Representative Glassheim		
Representative Carlisle			Representative Kroeber		
Representative Skarphol			Representative Williams		
Representative Thoreson					
Representative Pollert			Representative Ekstrom		
Representative Bellew			Representative Kerzman		
Representative Kreidt			Representative Metcalf		
Representative Nelson					
Representative Wieland					

Total (Yes) \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Absent \_\_\_\_\_

Floor Assignment \_\_\_\_\_

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

70714. 0306 minus:

"Page 1, line 13, replace '\$440,000' with  
"\$100,000" which was put in 0306

in error

Vote fails

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO REENGROSSED SENATE BILL NO. 2276

In lieu of the amendments adopted by the House as printed on pages 1006 and 1007 of the House Journal, Reengrossed Senate Bill No. 2276 is amended as follows:

Page 1, line 6, replace the first underscored comma with "and" and remove the second underscored comma

Page 1, line 7, remove "suicide, and pregnancy"

Page 1, line 10, after the underscored period insert "Funding appropriated for the purpose of this section may not be used for costs associated with an initiated measure."

Page 1, line 13, replace "\$440,000" with "\$100,000"

Renumber accordingly

Date: 3/23/07  
Roll Call Vote #: 2

2007 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES  
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 2276

House Appropriations Full

Committee

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number TBD

Action Taken

Adopt amendment below

Motion Made By

Staples

Seconded By

Wald

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman Svedjan					
Vice Chairman Kempenich					
Representative Wald			Representative Aarsvold		
Representative Monson			Representative Gulleon		
Representative Hawken					
Representative Klein					
Representative Martinson					
Representative Carlson			Representative Glassheim		
Representative Carlisle			Representative Kroeber		
Representative Skarphol			Representative Williams		
Representative Thoreson					
Representative Pollert			Representative Ekstrom		
Representative Bellew			Representative Kerzman		
Representative Kreidt			Representative Metcalf		
Representative Nelson					
Representative Wieland					

Total (Yes) \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Absent \_\_\_\_\_

Floor Assignment \_\_\_\_\_

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

*Add language:  
specify that money not be  
used for an initiated measure  
Voice Vote - carries*



Date: 3/25/07  
Roll Call Vote #: 3

2007 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES  
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 2276

House Appropriations Full Committee

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number \_\_\_\_\_

Action Taken No pass as amended

Motion Made By Gulleson Seconded By Ekstrom

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman Svedjan		✓			
Vice Chairman Kempenich		✓			
Representative Wald		✓	Representative Aarsvold	✓	
Representative Monson		✓	Representative Gulleson	✓	
Representative Hawken	✓	✓			
Representative Klein		✓			
Representative Martinson		✓			
Representative Carlson		✓	Representative Glassheim	✓	
Representative Carlisle		✓	Representative Kroeber	✓	
Representative Skarphol		✓	Representative Williams	✓	
Representative Thoreson		✓			
Representative Pollert	✓		Representative Ekstrom	✓	
Representative Bellew		✓	Representative Kerzman	✓	
Representative Kreidt		✓	Representative Metcalf	✓	
Representative Nelson		✓			
Representative Wieland		✓			

Total (Yes) 10 No 14

Absent 0

Floor Assignment \_\_\_\_\_

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

Date: 3/23/07  
Roll Call Vote #: 14

2007 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES  
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 2276

House Appropriations Full Committee

☐ Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number \_\_\_\_\_

Action Taken Do Not Pass as amended

Motion Made By Wald Seconded By Carlisle

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman Svedjan	✓				
Vice Chairman Kempenich	✓				
Representative Wald	✓		Representative Aarsvoid		✓
Representative Monson	✓		Representative Gulleon		✓
Representative Hawken		✓			
Representative Klein	✓				
Representative Martinson	✓				
Representative Carlson	✓		Representative Glassheim		✓
Representative Carlisle	✓		Representative Kroeber		✓
Representative Skarphol	✓		Representative Williams		✓
Representative Thoreson	✓				
Representative Pollert		✓	Representative Ekstrom		✓
Representative Bellew	✓		Representative Kerzman		✓
Representative Kreidt	✓		Representative Metcalf		✓
Representative Nelson	✓				
Representative Wieland	✓				

Total (Yes) 14 No 10

Absent 0

Floor Assignment Wald

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

**REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE**

**SB 2276, as reengrossed and amended: Appropriations Committee (Rep. Svedjan, Chairman) recommends AMENDMENTS AS FOLLOWS and when so amended, recommends DO NOT PASS (14 YEAS, 10 NAYS, 0 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). Reengrossed SB 2276, as amended, was placed on the Sixth order on the calendar.**

In addition to the amendments adopted by the House as printed on page 1075 of the House Journal, Reengrossed Senate Bill No. 2276 is further amended as follows:

Page 1, line 10, after the underscored period insert "Funding appropriated for the purpose of this section may not be used for costs associated with an initiated measure."

Renumber accordingly

2007 TESTIMONY

SB 2276

# North Dakota University System

## TESTIMONY TO SENATE HUMAN SERVICES on SB-2276

*Dr. Karin Walton, Director*

### *ND Higher Education Consortium for Substance Abuse Prevention*

JANUARY 23, 2007

*Same given to  
House  
Human  
Services*

*Attachment #1  
Pg. 1*

Ms. Chairman and members of the Committee,

I am Karin Walton, Director of the North Dakota Higher Education Consortium for Substance Abuse Prevention. The consortium mission is to reduce substance abuse in North Dakota's college student population and reduce negative health and safety consequences related to substance abuse in that population. We pursue this mission by coordinating the prevention efforts of colleges and universities throughout the state and by promoting college and community environmental factors that support healthy and safe norms. The consortium advocates for stronger prevention policies, participates in campus-community partnerships, and assists member campuses in the development of evidence-based prevention programs.

The Consortium for Substance Abuse Prevention has taken a position in support for Senate Bill No. 2276: To provide duties of the prevention advisory council and to provide an appropriation for youth prevention. We are pleased with this bill because it supports the agenda that we have been working to create. It supports the vision of the consortium, which is, seeking campus communities where student safety and success is not jeopardized by the use of alcohol or other substances.

The following research provides evidence for the need of a continuing state appropriation for the purpose of reducing youth risk factors related to alcohol and drug abuse and associated consequences.

As indicated in Tables 1 and 2, The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (CDC, 2005) shows that North Dakota is #1 in youth heavy episodic drinking (ND 34%, National 25%), having had a drink in the past 30 days (ND 49%, National 43%), drinking and driving (ND 22%, National 10%), and riding with someone who has been drinking (ND 37.4%, National 28.5%).

The National Survey on Drug Use and Health (2004), identifies that in the past month among all persons ages 12 or older, ND had the highest rate of binge drinking, which is drinking five or more drinks in a row in one sitting (and equivalent to the definition of heavy episodic drinking). I have included all age group comparisons in Tables 1 and 2 as supportive documentation to the prevalence of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs use in ND citizens.

Attachment #1  
page 2

The national trend for prevalence of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs has remained relatively stable since 1991 with a slight decrease for all drugs between 1999 and 2003 and then remaining unchanged for the most part since 2003 (CDC, 2005).

**Table 1: National and State Use Rates in Percentage**

30-day Use	Youth (12-17)		Young Adult (18-25)		College (18-22)		Adult (26 +)	
	US	ND	US	ND	US	ND	US	ND
Alcohol 30 day use	43 <sup>a</sup>	49 <sup>a</sup>	55.7 <sup>b</sup>	73.0 <sup>c</sup>	32.4 <sup>b</sup>	75.6 <sup>d</sup>	49.5 <sup>b</sup>	59.4 <sup>c</sup>
Heavy Episodic or Binge Use	25 <sup>a</sup>	33.8 <sup>a</sup>	42.0 <sup>b</sup>	42.0 <sup>b</sup>	48.8 <sup>d</sup>	54.8 <sup>d</sup>	22.0 <sup>b</sup>	22.0 <sup>b</sup>
Tobacco 30 day	23.0 <sup>a</sup>	22.1 <sup>a</sup>	39.5 <sup>b</sup>	41.0 <sup>c</sup>	30.5 <sup>b</sup>	38.5 <sup>d</sup>	24.1 <sup>b</sup>	30.5 <sup>c</sup>
Marijuana	20.0 <sup>a</sup>	15.5 <sup>a</sup>	34.2 <sup>b</sup>	15.2 <sup>c</sup>	18.8 <sup>d</sup>	11.4 <sup>d</sup>	4.1 <sup>b</sup>	2.9 <sup>c</sup>
Methamphetamines*	6.2 <sup>a</sup>	5.4 <sup>a</sup>	1.6 <sup>b</sup>	NA	4.1 <sup>b</sup>	2.5 <sup>d</sup>	0.4 <sup>b</sup>	NA
Other Illicit Drugs¥	10.6 <sup>b</sup>	11.6 <sup>c</sup>	19.4 <sup>b</sup>	18.0 <sup>c</sup>	20.2 <sup>b</sup>	0.4	5.5 <sup>b</sup>	4.2 <sup>c</sup>

ND Past Yr <sup>c</sup>	Youth (12-17)	Young Adult (18-25)	College (18-22)	Adult (26 +)
Illicit Drug Dependence¥	3.2	4.4	NA	0.9
Depend. or Abuse	5.9	7.3	NA	1.4
Alcohol Dependence	3.3	8.4	NA	2.8
Depend or Abuse	10.3	27.1	NA	7.5
Need Treatment Illicit Drug	5.4	6.9	NA	1.3
Need Treatment Alcohol	9.5	25.7	NA	6.7

a - Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2005; b - National Survey of Drug Use and Health, 2004; c - National Survey of Drug Use and Health, 2003; d - Core Alcohol and Drug Survey, 2005; \*Lifetime Use – 30 day use not available; ¥ All illicit drugs except marijuana

**Table 2: National and State Risk Factors in Percentage**

Risk Factors (YRBS)	National		North Dakota	
	2003	2005	2003	2005
Riding with a driver who had been drinking	30.2	28.5	42.8	37.4
Driving after drinking alcohol	12.1	10.0	26.7	22.0
First drink before age 13 years	27.8	25.6	25.4	19.7
Smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years	18.3	16.0	18.7	17.3
Tried marijuana before age 13 years	9.9	8.7	7.9	6.7

Furthermore, there are several critical findings that appear consistently in research of youth substance abuse, particularly alcohol use rates:

1. Youth are using alcohol at younger ages. Nationally, over 25% of students reported having their first drink (other than a few sips) before age 13 years old (CDC, 2005). About 20% of ND youth have their first drink before they are 13 years old, long before they start college (CDC, 2005).
2. The number of high school students using alcohol is increasing or, at best remaining stable. In 2005, 28% of 12 to 20 year olds reported drinking alcohol in the past 30 days (SAMSHA, 2005). This figure has remained the same since 2002 (SAMSHA, 2005). For any use of alcohol in the past 30 days, 17% of 8<sup>th</sup> graders, 33% of 10<sup>th</sup> graders, and 47% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders reported drinking (Johnston, et al., 2005). According to the Youth Risk Behavior Survey 43% of 9<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> graders report use of alcohol in the past 30 days and 74% report lifetime use of alcohol (CDC, 2005). Almost half (49%) of North Dakota youth, report using alcohol at least once in the past 30 days compared to 43% nationally (CDC, 2005).

- Attachment #1  
pg. 3
3. By high school graduation, the number of youth who engage in heavy episodic drinking, that is consuming five or more drinks in a row at least once in the past 30 days, is increasing. The prevalence of heavy episodic drinking appears to gradually increase until the 12<sup>th</sup> grade. This type of drinking accounts for over 25% of high school student drinking nationwide with about 20% of 9<sup>th</sup> grade students, 27% of 10<sup>th</sup> grade students, 32% of 11<sup>th</sup> grade students, and 37 % of 12<sup>th</sup> grade students reported heavy episodic drinking at least once in the past 30 days (CDC, 2004). The prevalence of heavy episodic drinking in ND is higher than the national average. This type of drinking accounts for about 34% of high school drinking in ND compared to 25% nationally (CDC, 2005).

Because ND universities recruit the majority of their students from within the state of ND the use rate is an important factor in understanding ND college student alcohol use. ND institutions of higher education inherit youth engaging in heavy episodic drinking and other dangerous substance abuse.

The passing of this bill will not only directly help to support the safety of our coming of age citizens, but also assist in the period of transition from high school to college. This is an important issue that needs to be addressed. Unfortunately, it will require resources above and beyond those available to carry out the core education functions of the colleges and universities. Because base funding of the NDUS is already inadequate, the highest priority of the SBHE is to achieve the base funding adjustments requested by the SBHE in HB 1003.

That completes my testimony. Thank you for the opportunity to be here today. I would be happy to answer any questions the committee may have.

#### References

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## Testimony to Senate Human Services Committee Regarding SB 2276

*Lee Erickson  
North Dakota State Coordinator  
SADD (Students Against Destructive Decisions)*

January 23, 2007

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Ms. Chairman and members of the Human Services Committee,

My name is Lee Erickson, and I am here before you today in two capacities. First, I am here as a parent – one who lost a beautiful 16 year-old daughter in a car crash; the innocent victim of an intoxicated 19 year-old college student. And secondly, I am here in the capacity as the state coordinator for SADD, Students Against Destructive Decisions, a student-driven organization that empowers youth to positively impact their peers and not only save lives, but change lives.

Alcohol is the number one drug problem in America. Not meth. Not marijuana. Alcohol. A study published in the July, 2006 issue of the Journal of Studies on Alcohol projected the annual cost of underage drinking to society at about \$62 billion per year. The study estimated that every drink consumed by underage drinkers costs society about \$3. As the lead researcher stated, this cost dwarfs the amount of alcohol-based tax revenue collected by state and Federal governments.

Other estimates have put the nation's direct and indirect cost of alcohol use in general at about \$1,000 per year for every man, woman and child in America.

North Dakota pays more than its share of this cost to society. We have the highest rates in the nation for binge drinking, including the age group that includes children as young as age twelve. Keep in mind that youth who begin drinking prior to age 15 are four times more likely to develop alcoholism as those who wait until age 21 and that roughly 95% of today's problem drinkers began drinking prior to age 21.

Yet, North Dakota's response to this problem has been to devote millions of dollars per year into treatment and law enforcement and all but ignore prevention.

Instead, North Dakota has put its reliance upon Federal money for prevention – the same Federal government that currently spends about 25 times more money to fight illicit drugs than it spends to prevent its number one problem. And sadly, much of the Federal funds that are available are for projects ill-suited to a rural state like North Dakota or are designed for support of large community coalitions that simply do not exist here.



To the Federal government's credit, they did recently pass an important piece of legislation called the Sober Truth on Preventing (STOP) Underage Drinking Act, which is an important first step in the development of a nationwide policy for combating underage drinking. However, one of the provisions of that act involves the development of a state "report card," rating each state's prevention initiatives and how much money it devotes to prevention. Right now, despite the well-documented problem North Dakota has with alcohol, we would fail that report card miserably. Complacency will not be rewarded.

The talented employees we have in our state agencies *have* been able to utilize Federal funding to help us build our SADD program, a program that is widely regarded as the most innovative and strongest state SADD program in the nation. They believe in our philosophy of focusing upon not just individual issues like alcohol and drug use or traffic safety but the underlying factors behind those issues, and dealing with the "whole person" as opposed to using short-lived "Band Aid" approaches for addressing particular behaviors.

The Federal money has worked well. Since 1999, North Dakota SADD has grown from 6 to over 70 chapters. We have thousands of student members across the state. SADD works with the North Dakota Departments of Transportation, Human Services, Health, Public Instruction, and the University System. We work with Safe Communities and regional prevention coordinators across the state, with tobacco prevention coordinators and with law enforcement. We work with First Lady Hoeven. We address issues from alcohol, tobacco and other drug use to seat belt use, and from suicide to teen pregnancy. We urge teens to save sexual involvement for marriage. SADD has been hugely successful, and we are in desperate need of expansion. I simply cannot do the job by myself anymore.

However, we have also learned the inherent weaknesses of Federal funding - that it is temporary. It is designed to *build* programs, not to *sustain* them. Much of the funding we are relying upon ends on June 30. Without the state's help, the SADD organization will likely be in tatters as of July 1. We have worked too hard and made too much progress to allow that to happen. I don't believe that the *State* can afford to let that happen. As I alluded to earlier, a vast number of state agencies want to partner with SADD because we provide a structured access to the all-important youth demographic and passionate young people who *want* to address the important issues. Yet, there is no state support for the youth network the state agencies like to utilize.

SB 2276 is an important piece of legislation - one that faces the fact that we cannot depend upon Federal funds to fix state-specific problems. The prevention advisory council includes representatives from every state agency that deals with prevention, safety, and health issues as well as tribal entities, the Governor's office, and the First Lady's office. SB 2276 would empower that council and allow it to pool resources and coordinate prevention initiatives in an efficient manner.

SADD is a perfect example of an organization that can benefit from this bill. SADD is an organization that can contract with the prevention advisory council to deliver prevention programs at the local level. Our chapters include not only school-based, but community-based chapters. SADD combines evidence-based scientific prevention principle with creative new strategies inspired by the real experts - North Dakota youth, and it actively engages those youth

to make a real difference. By fully funding the SADD program, we can impact young people from elementary age through college, in a manner in which North Dakota has never seen.

The State of North Dakota has the luxury of having a current budget surplus. I feel it is wise to use a small portion of that surplus as an investment in prevention. Common sense tells us that if we can prevent our youth from using alcohol, or at very least to delay the onset of alcohol use, we will realize large financial dividends later.

SB 2276 contains a very modest appropriation of \$440,000 per biennium. This amount was arrived at by using SADD's projected fully-funded budget of \$250,000 per year, less \$30,000, which would represent likely Department of Transportation funding.

While some legislators may ask where the appropriation funds will come from, I would make the argument that the money is already there in the form of the wholesale alcohol tax. Alcohol tax revenues for the 2003-2005 biennium were \$733,631 higher than 2001-2003. Using tax collection data for the year ended 6/30/06, and projecting that amount until 6/30/07, the current biennium will result in tax revenues of an additional \$791,713. Keep in mind that the wholesale alcohol tax is NOT dependent upon retail prices that are subject to inflation. It is based solely upon the volume of product sold. I am certain that the bill passed in the last session allowing bars to stay open until 2am is helping to fuel that tax revenue increase. Therefore, a person could make the argument that the last legislative assembly already paid for this appropriation.

In fact, I would encourage the members of the committee to consider increasing the appropriation (provided that it doesn't decrease this bill's chances of passage) so that the prevention advisory council is in a position to help Dr. Karin Walton's University System Consortium in prevention efforts at the college level, and the regional prevention coordinators, whose Federal funding to support community coalitions has been reduced by roughly \$40,000 per region.

I strongly urge you to look favorably upon SB 2276. The passage of this bill is vital to the well being of our youth, and it makes fiscal sense for our state.

This concludes my testimony, and I will be happy to answer any questions.

## Testimony to Senate Human Services Committee Regarding SB 2276

*Bridget Rekow*  
*Active SADD Member/Leader*

January 23, 2007

---

Ms. Chairman and members of the Committee:

My name is Bridget Rekow, I am a junior at Ellendale High School.

I am here today in support of Senate Bill 2276.

SADD is an organization that can greatly benefit from this bill, and I think we are deserving of the state's support. North Dakota SADD has designed our own programming, using input from student members who are in touch with the issues we face. A perfect example of this is our Reality Check program. Reality Check uses high school SADD students to conduct a series of lessons to elementary students in grades 4 through 6, discussing issues that we know are important to the younger students, and by addressing the issues now, we can better prepare them to face the peer pressures they will feel when they get older. North Dakota SADD uses science-based prevention principles with Reality Check and uses NDSU to evaluate the program. We are happy to report that Reality Check has shown significant and positive results.

Another program unique to North Dakota SADD is Get Real. Get Real is a social marketing campaign that puts a positive spin on statistics related to youth behavior, showing young people that the majority of students are making the RIGHT decisions, not destructive ones.

We are also excited about the development of our new Youth Transitions program, where we will be preparing young people for three important transition periods that make them vulnerable to negative pressures – the transition from elementary school to junior high, from junior high to high school, and from high school to college.

An October, 2005 publication from the National Conference of State Legislatures called "Positive Youth Development: State Strategies" (copies of which we will give to you) encourages states to re-think the way they approach prevention. Paraphrasing the opening paragraph of that newsletter, "A growing body of research has led to a dramatic shift in thinking about youth policy – from viewing some youth based on their risk factors or deficits versus viewing all youth as having certain strengths, assets and protective factors to build upon." It goes on to say, "Policymakers recognize that, too often, society has reacted with fragmented and disjointed responses to youth problems and that no real plan

exists to address promotion of youth STRENGTHS." The newsletter says that the first challenge is for states to create policy that focuses on youth's strengths and assets, not only on discreet problems. It reads, "Research shows that the programs that are most effective at promoting positive outcomes for youth are framed in terms of the constructive assets they seek to build, rather than the negative behaviors they seek to avoid."

In other words, the newsletter promotes the same philosophy that North Dakota SADD has embraced for the past 8 years and has led to the rapid growth of our organization – to focus upon addressing the whole person..... to give kids a reason to make the right choices by making them PROUD to make those choices. At the same time, we reach out to those who have made the wrong choices in the past and encourage them to make a new start.

A July 2006 New York Time article entitle, "The Grim Neurology of Teenage Drinking," which will also be handed out to you, shows the devastating affects alcohol has on a teen's nervous system. One quote from the article states "We definitely didn't know 5 or 10 years ago that alcohol affected the teen brain differently," said Dr. White, who has been involved in research at Duke on alcohol in adolescent rats. "Now there's a sense of urgency. It's the same place we were in when everyone realized what a bad thing it was for pregnant women to drink alcohol." The article also has a great visual of the brain activity of a 15 year old non drinker and the brain activity (or lack there of) in a 15 year old who drinks alcohol on a regular basis.

I have been involved in the SADD chapter at Ellendale High school for several years. The many programs offered by SADD have shown me how to make the right decisions for my life. However, equally important, SADD has acted as my support by letting me know that I am not alone in my lifestyle choices.

I am just one of many students who have been positively influenced by SADD. With the state's continued support of this program, I am certain there will be many more students impacted from SADD's encouragement and direction.

*attachment 3*  
*page 3***Lee, Judy E.**

---

**From:** Lee Erickson [leerickson@rrv.net]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, January 24, 2007 9:56 AM  
**To:** Lee, Judy E.  
**Subject:** Testimony re: SB 2276  
**Attachments:** Letter to ND Chairman.doc

Senator Lee,

Thank you so much for hearing our testimony yesterday regarding SB 2276. I feel bad that it took much longer than the half hour it was scheduled to take – especially when you had a packed agenda the way it was. We have a tremendous amount riding on this, though, and there was so much that needed to be said.

I am attaching a file of the testimony of Bridget Rekow, and she also provided the link to the NY Times article titled "The Grim Neurology of Teenage Drinking." Apparently you or the clerk asked for an additional copy. Perhaps the clerk could simply print out another copy. Or, she can feel free to make a photocopy of one of the copies we provided to the committee members. The same goes for the handout on youth policy from the Council of State Legislatures. Bridget actually got that from me, and I don't think it's available online (unless a person has access to it as a state legislator). It was dated October, 2005. I can make another copy of it and send it if I am provided with an address to send it to.

Here is a link to the NY Times article: <http://cpi.wss.bcentral.com/Public%20Documents/NeurologyTeenDrink.pdf>

Thank you again,

Lee Erickson, ND SADD Coordinator

1/24/2007

## The New York Times

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# The Grim Neurology of Teenage Drinking



By KATY BUTLER  
Published: July 4, 2006

Teenagers have been drinking alcohol for centuries. In pre-Revolutionary America, young apprentices were handed buckets of ale. In the 1890's, at the age of 15, the writer Jack London regularly drank grown sailors under the table.

### Related

Keeping Tabs on Teenage Drinking (June 30, 2006)

For almost as long, concerned adults have tried to limit teenage alcohol consumption. In the 1830's, temperance societies administered lifelong abstinence pledges to schoolchildren. Today, public health experts regularly warn that teenage drinkers run greatly increased risks of involvement in car accidents, fights and messy scenes in Cancún.

But what was once a social and moral debate may soon become a neurobiological one.

The costs of early heavy drinking, experts say, appear to extend far beyond the time that drinking takes away from doing homework, dating, acquiring social skills, and the related tasks of growing up.

Mounting research suggests that alcohol causes more damage to the developing brains of teenagers than was previously thought, injuring them significantly more than it does adult brains. The findings, though preliminary, have demolished the assumption that people can drink heavily for years before causing themselves significant neurological injury. And the research even suggests that early heavy drinking may undermine the precise neurological capacities needed to protect oneself from alcoholism.

The new findings may help explain why people who begin drinking at an early age face enormous risks of becoming alcoholics. According to the results of a national survey of 43,093 adults, published yesterday in Archives of Pediatrics & Adolescent Medicine, 47 percent of those who begin drinking alcohol before the age of 14 become alcohol dependent at some time in their lives, compared with 9 percent of those who wait at least until age 21. The correlation holds even when genetic risks for alcoholism are taken into account.

The most alarming evidence of physical damage comes from federally financed laboratory experiments on the brains of adolescent rats subjected to binge doses of alcohol. These studies found significant cellular damage to the forebrain and the hippocampus.

And although it is unclear how directly these findings can be applied to humans, there is some evidence to suggest that young alcoholics may suffer analogous deficits.

Studies conducted over the last eight years by federally financed researchers in San Diego, for example, found that alcoholic teenagers performed poorly on tests of verbal and nonverbal memory, attention focusing and exercising spatial skills like those required to read a map or assemble a precut bookcase.

"There is no doubt about it now: there are long-term cognitive consequences to excessive drinking of alcohol in adolescence," said Aaron White, an assistant research professor in the psychiatry

department at Duke University and the co-author of a recent study of extreme drinking on college campuses.

"We definitely didn't know 5 or 10 years ago that alcohol affected the teen brain differently," said Dr. White, who has also been involved in research at Duke on alcohol in adolescent rats. "Now there's a sense of urgency. It's the same place we were in when everyone realized what a bad thing it was for pregnant women to drink alcohol."

One of two brain areas known to be affected is the hippocampus, a structure crucial for learning and memory. In 1995, Dr. White and other researchers placed delicate sensors inside living brain slices from the hippocampi of adolescent rats and discovered that alcohol drastically suppressed the activity of specific chemical receptors in the region.

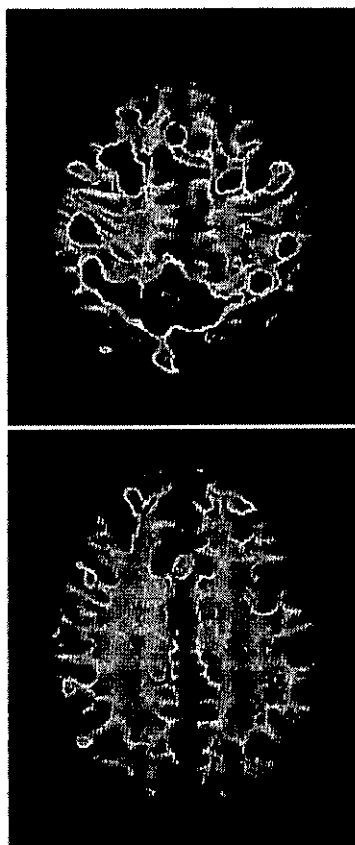
Normally, these receptors are activated by the neurotransmitter glutamate and allow calcium to enter neurons, setting off a cascade of changes that strengthen synapses, by helping to create repeated connections between cells, aiding in the efficient formation of new memories.

But at the equivalent of one or two alcoholic drinks, the receptors' activity slowed, and at higher doses, they shut down almost entirely. The researchers, led by Scott Swartzwelder, a neuropsychologist at Duke and at the Veterans Affairs Medical Center in Durham, N.C., found that the suppressive effect was significantly stronger in adolescent rat brain cells than in the brain cells of adult rats.

As might be predicted, the cellular shutdown affected the ability of the younger rats to learn and remember. In other experiments, the team found that adolescent rats under the influence of alcohol had far more trouble than did tipsy adult rats when required repeatedly to locate a platform submerged in a tub of cloudy water and swim to it.



Dr. Swartzwelder said it was likely that in human teenagers, analogous neural mechanisms might explain alcohol "blackouts" — a lack of memory for events that occur during a night of heavy drinking without a loss of consciousness. Blackouts were once thought to be a symptom of advanced adult alcoholism, but researchers have recently discovered just how frequent they are among teenagers as well.



Susan Taper/University of California, San Diego

The images above show the brain activity of a 15-year-old nondrinker, top, and a drinker, bottom.

In a 2002 e-mail survey of 772 Duke undergraduates, Dr. White and Dr. Swartzwelder found that 51 percent of those who drank at all had had at least one blackout in their drinking lifetimes; they reported an average of three blackouts apiece.

These averages barely suggest the frequency of blackouts among young adults at the extreme end of the drinking scale. Toren Volkmann, 26, is a graduate of the University of San Diego who, at 14, started drinking heavily almost every weekend and at 24 checked himself into a residential alcohol treatment program.

"It was common for me to basically black out at least once or twice every weekend in late high school and definitely through college, and it wasn't a big deal to me," said Mr. Volkmann, a co-author, with his mother, Chris, of "From Binge to Blackout: A Mother and Son Struggle With Teen Drinking," to be published in August. "I wouldn't even worry about what happened, because I wouldn't know."

Blackouts are usually mercifully brief, and once they are over, the capacity to form new memories returns. But younger rats subjected to binge drinking also displayed subtler long-term problems in learning and memory, the researchers found, even after they were allowed to grow up and "dry out."

In experiments conducted by the Duke team, the reformed rat drinkers learned mazes normally when they were sober. But after the equivalent of only a couple of drinks, their performance declined significantly more than did that of rats that had never tippled before they became adults. The study was published in 2000 in the journal *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*. Other research has found that while drunken adolescent rats become more sensitive to memory impairment, their hippocampal cells become less responsive than adults' to the neurotransmitter gamma-amino butyric acid, or GABA, which helps induce calmness and sleepiness.

This cellular mechanism may help explain Jack London's observation, in "John Barleycorn: Alcoholic Memoirs," that when he was a teenager he could keep drinking long after his adult companions fell asleep.

"Clearly, something is changed in the brain by early alcohol exposure," Dr. Swartzwelder said in an interview. "It's a double-edged sword and both of the edges are bad."

"Teenagers can drink far more than adults before they get sleepy enough to stop, but along the way they're impairing their cognitive functions much more powerfully."

Alcohol also appears to damage more severely the frontal areas of the adolescent brain, crucial for controlling impulses and thinking through consequences of intended actions — capacities many addicts and alcoholics of all ages lack.

In 2000, Fulton Crews, a neuropharmacologist at the University of North Carolina, subjected adolescent and adult rats to the equivalent of a four-day alcoholic binge and then autopsied them, sectioning their forebrains and staining them with a silver solution to identify dead neurons.

All the rats showed some cell die-off in the forebrain, but the damage was at least twice as severe in the forebrains of the adolescent rats, and it occurred in some areas that were entirely spared in the adults.

Although human brains are far more developed and elaborate in their frontal regions, some functions are analogous across species, Dr. Crews said, including planning and impulse control. During human adolescence, these portions of the brain are heavily remolded and rewired, as teenagers learn — often excruciatingly slowly — how to exercise adult decision-making skills, like the ability to focus, to discriminate, to predict and to ponder questions of right and wrong.

"Alcohol creates disruption in parts of the brain essential for self-control, motivation and goal setting," Dr. Crews said, and can compound pre-existing genetic and psychological vulnerabilities. "Early drinking is affecting a sensitive brain in a way that promotes the progression to addiction."

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"Let's say you've been arrested for driving while drunk and spent seven days in jail," Dr. Crews said. "You'd think, 'No way am I going to speed

and drive drunk again,' because you have the ability to weigh the consequences and the importance of a behavior. This is exactly what addicts don't do."

In another experiment, published this year in the journal *Neuroscience*, Dr. Crews found that even a single high dose of alcohol temporarily prevented the creation of new nerve cells from progenitor stem cells in the forebrain that appear to be involved in brain development.

The damage, far more serious in adolescent rats than in adult rats, began at a level equivalent to two drinks in humans and increased steadily as the dosage was increased to the equivalent of 10 beers, when it stopped the production of almost all new nerve cells.

Dr. Crews added, however, that adult alcoholics who stop drinking are known to recover cognitive function over time.

The same may hold true for hard-drinking teenagers. In 1998, Sandra Brown and Susan Tapert, clinical psychologists at the University of California, San Diego, and at the Veterans Affairs Medical Center there, found that 15-to-16-year-olds who said they had been drunk at least 100 times performed significantly more poorly than their matched nondrinking peers on tests of verbal and nonverbal memory.

The teenagers, who were sober during the testing, had been drunk an average of 750 times in the course of their young lives.

"Heavy alcohol involvement during adolescence is associated with cognitive deficits that worsen as drinking continues into late adolescence and young adulthood," Dr. Tapert said.

Two M.R.I. scan studies, one conducted by Dr. Tapert, have found that hard-drinking teenagers had significantly smaller hippocampi than their sober counterparts. But it is also possible, the researchers said, that the heavy drinkers had smaller hippocampi even before they started to drink.

Teenagers who drink heavily may also use their brains differently to make up for subtle neurological damage, Dr. Tapert said. A study using functional M.R.I. scans, published in 2004, found that alcohol-abusing teenagers who were given a spatial test showed more activation in the parietal regions of the brain, toward the back of the skull, than did nondrinking teenagers.

When female drinkers in the group were tested in their early 20's, their performance declined significantly in comparison with nondrinkers, and their brains showed less activation than normal in the frontal and parietal regions.

Dr. Tapert hypothesized that when the drinkers were younger, their brains had been able to recruit wider areas of the brain for the task.

"This is a fairly sensitive measure of early stages of subtle neuronal disruption, and it is likely to be rectifiable if the person stops drinking," Dr. Tapert said.

The good news is that the brain is remarkably plastic, she added, and future studies may show that the teenage brain, while more vulnerable to the effects of alcohol, is also more resilient.

She pointed to test results from the original group of teenagers, recruited from substance abuse treatment centers and brought into the lab when they were 15 by Dr. Brown. When Dr. Tapert retested the teenagers eight years later, those who had relapsed and who continued to get drunk frequently performed the worst on tests requiring focused attention, while those who reported the most hangovers performed the worst on spatial tasks.

On the other hand, the relative handful of teenagers and young adults in the group who stayed sober — 28 percent of the total — performed almost as well, at both the four-year and the eight-year mark, as other San Diego teenagers who had rarely, if ever, had a drink.

Mr. Volkmann, the University of San Diego graduate, was not part of Dr. Tapert's study. While in college, Mr. Volkmann said, he thought he drank for the fun of it. His moment of truth came in the Peace Corps in Paraguay, when he began waking up with sweats and tremors. He discovered he could not control his drinking even when he wanted.

The son of an anesthesiologist and a former teacher in Olympia, Wash., Mr. Volkmann spent a month in a residential treatment program and six months in a halfway house. He has since returned to San Diego.

He said in an interview that he had no way of knowing exactly how drinking affected his overall brain function. But on one point, he is clear.

"My memory is definitely better now," he said. "Every day now, I can count on the fact that when I think back to the night before, I know what happened."

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# STRENGTHENING YOUTH POLICY

NATIONAL  
CONFERENCE  
of  
STATE  
LEGISLATURES

Research and Policy Report

October 2005

## Positive Youth Development: State Strategies

By Thaddeus Ferber, Elizabeth Gaines and Christi Goodman\*

A growing body of research shows that kids who feel safe, valued and connected to caring adults are more likely to be positive about life, engaged in school and emotionally healthy; they also are less likely to participate in destructive or delinquent behavior. This research, although it seems based upon common sense, has led to a dramatic shift in thinking about youth policy—from viewing some youth based on their risk factors or deficits versus viewing all youth as having certain strengths, assets and protective factors to build upon.

*unlike the current  
federal policy*

Policymakers across the country are responding to the research and increasing public awareness of what is necessary to change the odds for youth. They recognize that, too often, society has reacted with fragmented and disjointed responses to youth problems and that no real plan exists to address promotion of youth strengths. Although no one method may be perfect to address the challenges in creating effective youth policies, states are taking steps to find the best among a wide range of possible solutions. This issue brief shares supporting research and examples from states that are tackling these challenges and succeeding. It also includes examples of what can be done to align and coordinate youth policies to promote youth development in any state.

### Research on Making a Difference for Youth

Over the years, researchers have learned why some young people in disadvantaged situations "beat the odds," while others succumb to them. There is little magic involved—some young people make it because

#### From Beating the Odds to Changing the Odds

At 18, I was immersed in trying to answer the deeply troubling question of why some kids and cousins I grew up with had already taken detours off the road to success. I also wanted to understand why people—students and professors alike—were surprised at how well-educated, well-rounded and "well-adjusted" I was, given my demographics.

As a budding sociologist, I was already rejecting the theories that I had "beaten the odds." True, I came to Oberlin with a diploma from the Washington, D.C., public schools, from an all-black community, co-raised by a widowed mother who worked long hours and a godmother who took me into her home during the week. But I did not feel that I had "beaten" anything. I felt that I was supposed to succeed and had been equipped to do so. The idea that luck had more than an incidental role was insulting. I wanted to, in sociologists' terms, explain the variation.

Twenty-five years later, I can explain the source of my frustration with those who praised me and can label, if not prove, the source of the variation. I had not "beaten the odds." Instead, others—family, neighbors, church members, teachers and youth workers—had changed the odds by offering me a path of supports and opportunities. In addition, a variety of institutions, most notably the schools, had offered me high-quality academic and nonacademic instruction.

Young people need environments that offer them nurturing, guidance, rules, structure, clear expectations and consistent limits. They need opportunities to explore, excel, contribute, earn, lead and join. They need high-quality instruction and access to basic care and services. While stern measures are certainly necessary for those young people who have already committed crimes, we will never fully address this country's epidemic of violence without a full continuum of response that includes supports, opportunities and services in addition to sanctions. Only in this way can we truly change the odds for all youth.

Source: K. Pittman, "Changing the Odds," *Youth Today* 4, no. 2 (March/April 1995).

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they had more help along the way. Kids need a well-coordinated array of people, places and possibilities to help them as they grow and develop.

**Kids beating the odds isn't magic—it's the result of committed youth, parents, communities and policymakers who help to change the odds.**

Young people who were sometimes expected to have dropped out of school or wound up dead, in jail, or pregnant, but instead managed to "beat the odds," were studied to find out why they overcame the challenges in their lives. If a young person overcomes great adversity and thrives, experts thought, there must be something special about them. But research showed otherwise. "The most surprising conclusion emerging from studies of these children is the ordinariness of resilience. . . resilience is made of ordinary rather than extraordinary processes."<sup>1</sup> Researchers discovered that the odds against those youth were not as bad as originally thought. More supports and opportunities were available to them than were apparent at first glance, and it was those supports and opportunities that made all the difference.

**It's not a magic program model—but there are proven effective programmatic features.**

High-quality youth programs can and do make a significant difference in many young people's lives. No single model works for all kids in all places, however. Summarizing a five-year study of effective programs in five major cities, researchers concluded, "We found no single focus, strategy or organizational type associated with success—no cookie cutter for policy. For each success, we can point to an apparently identical activity that inner-city youth scorned to attend."<sup>2</sup> However, across the extraordinarily diverse universe of programs, they found effective approaches in all categories.

**Figure 1. National Academy of Sciences  
Features of Positive Developmental Settings**

- Physical and psychological **safety**
- Appropriate **structure**
- Supportive **relationships**
- Opportunities to **belong**
- Positive **social norms**
- Support for **efficacy** and **mattering**
- Opportunities for **skill-building**
- **Integration** of family, school and community efforts

#### **What do these effective places have in common?**

A national panel of experts found a consistent set of features that reliably predict program effectiveness across settings—from effective parenting to schools to community organizations (see figure 1). These features contribute to young people's success across a range of goals, from preventing teen pregnancy, drug abuse, unemployment and youth violence to promoting academic, civic and vocational success.<sup>3, 4</sup>

**It's not a magic risk or protective factor—it's the overall number of risk and protective factors.**

Researchers have sifted through data on the complexity of young people's lives and sought to identify one or two risk factors (negative influences on a young person's life) and protective factors (positive influences on a young person's life) so powerful that they can reliably direct a young person's life course. They found that there is no one factor—even a factor as traumatic as the death of a parent—that can predict a young person's success or failure.

"Investigators have learned that outcomes generally worsen as risk factors pile up in children's lives."<sup>5</sup> Similarly, researchers found that the overall number of protective factors—or assets—strongly correlate with young people's success.<sup>6</sup> According to the Forum for Youth Investment, "The desired goals of youth development are difficult, if not impossible, to achieve within the bounds of a single intervention unless that intervention is, in reality, not a single program (even



a comprehensive one) but a reasonably complex strategy to change young people's environments and opportunity structures." <sup>7</sup>

## Challenges to Effective Youth Policy

As the research conclusions became clear, the Forum for Youth Investment dubbed it "footnoting common sense."<sup>8</sup> Hugh Price, former CEO of the National Urban League, summed up the research this way, "Youth development is what you'd do for your own kid on a good day." Indeed, little is shown in the research that would surprise most parents. Unfortunately, however, the conclusions of this research create real challenges for policymakers. If the answer were to focus on a single trait in children, one program model to replicate, a key risk factor to prevent, or a particular protective factor to promote, clear and easy policy solutions would be indicated.

Instead, policymakers are left with a longer, more difficult road. Effective youth policy requires an overarching strategy to change lives—one that addresses a full range of risk and protective factors; promotes effective program elements that are more difficult to measure than a fixed model or curriculum; supports not only discrete programs but coherent pathways to success; and recognizes that children and youth do not grow up in programs, but in families and communities.

Many states are developing new strategies to address young people's positive growth and development to avoid specific problems. They are focusing on both program quality and supply. They are using a comprehensive approach to weave together myriad efforts across agency and committee lines. They also are working to make supports for children and youth more accessible and connected to families and communities.

### Challenge 1: Focusing on Youth's Strengths and Assets, not only on Discrete Problems

Traditionally, officials have approached youth policy by tackling one "youth problem" at a time—youth violence one year, teen pregnancy another, drug abuse the next. Ultimately, seeking only to help youth avoid problems may not be enough—they also may need help to become fully prepared for adulthood. Policymakers and researchers have become sophisticated at measuring, tracking and preventing the behaviors we don't want young people to exhibit; however, they have not been in the habit of measuring, tracking and promoting the behaviors we do want youth to exhibit. By examining the full range of interrelated outcomes and setting developmental goals for youth, policymakers can be intentional about promoting positive outcomes and also preventing negative ones.

Research shows that the programs that are most effective at promoting positive outcomes for youth are framed in terms of the constructive assets they seek to build, rather than the negative behaviors they seek to avoid. Opportunities to participate in an acting troupe, sports team or artistic endeavor attract and retain youth because they build on their strengths and interests and provide them with an opportunity to develop deep relationships that can change their lives. Programs that focus solely on fixing or preventing problems such as teen pregnancy or gang involvement often have little appeal to young people.

Even serious intervention-focused programs can incorporate youth-centered, strength-based approaches that yield the desired rehabilitation results. Programs that use scare tactics to curb youth violence and delinquency not only are ineffective but also may exacerbate the problem.

whereas programs that include family involvement and social skill development have been proven effective at curbing problem behavior.<sup>9</sup> Massachusetts, Missouri and Utah have decreased their recidivism rates by shutting down large juvenile institutions and developing small group homes and community-based programs that include opportunities for young people to have clear and consistent consequences, to be involved in decision making, and to have access to high-quality educational and vocational programming.<sup>10</sup> This approach is as effective with juveniles who commit serious offenses—both in ensuring community safety and delivering positive youth outcomes—as it is with juveniles who commit minor offenses.

When efforts are crafted to “fix” youth and families, they miss valuable opportunities to engage youth as positive resources who are capable of transforming the lives of those around them. A youth development approach opens the door for policymakers, program directors and community leaders to engage young people and their families in taking action.

#### *What can states do?*

- **Set Positive Developmental Goals for Youth.** Louisiana, Maine and many other states have established positive, developmental results or outcomes they wish to promote across a range from academic to social to health. Louisiana, for example, has developed goals, objectives and strategies to achieve positive developmental outcomes and now collects the data to track results.
- **Track Data on Strengths as well as on Problems.** Many states are finding ways to track positive indicators of youth well-being. This allows policymakers to base public policy decisions on the outcomes they want to see—not only on the ones they do not want to see. In Vermont, two state agencies work as part of a public/private partnership to create a framework that focuses on developing, disseminating and using data on positive indicators such as the percent of youth who participate in youth programs and the percent of high school seniors who continue their education within six months. This framework includes outcomes of well-being, positive social indicators, a variety of measurement tools, legislation, community-based data, Web-based tracking systems and other resources.<sup>11</sup>
- **Provide Funding to Programs that Focus on the Positive Development of Youth, not Just Preventing Specific Problems.** States can fund effective programs that are framed in terms of the constructive assets they seek to build, rather than on the negative behaviors they seek to avoid. The New York State Department of Health administers Assets Coming Together for Youth, an initiative that focuses on building youth assets and integrating prevention strategies. Funded projects must focus both on prevention of negative outcomes and on the promotion of positive ones.<sup>12</sup>

#### *How can you get started?*

- Hold hearings to establish overarching, positive developmental goals for young people in your state and to determine the balance of intervention, prevention and positive developmental opportunities that currently exist in your state.
- Ask for a detailed review of the indicators and benchmarks used in your state by age group, outcome and focus (whether problem reduction, prevention or positive devel-

opmental outcomes) to ensure that the state is tracking both problems to prevent and positive outcomes to promote.

- Request a budget review that examines the balance of funding for prevention of youth problems compared with the promotion of positive outcomes.

## **Challenge 2: Building Program Quality and Supply**

It is easier to document and understand an increase in the number of young people served than an increase in program quality. "Numbers served" is a concrete benchmark upon which to communicate and campaign. However, evidence shows that quality makes a real difference—low-quality programs simply do not achieve the desired outcomes. For example, programs that have untrained staff or operate in an unsafe environment do not have the same positive outcomes as those that have skilled, experienced staff and that operate in a stimulating environment. Improving quality, however, has costs. Youth workers need adequate training (or retraining), compensation and support. Managers and directors need a predictable flow of human, fiscal and material resources. Leaders need sufficient authority to effect change and external accountability to strive for improvements.

Ensuring program quality cannot necessarily be achieved by picking one successful model and replicating it across the state. The features of effective programs identified by the National Academy of Sciences cannot be created by a curriculum or program model alone. They require not only a sustained effort to build capacity, but also innovative assessment and accountability models. Outcomes for youth can be steadily improved by ensuring that programs focus on preparation and development rather than on problem reduction.

### ***What can states do?***

- **Increase Supply by Increasing Funding for Successful Programs.** Increasing the supply of after-school programs has been a priority in California and Maryland; both have approved measures to raise the funding levels for after-school programs in the state.
- **Increase Supply by Creating Dedicated Children's Trust Funds.** The New Mexico Legislature approved the Next Generation Fund in 2005 to secure state funds for youth development programs into the future. A small amount of seed money was put into this dedicated fund and initially supplemented by the New Mexico Community Foundation.<sup>13</sup>
- **Increase Quality by Partnering with Businesses, Community Groups and Faith-based Organizations.** The California Department of Education, the Foundation Consortium for California's Children and Youth, and the Governor's Office of the Secretary for Education formed a public/private partnership to develop a strategy to improve the quality of after-school programs in the state. In less than three years, the California Afterschool Partnership and its statewide System of Field Support has provided training and technical assistance to more than 2,600 after-school programs in California.<sup>14</sup>
- **Increase Quality through Training and Technical Assistance.** The Youth Development Training and Resource Center in Connecticut is using a federal grant passed through the governor's office to increase the knowledge and skill of front-line youth workers,

supervisors, statewide associations and funders in the youth work community. They provide training and workshops, technical assistance and consultation to those who work with youth. The training has led to a substantial increase in facilities that employ certified youth work practitioners.<sup>15</sup>

- **Increase Quality by Allocating Funding Based on Effective Program Features (Not Just on Specific Program Models).** Since research has shown that no one program model is perfect, grantmaking can, instead, be focused on the common features of programs that have been proven successful. Principle-based grantmaking is based on the principles of effective youth development and prevention programs such as those described by the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). "Extensive research on prevention programs targeting substance use, tobacco, suicide, violence and early sexual activity has identified critical principles for successful outcomes. The more these principles are incorporated, the more likely the programs will be successful"<sup>16</sup> (see figure 1). The Alaska Department of Health and Social Services has embedded the "Features of Positive Developmental Settings" list compiled by the National Academy of Sciences into its grant-making process to ensure that state-funded programs focus on positive strengths and also prevent negative outcomes.

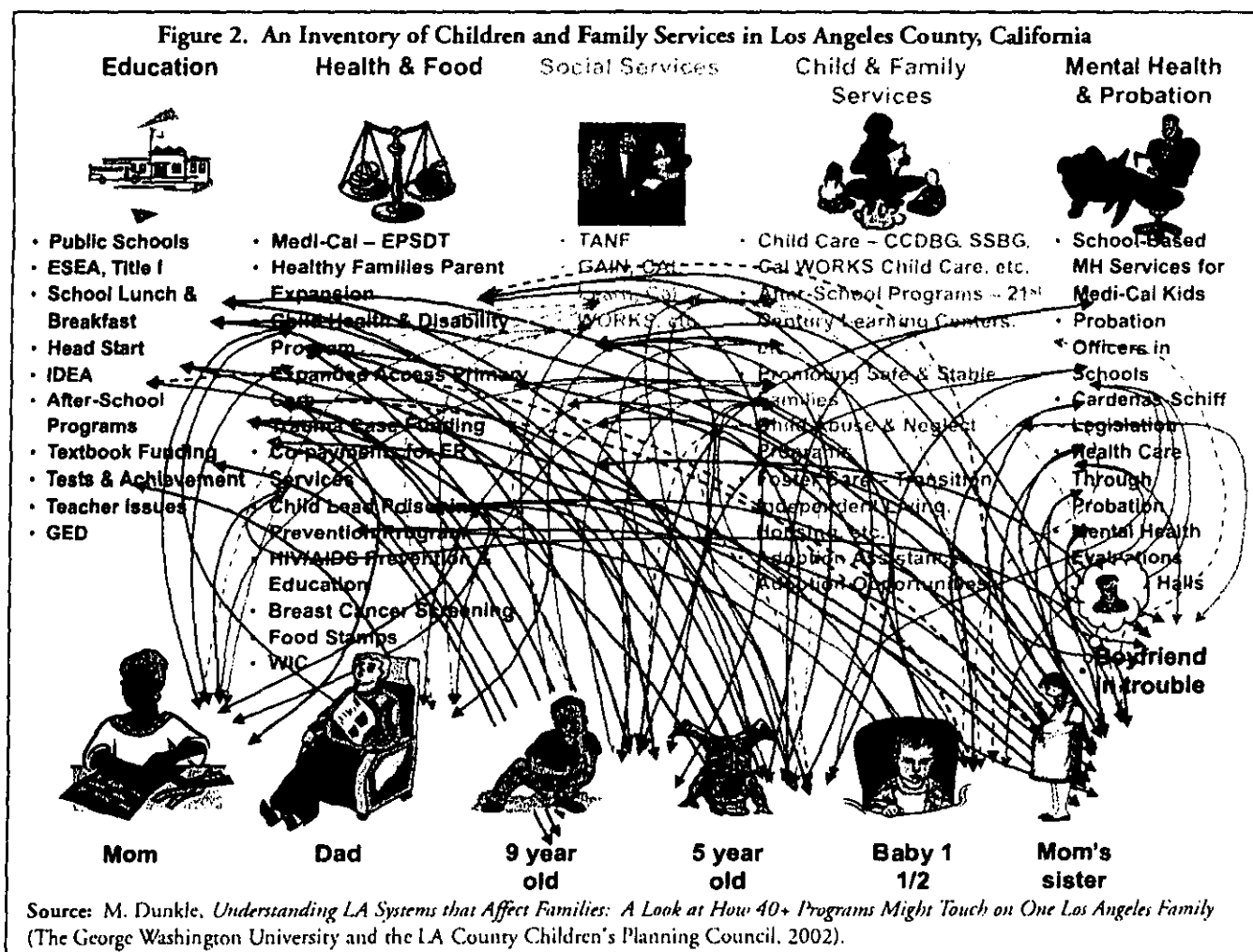
#### *How can you get started?*

- Meet with state and national think tanks and advocates to explore all possible ways to increase funding (e.g., identify an initial funding stream for a youth trust fund that increases in worth over time).
- Meet with intermediary organizations and public/private partnerships that focus on training and technical assistance to programs and ask how the state could support their work.
- Ask departments to provide data on youth-focused performance measures and quality standards; host a meeting to consider developing statewide, interdepartmental measures.
- Ask your governor's office or your budget committee for a children's budget showing targets for annual growth.
- In committee hearings, ask sponsors of youth-focused legislation to explain how it meets with national standards of quality, such as those established by the National Academy of Sciences.

#### **Challenge 3: Building a Comprehensive, Coordinated, Aligned Effort across Department and Committee Lines**

In 2004, the White House Task Force for Disadvantaged Youth found that hundreds of federal youth programs were under the oversight of more than a dozen federal departments and agencies; it concluded that, "The complexity of problems faced by disadvantaged youth is matched only by the complexity of the traditional federal response to those problems. Both are confusing, complicated, and costly."<sup>17</sup> This also is true at the state and local levels. A survey

of state legislators found that, "Building a coherent message on children's policy is challenging. . . because there is no clearly discernible legislative agenda for children and families; rather, a multitude of individuals and organizations with different agendas are sending mixed messages about what is best for children."<sup>18</sup> As one state official put it, "the legislature gets overwhelmed hearing from advocates and departments what the priorities are, so we are left with scrambled eggs." An inventory of Los Angeles County's existing policies for children, youth and families found a tangled mess (see figure 2). A similar picture could be drawn for many cities, counties and states in the nation, and for the country as a whole.



Such a "tangled mess" is an unfortunate and predictable result of many policymaking processes. Legislatures are organized into committees and executive branches into departments; each are responsible for specific policies and programs. In this environment, policymakers are asked to make decisions that may not include a clear view of the full range of programs and policies that are under way. Weaving the existing tangle of services into a seamless web of support requires working across departmental and committee lines.

This challenge is further compounded by fragmentation among the advocacy community. Advocates tend to be organized around specific issues and policies. A youth service coalition will advocate for increased spending for community service, a homeless shelter will request more funding for runaway and homeless youth, or a business group will suggest summer youth employment spending. Attempting to weave a strategic, multi-faceted approach can go against the grain of narrowly focused advocates.

*What can states do?*

- **Create a Children's Cabinet.** The Louisiana Legislature created the Children's Cabinet in 1998. The mission of the Louisiana Children's Cabinet's is to produce measurable improvements for children and youth in health, education and family life. All facets of state government work together to this end. Members of the cabinet include the secretaries of more than seven departments, including Education, Social Services and Public Safety; a senator; a representative; and representatives of the Supreme Court and the state Board of Education. They produce one Children's Budget each year and work across bodies to coordinate and improve services.<sup>19</sup> The New Mexico Children's Cabinet oversees and coordinates cross-departmental efforts that include promoting and establishing comprehensive child and youth policy; assessing and maximizing resource allocation; removing administrative barriers to obtaining services; tracking child and youth indicators; and encouraging partnerships that elevate efforts on behalf of New Mexico children and youth. With the cabinet's attention, New Mexico has increased its second grade immunization rate to 64 percent—and no longer ranks last in the nation—because of an aggressive new campaign called "Done by One." The state also has allocated federal tax relief money to child care assistance. This allowed the state to raise the eligibility standard to parents living at 150 percent of poverty and enroll an additional 3,500 families.<sup>20</sup>
- **Create a Joint Legislative Committee on Children, Youth and Families or a Children's Caucus.** Maryland created a Joint Committee on Children, Youth and Families in 1999 (Chapter 362, Acts of 1999). The committee works to coordinate state efforts to improve the health, education, safety and economic well-being of children in Maryland, recommending new laws, regulations and budget priorities to improve children's well-being. The committee also searches out and makes recommendations to remedy any interdepartmental gaps, inconsistencies or inefficiencies in services to children and their families; and works to inform the legislature and the general public of issues concerning the special needs of children, youth and families. Arizona legislators created a Children's Caucus in 2003. This bipartisan group of Arizona House and Senate members works to protect state funding for children and families.
- **Coordinate at the Local Level.** Oregon passed legislation in 1999 that calls for locally driven planning for youth policy and for replacement of fragmented activities with a

comprehensive strategy. The 36 counties' results-driven planning then informs the work of the five state agencies that affect children and families. Targeted, flexible funding then is provided to counties to support best practices and meet the needs of the community.<sup>21</sup> In this case, local coordination has promoted better delivery of state-funded programs and services. Louisiana passed legislation in 2004 to create Children and Youth Planning Boards in each judicial district, "to assist in the assessment, alignment, coordination, prioritization, and measurement of all available services and programs that address the needs of children and youth."<sup>22</sup>

- **Create a Youth Budget and Report Card.** Many state examples exist of budgets and report cards. Such data collection allows for closer inspection of a state's investment in youth across a range of programs and outcomes. The Kentucky Youth Development Partnership recently completed a full analysis of the state's investment in young people.<sup>23</sup> Examining the funding in this way can inform policymakers of the balance of programs and services to support youth, from promoting positive outcomes to preventing negative ones. It also can provide guidance on how to fill in the gaps and better align investments. Pairing a youth budget with a report card highlighting trends and indicators can help policymakers with tough choices and focus on the areas of highest need.<sup>24</sup>

#### *How can you get started?*

- Review legislation from other states that creates a children's cabinet or other similar coordinating body and consider introducing legislation to do the same.
- Create a joint committee for children, youth and families or a children's caucus to review legislative proposals that deal with children and enhance coordination on policies that affect children and families.
- Review report cards and children's budgets from other states; forward them to your state's governor and legislative finance committee, asking them to explore the feasibility of creating one for your state.
- Meet with the coordinators of city and county children's cabinets (and similar inter-agency efforts) and ask how the state could support their work.

#### **Challenge 4: Bringing Youth Perspectives to the Table**

Most services are designed with input from the people being served. However, young people are not allowed to vote and often are left out of the political process. As one 17-year-old said, "If you had a problem in the black community, and you brought together a group of white people to discuss how to solve it, almost nobody would take that panel seriously. In fact there'd probably be a public outcry. But every day, in local arenas all the way to the White House, adults sit around and decide what problems youth have and what youth need, without ever consulting us."

It is relatively easy to bring in a single young person to consult on a policy decision, but involving large numbers of young people is more difficult. Significant training and support are needed so the young people are well-versed on the issues and the policymaking process and so the adults

are prepared to fully engage the young people. Recruiting young people who reflect the diversity of the state is an important consideration. Giving them resources to build a constituency allows them to present the views of a wide range of young people.

*What can states do?*

- **Develop a Statewide Youth Council.** Maine and New Mexico have passed legislation to create statewide youth advisory bodies to provide young people with a meaningful role in shaping policies that affect them.<sup>25</sup> Maine's Legislative Youth Advisory Council offers a unique opportunity for its youth members to conduct public hearings, draft bills, and make recommendations on pending proposals under consideration by the Legislature. Senator John Martin thinks that Maine is probably the first state in the country to have someone under age 18 chairing a committee with a legislator. He says, "The purpose of the Council is to get student input on things that concern them, and to involve them in the process. It is working very well, I encourage other states to look at what we are doing in Maine and implement something like it." The New Mexico Legislature passed a bill in 2003 that created the New Mexico Youth Alliance to advise the governor, lieutenant governor and the Legislature on policy issues that matter to young people. The Youth Alliance, which consists of 112 youth from across the state, meets at least four times a year. In addition, each member of the Youth Alliance partners with an adult mentor to act as advocates of change in their communities.
- **Create Public/Private Partnerships to Engage Youth.** States also have forged public/private partnerships to increase capacity and sustainability for engaging young people and communities. For example, youth-focused intermediaries have the potential to provide the necessary infrastructure to support youth involvement in policy. Intermediary groups can help to facilitate opportunities that connect young people to policymakers, act as convener of key stakeholders around youth issues, and promote best practices to increase the quality and quantity of programs and services for youth. This is the case in New Mexico, where the Forum for Youth in Community, a community-based organization, provides staff support to the legislatively created Youth Alliance.
- **Establish Civic Education Initiatives.** Investments in civic education provide an avenue for youth to share their perspectives and also can encourage lifetime civic involvement. Louisiana passed legislation in 2004 to create a Commission on Civic Education to educate students about the importance of citizen involvement and to promote communication and collaboration among organizations in the state that conduct civic education programs.<sup>26</sup>

*How can you get started?*

- Consider legislation that promotes the positive development of young people.
- Be accessible and reach out to young people in your legislative district. Invite them to talk with you about issues that are important to them. Visit the places where young people spend time in your district. Visit classrooms and meet with students through initiatives such as America's Legislators Back to School Week.



- Inform young people of opportunities for involvement in your decision-making process by providing: 1) access to timely information such as upcoming hearings and meetings on youth-related issues; 2) background information about specific policy issues; and 3) names of staff people in your office with whom they can discuss specific policy issues. Respond to young people when they contact your office with a policy suggestion or question.
- Institutionalize youth voices in the policymaking process by creating a state-level youth advisory structure.
- Consider legislation that requires the involvement of young people and their families in local collaboratives that establish youth development programs.

*Attachment #6*

Dear Senator Robert Erbele:

Hi, my name is Andrew Young, and I am from Napoleon, North Dakota. I am a member of our local SADD (Students Against Destructive Decisions) Chapter and I am also on the state SADD advisory board. I, along with my fellow SADD chapter members are in favor of Senate Bill No. 2276.

Students Against Destructive Decisions is an awesome organization which provides teens a lifestyle of abstinence. These days, many teens are engaging in things such as: alcohol, drugs, cigarettes, and sexual activities. Many times teens are pressured into doing "the cool thing". SADD is taking these teens, and putting them with other students who have the same beliefs. We are proving that we are making a difference the next time a teen is asked to drink, smoke, etc. Passing this bill would not only benefit the state SADD organization, but passing this bill will give organizations funding. In turn, the funding will be used to go back to the students to further educate students, to get more students aware of SADD, and be able to continue helping teens abstain from alcohol, drugs, suicide, pregnancy and driving under the influence.. I believe that SADD is an instrumental key to the percentage of students that do not engage in destructive decisions in our state. SADD is also the only student organization in North Dakota which has its key goals to be made aware destructive decisions. By supporting this bill you are not only supporting the Napoleon SADD chapter and its students, but also every SADD chapter around the state which is more than two-thousand students! Please consider supporting Bill No. 2276. Thank-you for your time.

Sincerely,

*Andrew J. Young*

*Rachel Becker*

*Caitlin A. Moch*

*Shawn B. Bitt*

*Shawn Drake*

*Ken B. Wentz*

*Rebecca Ratter*

*Cole Leber*

*Megan Marquart*

*Abby Silberagel*

*Shane Weigel*

*Alison Moser*

*Rebecca Buchholz*

*Amber Piatz*

*Donovan Gross*

*Cindy Weigel*

*Adrian*

Attachment #7

We the members of the North Border High School/Pembina SADD chapter, signed below, request your support on SB 2276. Prevention is the key to our success. Your support would be greatly appreciated.

Keythe Flaagan/Counselor  
Pembina/Neché/Crystal

- |                                |                      |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Brady Korpethicki           | 40. Erin Winkler     |
| 2. <del>Joe Brown</del>        | 41. Jessica Hager    |
| 3. Christopher Enderson        | 42. Dylan Moulton    |
| 4. Larissa Pick                | 43. Anna Kallikowski |
| 5. Amber K. Anderson           | 44. Matthew Thom     |
| 6. Morgan Beattie              | 45. Paul Meyer       |
| 7. Jordan Rude                 | 46. Becca Holland    |
| 8. Dustyn Chale                | 47. Jenni Johnson    |
| 9. Kevin McLeod                | 48. <del>John</del>  |
| 10. Jadaya Symington           | 49. Megan McGrawman  |
| 11. Melissa Meyer              | 50. Sam Burton       |
| 12. Jake Cooley                | 51. Daniel Henderson |
| 13. Beau Brown                 | 52. <del>Alan</del>  |
| 14. Sara McNeely               | 53. _____            |
| 15. Brenna Carpenter           | 54. Dan Johnson      |
| 16. Kieran Horley              |                      |
| 17. <del>James Brown</del>     |                      |
| 18. <del>Jessica Holland</del> |                      |
| 19. <del>Wesley Horley</del>   |                      |
| 20. <del>Pete Harrison</del>   |                      |
| 21. <del>James Carpenter</del> |                      |
| 22. Tyson Taylor               |                      |
| 23. <del>Scott Thompson</del>  |                      |
| 24. Ashley Anderson            |                      |
| 25. Rachael Harts              |                      |
| 26. Katie Kamsey               |                      |
| 27. Samantha O'Hara            |                      |
| 28. Danika Carpenter           |                      |
| 29. Brandon Steinhope          |                      |
| 30. Samantha Gutter            |                      |
| 31. Megan Herschel             |                      |
| 32. Ashina Donald Keller!!     |                      |
| 33. Quince Chale               |                      |
| 34. Jason Mangum               |                      |
| 35. Brittany Zaharia           |                      |
| 36. Blake Sorensen             |                      |
| 37. Tahly Halley               |                      |
| 38. Rochelle Cameron           |                      |
| 39. Julie Gerbading            |                      |

Attachment #8

# Century High School

*N.D. Department of Education Blue Ribbon School*

1000 East Century Avenue • Bismarck, ND 58503 • (701) 221-3545 • FAX (701) 221-3550



January 22, 2007

To Whom it May Concern,

This letter is written in support of SB 2276. Over the past few years helping students make responsible decisions has been moving to the forefront of many schools. At Century High School we have identified this as an area of school improvement and are currently in our 6<sup>th</sup> year of working on this goal. Our local CHS SADD chapter has been instrumental in this area. They provide positive leadership for those students who want to make wise and healthy choices. Our SADD chapter has worked closely with our school improvement committees to host school events that provide students with safe alternatives to drinking, partying, doing drugs, etc. Without the local chapter more of our students will be at risk and we will no doubt see an increase in the alcohol and drug usage in Bismarck and at CHS.

Again, please support SB 2276. SADD chapters have a positive influence on the lives of junior high and high school students, so please support this bill.

Sincerely,

Lee Ziegler  
Assistant Principal  
Century High School

Mr. Michael Hellman, Principal  
Mr. Scott Howe, Asst. Principal  
Mr. Lee Ziegler, Asst. Principal



Mrs. Connie Armstrong, Counselor  
Mrs. Kim Motie, Counselor  
Mr. Dan Trotter, Counselor

Sen. Wadnes

2216

Executive Order 2007-01  
Governor's Prevention Advisory Council on Drugs and Alcohol

WHEREAS, the Governor's Prevention Advisory Council on Drugs and Alcohol recognizes that preventative behavior reduces adverse personal, social, health, and economic consequences resulting from destructive decisions and that prevention fosters safe and healthy environments for individuals, families and communities; and

WHEREAS, the Council will advance and coordinate knowledge, resulting in the adoption of policy-based prevention strategies and prevention innovations and will share knowledge of healthful behaviors and decisions that reduce, postpone or eliminate the problems resulting from destructive decisions; and

WHEREAS, the Council will lead a multi-system prevention effort, drawing upon the resources and talents of those at community, state and federal levels.

NOW, THEREFORE, I John Hoeven, by the authority invested in me as Governor of the State of North Dakota, do hereby create the Governor's Prevention Advisory Council on Drugs and Alcohol, and order and direct the following:

The council

I. The council will consist of \_\_\_\_ members appointed by the Governor and serve at the Governor's pleasure. The council will make recommendations to the Governor for purpose of improving the delivery of prevention services that reduce problems resulting from destructive decisions.

The Prevention Advisory Council shall consist of:

- North Dakota First Lady
- 4 Legal Representative (County Sheriff, Highway Patrol, States Attorney, Defense Attorney)
- 2 Advocacy Group Representatives (Teen Challenge and SADD)
- An Addiction Counselor

- A Public School System Representative
- A non-voting member from the Governor's Office
- Two members of the North Dakota Legislative Assembly
- Executive Director of the North Dakota Department of Human Services, or designee
- State Health Director, or designee
- Director of Department of Transportation, or designee
- Director of the Department of Public Instruction, or designee

II. The council shall a) explore the interrelationship between substance abuse prevention, education, and enforcement programs; b) address traffic safety issues including driving under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol; and c) develop prevention policies that promote safe, stable families and communities; and d) develop a plan to access additional funding; and e) be organized under the Governor for the purpose of receiving and distributing any appropriations.

It is further ordered the Governor's Committee on DUI and Traffic Safety, Executive Order 1993-10, be rescinded and dissolved immediately.

The Governor is vested with the executive authority pursuant to Article V, Section 1 of the North Dakota Constitution.

This executive Order is effective immediately and will continue until further order of the Governor.

Executed at Bismarck, North Dakota, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 2007.

John Hoeven  
Governor

Attest:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Secretary of State

SB 2276.

(2)

**Lee Erickson**

**From:** Bo Wood [professorwood@gmail.com]  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 06, 2007 5:40 PM  
**To:** Lee Erickson  
**Subject:** Re: Update on SADD survey  
**Attachments:** SADD UNDERAGE DRINKING SURVEY CROSSTABS.HTM

Lee,

We finished the survey last night and I think you'll be pleased with the results. Here

Question 1: Is underage drinking a problem?

80% yes

11% no

8% don't know

Question 2: Appropriation of surplus funds for prevention?

70% yes

23% no

7% don't know

We also ran crosstabs to break down the responses by region, age range, and gender. I've attached an html version of these results so you can look over the whole thing if you want, but the general story is that no group breakdown produces a majority that answers no to any of these questions. The lowest level of support we found was 64%, and they were all responses dealing with question 2, using the budget surplus. Levels of support were consistently higher for questions 1 and 3 across all ranges.

I'll write this up into a more formal report when I get back to town next week, and please let me know if anything doesn't make sense or if you need anything else from us. I'll be checking email regularly while away from the office.

Thanks,

Bo

On 2/5/07, **Lee Erickson** <leerickson@rrv.net> wrote:

Tomorrow via email is just fine, Bo. Thanks for the update.

2/7/2007

(1)

# Testimony to Senate Appropriations Committee Regarding SB 2276

*Lee Erickson  
North Dakota State Coordinator  
SADD (Students Against Destructive Decisions)*

February 8, 2007

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Mr. Chairman, and members of the Committee:

My name is Lee Erickson, and I am the state coordinator for SADD, Students Against Destructive Decisions, a student-driven organization that empowers youth to positively impact their peers regarding the challenges young people face today.

While the list of dangers facing our youth is long and ever-changing, there is little doubt that the vast majority of destructive behaviors among youth is centered around, or begins with underage use and abuse of alcohol. And not only is it a health issue, it is a fiscal issue of huge proportions.

Alcohol is the number one drug problem in America. Not meth. Not marijuana. Alcohol. A study published in the July, 2006 issue of the Journal of Studies on Alcohol projected the annual cost of underage drinking to society at about \$62 billion per year. The study estimated that every drink consumed by underage drinkers costs society about \$3. As the lead researcher stated, this cost dwarfs the amount of alcohol-based tax revenue collected by state and Federal governments.

Other estimates have put the nation's direct and indirect cost of alcohol use in general at about \$1,000 per year for every man, woman and child in America.

North Dakota pays more than its share of this cost to society. We have the highest rates in the nation for binge drinking, including the age group that includes children as young as age twelve. Keep in mind that youth who begin drinking prior to age 15 are four times more likely to develop alcoholism as those who wait until age 21 and that roughly 95% of today's problem drinkers began drinking prior to age 21.

Yet, North Dakota's response to this problem has been to devote millions of dollars per year into treatment and law enforcement and all but ignore prevention.

North Dakota has put its reliance upon Federal money for prevention – the same Federal government that currently spends about 25 times more money to fight illicit drugs than it spends to prevent its number one problem. And sadly, much of the Federal funds that are available are for projects ill-suited to a rural state like North Dakota or are designed for support of large community coalitions that simply do not exist here.



To the Federal government's credit, they did recently pass an important piece of legislation called the Sober Truth on Preventing (STOP) Underage Drinking Act, which is an important first step in the development of a nationwide policy for combating underage drinking. However, one of the provisions of that act involves the development of a state "report card," rating each state's prevention initiatives and how much money it devotes to prevention. Right now, despite the well-documented problem North Dakota has with alcohol, we would fail that report card miserably. Complacency will not be rewarded.

The talented employees we have in our state agencies *have* been able to utilize Federal funding to help us build our SADD program, a program that is widely regarded as the most innovative and strongest state SADD program in the nation. They believe in our philosophy of focusing upon not just individual issues like alcohol and drug use or traffic safety but the underlying factors behind those issues, and dealing with the "whole person" as opposed to using short-lived "Band Aid" approaches for addressing particular behaviors.

The Federal money has worked well. Since 1999, North Dakota SADD has grown from 6 to over 70 chapters. We have thousands of student members across the state. SADD works with the North Dakota Departments of Transportation, Human Services, Health, Public Instruction, and the University System. We work with Safe Communities and regional prevention coordinators across the state, with tobacco prevention coordinators and with law enforcement. We address issues from alcohol, tobacco and other drug use to seat belt use, and from suicide to teen pregnancy. We urge teens to save sexual involvement for marriage. SADD has been hugely successful, and we are in desperate need of expansion. I simply cannot do the job by myself anymore.

However, we have also learned the inherent weaknesses of Federal funding - that it is temporary. It is designed to *build* programs, not to *sustain* them. Much of the funding we are relying upon ends on June 30. Without the state's help, the SADD organization will likely be in tatters as of July 1. We have worked too hard and made too much progress to allow that to happen. I don't believe that the *State* can afford to let that happen. As I alluded to earlier, a vast number of state agencies want to partner with SADD because we provide a structured access to the all-important youth demographic and passionate young people who *want* to address the important issues. Yet, there is no state support for the youth network the state agencies like to utilize.

SB 2276 is an important piece of legislation - one that faces the fact that we cannot depend upon Federal funds to fix state-specific problems. The governor's prevention advisory council includes representatives from every state agency that deals with prevention, safety, and health issues as well as tribal entities, the Governor's office, and the First Lady's office. SB 2276 would empower that council and allow it to pool resources and coordinate prevention initiatives in an efficient manner.

SADD is a perfect example of an organization that can benefit from this bill. SADD is an organization that can contract with the prevention advisory council to deliver prevention programs at the local level, because our chapters include not only school-based, but community-based chapters. SADD combines evidence-based scientific prevention principle with creative

new strategies inspired by the real experts – North Dakota youth, and it actively engages those youth to make a real difference. By fully funding the SADD program, we can impact young people from elementary age through college, in a manner in which North Dakota has never seen.

SB 2276 originally contained a very modest appropriation of \$440,000 per biennium. This amount was arrived at by using SADD's projected fully-funded budget of \$250,000 per year, less \$30,000, which represents likely Department of Transportation funding. In the previous committee the bill was supported but the appropriation reduced to \$35,000. Apparently this was an effort to keep the bill alive and not let the associated price tag lead to its defeat on the floor.

Obviously, though, an investment of \$35,000 over two years will accomplish very little, and it certainly won't alleviate the funding crunch that the SADD program is facing.

The State of North Dakota has the luxury of having a current budget surplus. I feel it is wise to use a small, but realistic portion of that surplus as an investment in prevention. Common sense tells us that if we can prevent our youth from using alcohol, or at very least to delay the onset of alcohol use, we will realize large financial dividends later. It simply makes sense.

I strongly urge you to look favorably upon SB 2276, but to also restore the funding to a meaningful amount, at least the \$440,000 that was originally requested. The passage of this bill is vital to the well being of our youth, and it makes fiscal sense for our state. And, according to the poll numbers, it is also consistent with the desires of an overwhelming number of North Dakota voters. Prevention needs to be made one of our top priorities.

This concludes my testimony, and I will be happy to answer any questions.

**Testimony to House of Representatives Human Services Committee**

**Senate Bill 2276**

*Jacob D. Holm*

*North Dakota SADD Student of the Year*

Madame Chairman and fellow committee members,

My name is Jacob Holm and I'm a senior at Maple Valley High School in Tower City. I'm currently serving as the North Dakota SADD Student of the Year and I am here today in support of Senate Bill 2276. As you will hear SADD is an amazing organization with wide reaching programs that affect any and all age groups of a community. I'm before you today to attest to the differences SADD Chapters are making in North Dakota communities and in North Dakota as a whole. A hard work ethic and polite manners are what North Dakotans are known for. This is an honor that many of us make pride in. However, North Dakota is also known to have the highest drinking ages among teens in the nation. That is a record that as residents of North Dakota can not possibly make us happy. But our state is known for another record, the highest drop in the percentage of teens that drink, and that is directly related to SADD and its efforts.

Entering Junior High School I only had two chooses, drink and partake in destructive decisions and be cool or don't party and be looked down upon. Any seventh grader entering a new school hopes for only one thing...to be accepted. So many of my peers, myself included, fell into false hopes of popularity and partied. We knew it wasn't right but we wanted to be accepted; having no other choose we drank. Does that make us bad people NO; does that make us less of a person NO; does it make me less of the person I could have been yes. SADD is not an organization for a curtain class of people or genre of teens, SADD is an organization that applies to all walks of life. The fact that I drank before I joined SADD does not make me less of a person, this is evident by the leadership position I hold today. SADD is an organization that gives teens a choice; a choice for themselves and for the right reasons with no pressure and no force just support.

It is because of this inclusive attitude that SADD has changed the mind set of my high school, and many others in the state. Entering Junior High all you heard about was

the weekend party. Over the past four years, the time frame in which our chapter has been in existence, the talk of parties has decreased to almost nothing. Students in my school can now make choices for themselves, free of persecution and the fear of being ridiculed. Ask most any adult working in my school system or in my community and they will tell you that SADD students make a difference. We could discuss for hours the success of SADD Chapters from across the state. Instead, I would like to highlight just one more. The Pembina/Nichee school district is located just miles from the Canadian border, a country where the legal drinking age is 18. One would most likely assume that this school would have trouble with alcohol use. But, for a school district with just over one hundred students enrolled fifty-four are members of SADD. This outpour for the organization shows that teens are making chose for themselves; not based on "what everybody else" is doing.

I will know highlight some programs that are unique to Northern Lights SADD. Reality Check is a program that was developed right here in North Dakota. It is a program that utilizes the talents of senior high SADD members as mentors for 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, and 6<sup>th</sup> graders. As we all know young students relate to presenters who are closer in the age proximity. As mentors we meet one-on-one in the classroom to discuss topics such as self-esteem, eating disorders, body image, alcohol, leadership, drugs, cliques and many other topics. Each topic builds off itself and we continue to work with the same concepts in all three years, presenting more in-depth material as the students age. This is also not just a program where we are guessing what our results are. We have partnered with the North Dakota State University and created pre- and post-tests which we distribute to the students to measure knowledge of the subject matter and there ability to say no if the need should arise. From these tests, which are calculated by NDSU, we are seeing measurable differences in the young people of ND.

We also have the Get Real program which teaches teens the "real world" of destructive decisions and the Believe Campaign which raises self awareness and self esteem.

North Dakota SADD has grown from a small two hour long meeting in the Hillsboro High School gym to an organization that encompasses the upper Midwest. We are so large that we are creating our own programming that is unique to Northern Lights

SADD. We host America's largest state convention and we have numbers that show the largest out pouring of teens who want to join. Our state conference even draws more attendees then the national convention.

SADD is an organization that tailors to any walk of life. SADD is an organization that is making measurable differences in our state; this is evident by the National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. Funds appropriated for Students Against Destructive Decisions would allow for encouraging role models in our high schools to continue positively guiding the next generation, much the same way my generation looks to adults, such as yourselves for guidance. I ask you to please support Senate Bill 2276 so that the next generation of teens will not experience the force and later guilt of making a bad decision they will later regret, I know that I have regretted mine.

# Testimony to House Human Services Committee Regarding SB 2276

*Lee Erickson*  
*North Dakota State Coordinator*  
*SADD (Students Against Destructive Decisions)*

February 28, 2007

---

Mdm. Chairman, and members of the Committee:

My name is Lee Erickson, and I am the state coordinator for SADD, Students Against Destructive Decisions, a student-driven organization that empowers youth to positively impact their peers regarding the challenges young people face today.

While the list of dangers facing our youth is long and ever-changing, there is little doubt that the vast majority of destructive behaviors among youth is centered around, or begins with underage use and abuse of alcohol. And not only is it a health issue, it is a fiscal issue of huge proportions.

Alcohol is the number one drug problem in America. Not meth. Not marijuana. Alcohol. A study published in the July, 2006 issue of the Journal of Studies on Alcohol projected the annual cost of underage drinking to society at about \$62 billion per year. The study estimated that every drink consumed by underage drinkers costs society about \$3. As the lead researcher stated, this cost dwarfs the amount of alcohol-based tax revenue collected by state and Federal governments.

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Yet, North Dakota's response to this problem has been to devote millions of dollars per year into treatment and law enforcement and all but ignore prevention.

North Dakota has put its reliance upon Federal money for prevention – the same Federal government that currently spends about 25 times more money to fight illicit drugs than it spends to prevent its number one problem. And sadly, much of the Federal funds that are available are for projects ill-suited to a rural state like North Dakota or are designed for support of large community coalitions that simply do not exist here.

new strategies inspired by the real experts – North Dakota youth, and it actively engages those youth to make a real difference. By fully funding the SADD program, we can impact young people from elementary age through college, in a manner in which North Dakota has never seen.

We recently commissioned a statewide poll of 600 likely voters that was conducted by the UND Bureau of Governmental Affairs. 80% of respondents stated that they considered underage drinking to be a problem in North Dakota, and 70% felt that the state should appropriate some of its budget surplus to fund comprehensive prevention efforts.

SB 2276 came out of the Senate with full funding for the state SADD program. Our proposed budget is \$250,000 per year. Reducing that amount by \$30,000 per year, reflecting likely Department of Transportation funding comes to \$220,000 per year or \$440,000 per biennium.

That funding is intended to come from the state's Community Health Trust Fund. It wasn't apparent to me until recently that this fund is where the state's tobacco prevention and cessation efforts originate.

Do I think that the Community Health Trust Fund is a logical place for funding for a program like SADD? Yes, I do. When the state of Minnesota received a large lump-sum tobacco settlement, they set up two separate endowment funds – one just for tobacco programs and one to address alcohol and other drugs, suicide, teen pregnancy, eating disorders and other related issues. This approach makes a lot of sense because all of these issues are interrelated.

However, North Dakota is appropriating only a small percentage of our tobacco revenue to fund tobacco programs. The tobacco prevention people across the state are colleagues of mine and they are doing wonderful and important work. They are respectful of what SADD does and I am thankful for the great working relationship we have. I don't want to jeopardize that and I don't want any of their programs cut.

I hope that there is room within the Trust Funds assets to fully fund tobacco efforts *and* SADD for at least two years. However, I don't think that is a long-term solution. The long-term solution would be for the state to decide to make a general fund investment in prevention that can only save the state huge amounts of money down the road.

I strongly urge you to look favorably upon SB 2276. The passage of this bill is vital to the well being of our youth, and it makes fiscal sense for our state. And, according to the poll numbers, it is also consistent with the desires of an overwhelming number of North Dakota voters. Prevention needs to be made one of our top priorities.

This concludes my testimony, and I will be happy to answer any questions.

To the Federal government's credit, they did recently pass an important piece of legislation called the Sober Truth on Preventing (STOP) Underage Drinking Act, which is an important first step in the development of a nationwide policy for combating underage drinking. However, one of the provisions of that act involves the development of a state "report card," rating each state's prevention initiatives and how much money it devotes to prevention. Right now, despite the well-documented problem North Dakota has with alcohol, we would fail that report card miserably. Complacency will not be rewarded.

The talented employees we have in our state agencies *have* been able to utilize Federal funding to help us build our SADD program, a program that is widely regarded as the most innovative and strongest state SADD program in the nation. They believe in our philosophy of focusing upon not just individual issues like alcohol and drug use or traffic safety but the underlying factors behind those issues, and dealing with the "whole person" as opposed to using short-lived "Band Aid" approaches for addressing particular behaviors.

The Federal money has worked well. Since 1999, North Dakota SADD has grown from 6 to over 70 chapters. We have thousands of student members across the state. SADD works with the North Dakota Departments of Transportation, Human Services, Health, Public Instruction, and the University System. We work with Safe Communities and regional prevention coordinators across the state, with tobacco prevention coordinators and with law enforcement. We address issues from alcohol, tobacco and other drug use to seat belt use, and from suicide to teen pregnancy. We urge teens to save sexual involvement for marriage. SADD has been hugely successful, and we are in desperate need of expansion. I simply cannot do the job by myself anymore.

However, we have also learned the inherent weaknesses of Federal funding - that it is temporary. It is designed to *build* programs, not to *sustain* them. Much of the funding we are relying upon ends on June 30. Without the state's help, the SADD organization will likely be in tatters as of July 1. We have worked too hard and made too much progress to allow that to happen. I don't believe that the *State* can afford to let that happen. As I alluded to earlier, a vast number of state agencies want to partner with SADD because we provide a structured access to the all-important youth demographic and passionate young people who *want* to address the important issues. Yet, there is no state support for the youth network the state agencies like to utilize.

SB 2276 is an important piece of legislation - one that faces the fact that we cannot depend upon Federal funds to fix state-specific problems. The governor's prevention advisory council includes representatives from every state agency that deals with prevention, safety, and health issues as well as tribal entities, the Governor's office, and the First Lady's office. SB 2276 would empower that council and allow it to pool resources and coordinate prevention initiatives in an efficient manner.

SADD is a perfect example of an organization that can benefit from this bill. SADD is an organization that can contract with the prevention advisory council to deliver prevention programs at the local level, because our chapters include not only school-based, but community-based chapters. SADD combines evidence-based scientific prevention principle with creative



**TESTIMONY ON SB 2276**  
House Human Services Committee  
February 28, 2007  
Valerie Fischer, Director of School Health  
328.4138  
Department of Public Instruction

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Madam Chair and members of the House Human Services Committee – I'm Valerie Fischer, Director of School Health for the Department of Public Instruction. On behalf of DPI, I am here to testify in support of SB 2276.

The majority of ND SADD chapters are funded from DPI Title IV (Safe & Drug Free Schools) by way of district allocations. In recent years, the number of SADD chapters increased across the state; as a result, we're beginning to see the benefits to include development of youth leadership within schools and communities and personal growth as students become agents of positive change in their communities and celebrate the commitment of keeping peers and youth safe. Unfortunately, the decrease of federal Title IV funds result in some districts stretched and challenged to find alternate revenue to supplement existing chapters and start new chapters. While local communities often assist by contributing in-kind services such as food, media efforts, and activities, the continuation of SADD chapters requires appropriations. The current appropriation in SB 2276 will send a loud and clear message to students, schools, parents and communities that the choice to abstain from destructive risk behaviors is a positive lifestyle option supported by public policy.

As a member of both the Governor's Prevention Advisory Committee and the Drug & Alcohol Commission, I also speak on their behalf in support of the SADD chapter model as an effective peer to peer prevention standard and tool.

Thank you for your time. I'm available to address any questions you may have.

North Dakota Department of Health  
Community Health Trust Fund

*Johnson*

	2005-07 Appropriated Budget	2007-09 Crossover Version	2009-11 Projected Budget
<b>Beginning Balance</b>	4,502,525	1,961,922	707,911
<b>Tobacco Revenue</b>	4,323,753	7,000,290	7,000,290
<b>Total Available</b>	8,826,278	8,962,212	7,708,201
<b>Expenditures:</b>			
Dental Loan Fund	420,000	380,000	380,000
Physician Loan		150,000	150,000
Colorectal Cancer Screening		150,000	150,000
EMS Training Grants		300,000	300,000
Tobacco Coordinator and operating expenses	111,000	139,397	139,397
Advisory Committee	100,000	100,000	100,000
City/County & State Employee Cessation	395,000	260,000	260,000
Local Health and Tobacco Programs	4,700,000	4,700,000	4,700,000
Tobacco Quit line	884,000	1,069,000	1,069,000
AEDs in Schools (SB 2313)		352,000	
<b>Total Health Department</b>	6,610,000	7,600,397	7,248,397
<b>DHS Breast &amp; Cervical Cancer</b>	254,356	213,904	213,904
<b>Governor's Prevention and Advisory Council (SB 2276)</b>		440,000	440,000
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	6,864,356	8,254,301	7,902,301
<b>Ending Balance</b>	1,961,922	707,911	(194,100)

**Summary of the Tobacco Special Line Item**

	2005-07 Appropriated Budget	2007-09 Executive Budget	2007-09 Crossover Version
Tobacco Coordinator and operating expenses	111,000	139,397	139,397
Advisory Committee	100,000	100,000	100,000
City/County & State Employee Cessation	395,000	260,000	260,000
Youth Tobacco (1 FTE) and campaign		554,208	
Local Health and Tobacco Programs	4,700,000	4,700,000	4,700,000
Tobacco Quit line	884,000	1,069,000	1,069,000
<b>Total CHTF for Tobacco Control</b>	6,190,000	6,822,605	6,268,397
<b>Tobacco Federal Funds</b>			
Salaries	533,737	653,831	653,831
Operating Expenses	616,258	746,468	746,468
Grants	1,280,000	1,174,000	1,174,000
<b>Total Tobacco Federal Funds</b>	2,429,995	2,574,299	2,574,299
<b>Other Special Funds (American Legacy)</b>	66,000	76,650	76,650
<b>Total Tobacco Program</b>	8,685,995	9,473,554	8,919,346



## Department of Public Instruction

600 E Boulevard Ave., Dept. 201, Bismarck, ND 58505-0440  
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<http://www.dpi.state.nd.us>

Dr. Wayne G. Sanstead  
State Superintendent

March 1, 2007

To: Representative Todd Porter, House Human Services Committee  
From: Valerie Fischer, DPI School Health  
Re: Request for Information

Pursuant to testimony given on Wednesday, February 28, 2007 regarding SB 2276, you requested additional information regarding Title IV – Safe & Drug Free Schools funding.

For your review, I have attached the following:

- General information regarding Title IV - Safe & Drug Free Schools, the funding of Title IV – Safe & Drug Free Schools, the most frequent activities for Title IV funds and the names of districts who report supporting a SADD chapter with Title IV funds.
- The district allocation for Title IV funds for the 2006-07 school year.

Rep. Porter, please note that the attached list is NOT inclusive of all ND SADD chapters – not all districts report SADD chapters if they use funding sources other than Title IV. Depending upon where in the process of development and implementation a local SADD chapter is at, districts identify funding from the following available categories: prevention programs and curriculum, parent/community wide planning, professional development/training, material dissemination, counselor/staff time, programs that encourage communication with trusted adult, character education/SADD, community service and other. As a result, DPI is not able to determine the amount of Title IV funds that were used in each instance unless they specify that it is for SADD.

In his testimony, Lee Erickson reported that ND currently has 76 local chapters – the attached list contains 43 districts; as a result, it would appear that 33 districts use other funding sources.

If you have any questions or need further information, please contact me at [vfischer@nd.gov](mailto:vfischer@nd.gov) or 328-4138. Thank you.

Enc.

cc: House HS committee members

## Safe & Drug Free Schools

Title IV/ Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities (SDFSC) was developed by the US Department of Education to support programs to

- prevent violence in and around schools
- strengthen programs that prevent the illegal use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs
- provide a healthy learning environment that fosters academic achievement
- promote involvement of parents and other community members
- provide protective factors

The US Department of Education requires all school districts receiving SDFSC funds to implement their programs using the Principles of Effectiveness:

- 1) *Assessment* and *analysis* of current data to determine problem areas and risk factors
- 2) Provide *protective factors* and *positive assets*
- 3) Use established set of *performance measures* for identified goals and objectives
- 4) Use scientific research-based *curriculum* and *programs*
- 5) *Parental* involvement and school / *community* collaboration
- 6) Plan for overall *evaluation* of program

## 2006-07 Funding allocations

North Dakota receives \$ 1,681,535 from Title IV – Safe & Drug Free Schools & Communities. In each state, 20% is allocated to the Governor's Office for the Community portion; in ND, Governor Hoeven allocates that funding to the Department of Human Services, Division of Mental Health and Substance Abuse. They receive \$ 336,307 and distribute these funds used to furnish grants or contracts to parent groups, community action and job training agencies, community based organizations, and other public and private/nonprofit organizations to provide drug and violence prevention and training activities targeted for children and youth who are not normally served by state or local agencies, or populations requiring special services or additional resources.

The remaining 80%, \$ 1,345,228 is granted to the Department of Public Instruction. The US Department of Education allows DPI to retain only 7% for administration and technical assistance (\$ 94,166). The remaining funds are appropriated to each ND district based on a formula. Funding is allocated to districts based a formula (40% enrollment and 60% low-income). See attached listing of district allocations.

## Safe & Drug Free School Activities

The most frequent activities districts use Title IV funds for include:

- |    |   |               |
|----|---|---------------|
| 1) | School counselors                       | \$ 334,442.76 |
| 2) | Curriculum                              | \$ 162,366.78 |
| 3) | Other                                   | \$ 102,277.00 |
| 4) | Staff/Parental Professional Development | \$ 72,969.08  |
| 5) | Security / School Resource Officers     | \$ 85,217.65  |
| 6) | Character Education                     | \$ 76,080.85  |
| 7) | Material dissemination                  | \$ 50,108.34  |

8)	Parent / community training	\$ 35,248.35
9)	Address victimization & bullying	\$ 22,985.51
10)	Programs to reduce truancy	\$ 18,819.97
11)	SADD	\$ 18,507.38

\* Depending upon where in the process of development and implementation a local SADD chapter is at, districts identify funding from the following available categories: prevention programs and curriculum, parent/community wide planning, professional development/training, material dissemination, counselor/staff time, programs that encourage communication with trusted adult, character education/SADD, community service and other.

**According to the DPI Title IV data, SADD chapters currently exist in ...**

Belcourt	Mandan
Beulah	Mapleton
Bisbee-Egeland	Max
Bottineau	Minot
Carrington	Minto
Cavalier	Napoleon
Central Cass	Nesson
Dakota Prairie	New Rockford/Sheyenne
Dickinson	New Salem
Drake	North Border
Ellendale	Northern Cass
Fordville-Lankin	Powers Lake
Grafton	Rolette
Hazen	Southern
Hazelton	St Thomas
Harvey	Stanley
Jamestown	Surrey
Killdeer	Valley
Kindred	Valley City
Lakota	West Fargo
Langdon	Williston
Lisbon	

District	Title IV 2006-07 Allocation
Adams 128	1,371.00
Alexander 2	845.00
Anamoose 14	1,147.00
Apple Creek 39	230.00
Ashley 9	1,944.00
Bakker 10	25.00
Baldwin 29	80.00
Beach 3	5,418.00
Beach Home on the Range	3,963.00
Belcourt 7	57,503.00
Belfield 13	3,074.00
Bell 10	1,325.00
Beulah 27	6,175.00
Billings Co 1	1,561.00
Bisbee-Egeland 2	1,268.00
Bismarck 1	107,310.00
Bismarck Charles Hall Youth	1,553.00
Bismarck Pride Manchester Ho	40.00
Bottineau 1	8,261.00
Bowbells 14	751.00
Bowman Rhame	4,756.00
Burke Central 36	1,421.00
Carrington 49	3,155.00
Cavalier 6	4,566.00
Center-Stanton 1	2,792.00
Central Cass 17	6,081.00
Central Elem 32	20.00
Central Valley 3	2,300.00
Dakota Prairie 1	3,989.00
Devils Lake 1	26,502.00
Dickinson 1	32,846.00
Divide County 1	3,906.00
Dodge 8	826.00
Drake 57	2,887.00
Drayton 19	1,892.00
Dunseith 1	19,435.00
Earl 18	35.00
Edgeley 3	3,365.00
Edinburg 106	1,293.00
Edmore 2	1,459.00
Eight Mile 6	3,295.09
Elgin-New Leipzig 49	3,290.00
Ellendale 40	5,828.00
Emerado 127	2,123.00
Enderlin 22	3,338.00

Eureka 19	55.00
Fairmount 18	1,501.00
Fargo 1	125,123.00
Fargo Dakota Boys Res	923.00
Fargo Dakota Boys Youth	40.00
Fargo Luther Hall Res	895.00
Fessenden-Bowdon 25	2,506.00
Finley-Sharon 19	2,150.00
Flasher 39	3,690.00
Fordville-Lankin 5	2,779.00
Ft Ransom 6	80.00
Ft Totten 30	26,818.00
Ft Yates 4	10,704.00
Gackle-Streeter 56	1,845.00
Garrison 51	4,316.00
Glen Ullin 48	2,678.00
Glenburn 26	3,165.00
Golden Valley 20	1,012.00
Goodrich 16	1,014.00
Grafton 3	13,473.00
Grand Forks 1	91,343.00
Grand Forks Centre Inc.	25.00
Grand Forks Prairie Harvest	45.00
Grand Forks Ruth Meiers Res	45.00
Grenora 99	453.00
Griggs County Central 18	4,579.00
Halliday 19	1,359.00
Hankinson 8	3,060.00
Harvey 38	4,756.00
Hatton 7	2,420.00
Hazelon-Moffit-Braddock 6	1,793.00
Hazen 3	4,098.00
Hebron 13	2,682.00
Hettinger 13	4,058.00
Hillsboro 9	4,220.00
Hope 10	1,168.00
Horse Creek 32	30.00
Jamestown 1	27,612.00
Kenmare 28	3,303.00
Kensal 19	952.00
Killdeer 16	3,706.00
Kindred 2	4,193.00
Kulm 7	1,826.00
Lakota 66	2,208.00
LaMoure 8	4,606.00
Langdon Area 23	5,728.00

Larimore 44	5,232.00
Leeds 6	2,268.00
Lewis & Clark 161	4,128.00
Lidgerwood 28	2,788.00
Linton 36	4,580.00
Lisbon 19	4,959.00
Litchville-Marion 46	2,620.00
Little Heart 4	115.00
Lone Tree 6	634.00
Maddock 9	2,241.00
Mandan 1	35,517.00
Mandan Charles Hall Youth	15.00
Mandaree 36	6,276.00
Manning 45	20.00
Manvel 125	1,486.00
Maple Valley 4	3,241.00
Mapleton 7	976.00
Marmarth 12	45.00
Max 50	2,339.00
May-Port CG 14	5,570.00
McClusky 19	1,525.00
McKenzie Co 1	5,979.00
Medina 3	2,694.00
Menoken 33	60.00
Midkota 7	2,337.00
Midway 128	4,318.00
Milnor 2	3,014.00
Minnewaukan 5	4,225.00
Minot 1	80,651.00
Minot Oppen Home	25.00
Minto 20	2,246.00
Mohall-Lansford-Sherwood 1	4,688.00
Montefiore 1	2,213.00
Montpelier 14	1,564.00
Mott-Regent 1	3,688.00
Mt Pleasant 4	5,175.00
Munich 19	1,216.00
Napoleon 2	3,143.00
Nash 51	70.00
Naughton 25	50.00
Nedrose 4	3,305.00
Nesson 2	1,920.00
New 8	2,845.00
New England 9	2,141.00
New Rockford Sheyenne	6,269.00
New Salem 7	4,330.00



New Town 1	16,231.00
Newburg-United 54	1,142.00
North Border 100	2,349.00
North Central Rock Lake 28	1,460.00
North Central Rogers 65	2,869.00
North Sargent 3	1,798.00
Northern Cass 97	4,564.00
Northwood 129	3,044.00
Oakes 41	4,376.00
Oberon 16	1,338.00
Page 80	1,042.00
Park River 78	4,778.00
Parshall 3	5,511.00
Pettibone-Tuttle 11	406.00
Pingree-Buchanan 10	1,897.00
Pleasant Valley 35	75.00
Powers Lake 27	1,181.00
Richardton-Taylor 34	3,905.00
Richland 44	2,911.00
Robinson 14	463.00
Rolette 29	3,307.00
Roosevelt 18	3,221.00
Rugby 5	6,968.00
Sargent Central 6	2,901.69
Sawyer 16	1,466.00
Scranton 33	2,054.00
Selfridge 8	2,783.00
Sheldon 2	440.00
Sims 8	481.00
Solen 3	6,454.00
South Heart 9	3,190.00
South Prairie 70	2,022.00
Southern 8	2,217.00
Spiritwood 26	75.00
St John 3	9,027.00
St Thomas 43	1,731.00
Stanley 2	3,438.00
Starkweather 44	1,001.00
Steele-Dawson 26	3,508.00
Sterling 35	389.00
Strasburg 15	3,189.00
Surrey 41	3,217.00
Sweet Briar 17	45.00
Tappen 28	2,096.00
TGU 60	6,202.00
Thompson 61	2,442.00

Tioga 15	2,331.00
Turtle Lake-Mercer 72	2,050.00
Tuttle-Pettibone 20	742.00
Twin Buttes 37	1,965.00
Underwood 8	2,503.00
United 7	5,198.00
Valley 12	1,837.00
Valley City 2	12,232.00
Velva 1	4,073.00
Wahpeton 37	14,188.00
Warwick 29	7,770.00
Washburn 4	2,256.00
West Fargo 6	47,341.00
Westhope 17	1,395.00
White Shield 85	5,599.00
Williston 1	26,924.00
Williston Eckert Youth	60.00
Wimbledon-Courtenay 82	1,565.00
Wing 28	1,406.00
Wishek 19	2,835.00
Wolford 1	869.00
Wyndmere 42	2,358.00
Yellowstone 14	733.59
Zeeland 4	1,513.00