

2013 SENATE HUMAN SERVICES

SB 2241

2013 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Senate Human Services Committee
Red River Room, State Capitol

SB 2241

1/28/13

Recording Job Number: 17803

Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature:



Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

Relating to the deposit of wholesale liquor tax collections; to create a substance abuse prevention grant fund; and to provide an appropriation.

Minutes:

You may make reference to "attached testimony."

Chairman Lee opens the hearing on SB 2241 and acknowledges the fiscal note for the record.

Senator Connie Triplett introduces the bill to the committee (see attached testimony #1). Senator Triplett explains to the committee that Chairman Lee has agreed to keep the hearing open until 2/4 to allow further testimony from her Grand Forks consortium who was not able to make it today due to short notice. Senator Triplett distributes information from the Grand Forks group (see attachment #2) and also references the email from Bill Vasicek to correct an error (see attachment #3).

(0:06:30) Senator Anderson asks if there is any information about what a particular program is spending now. Senator Triplett can't answer this specifically but states that she is under the impression that the people in Grand Forks have received federal grants in the past in the range of \$100,000-\$150,000 per year.

No further questions from the committee for Senator Triplett.

(0:08:33) Senator Tim Mathern points out two important issues and why he feels this bill needs a Do Pass. 1) In ND, approx. 170 deaths per year where half are related to alcohol use, and 2) Many of the individuals in the behavioral health care system have a chemical dependency problem.

No questions from the committee for Senator Mathern.

No further testimony in favor, opposition or neutral.

Hearing is recessed until 2/4.

2013 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Senate Human Services Committee
Red River Room, State Capitol

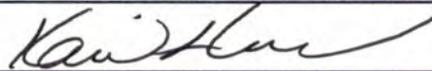
SB 2241

2/4/13

Recording Job Number: 18251

Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature:



Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

Relating to the deposit of wholesale liquor tax collections; to create a substance abuse prevention grant fund; and to provide an appropriation.

Minutes:

You may make reference to "attached testimony."

Chairman Lee opens the continued hearing on SB 2241.

David Frisch on behalf of the Substance Abuse Prevention Coalition of Grand Forks, testifies in support of the bill. See attachment #4.

(0:03:03 - 0:16:37) Mr. Frisch provides information on the progression as well as shares his personal experience. Discussion follows on what the coalition is based on, how the appropriation came to be, how the programs are evaluated, the peak of federal funding that was available, how/if these programs interact with the Department of Human Services addiction/counseling programs, dedicated funds, and how substance abuse prevention is focused on educating youth before the age of 21, as well as educating the parents. Treatment is not included in this.

No further questions from the committee.

Senator Triplett steps up to further explain the reason for the dedicated fund and informs the committee that she, as the prime sponsor of the bill, has no issue at all with the committee adding language by amendment.

(0:18:46) Bill Vasicek from Grand Forks testifies in support of the bill. See attached testimony #5. He also provides testimony from Healthy Communities Coalition of Carrington (see attachment #6) and from the Minot Police Department/Chairperson of Minot Safe Communities (see attachment #7).

(0:21:43 - 0:28:27) - Discussion on population increase, the difference between the districts in the state, sources of funding, and how alcohol is the number one issue.

No further questions from the committee and no further testimony in favor or opposition.

Pamela Sagness, Prevention Administrator with the Department of Human Services (DHS), testifies in neutral. See attached testimony #8.

(0:32:47 - 0:38:39) - Discussion on evaluation requirements, federal funding sources, the Governor's Prevention Advisory Council and its collaborative efforts across state departments, and how funding is based on each community's needs.

Chairman Lee asks Ms. Sagness to find out the kinds of dollars for these programs that are currently in the Governor's budget. Senator Dever follows by asking for information on the funding source and how it flows through the Governor's Prevention Advisory Council. Ms. Sagness will work on getting this information to the committee tomorrow.

No further questions from the committee.

Joanne Hoesel from DHS and Chairperson of the Governor's Prevention Advisory Council steps up to answer Senator Dever's question.

No further questions or testimony.

The hearing is closed.

2013 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Senate Human Services Committee Red River Room, State Capitol

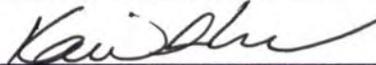
SB 2241

2/5/13

Recording Job Number: 18315

Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature:



Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

Relating to the deposit of wholesale liquor tax collections; to create a substance abuse prevention grant fund; and to provide an appropriation.

Minutes:

You may make reference to "attached testimony."

Chairman Lee opens continued discussion on SB 2241.

JoAnne Hoesel with DHS provides committee with information about substance abuse prevention. See attachment #9.

(0:06:52 - 0:19:34) - Discussion on where the Grand Forks program fits into the current structure, the Governor's Prevention Advisory Council and adding this funding to that as opposed to establishing a new substance abuse prevention grant fund, the funding for DPI ended in 2009 at the federal level, the extent to which nonprofit dollars are contributed, and requests/applications over a biennium for the local programs.

Ms. Hoesel continues to explain her second handout. See attachment #10.

No further questions from the committee.

(0:21:08 - 0:29:00) - Discussion between Senator Anderson and Chairman Lee on funding. Pamela Sagness from the DHS steps up to the podium to help clarify and provide information about the Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities funding and Enforcement of Underage Drinking Laws funding and how this is federal funding that will end in May 2013. Ms. Sagness provides specific numbers on both these funding programs, per the request of Chairman Lee. See attachment #11.

(0:31:30 - 0:36:12) - Discussion on effective and evidence based programs and the infrastructure in place, the 20/80 ratio, and looking at things from an adult perspective (due to age statistics) and not just focusing on schools.

Senator Anderson suggests removing section 1 and section 2, and then move section 3 to section 1 and suggests alternative language about the appropriation. Ms. Sagness clarifies

that the amount of funding that has decreased from the Enforcement of Underage Drinking Laws and Safe and Drug Free Community section is approximately \$600,000 per year.

(0:38:17 - 0:41:16) Chairman Lee and Senator Anderson discuss where to focus this. Ms. Sagness offers more data from the last 4 years of the Enforcement of Underage Drinking Laws and the actual number of citations that have been written, as well as information about the DARE program and why it's being phased out from schools.

Combining alcohol and tobacco efforts is addressed by Senator Dever. The committee agrees to invite the Director of the Tobacco Coalition to come and speak on this issue.

Discussion is closed.

2013 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Senate Human Services Committee
Red River Room, State Capitol

SB 2241

2/6/13

Recording Job Number: 18381

Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature:



Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

Relating to the deposit of wholesale liquor tax collections; to create a substance abuse prevention grant fund; and to provide an appropriation.

Minutes:

You may make reference to "attached testimony."

Chairman Lee opens continued discussion on SB 2241.

Jeanne Prom, Executive Director of the Center for Tobacco Prevention and Control Policy, has made herself available for questions from the committee per the request of Senator Dever.

Ms. Prom explains the difference between the two different tobacco settlements and what the initial measure did so the committee has a handle on the sources of funding, per the request of Chairman Lee.

Senator Dever explains to Ms. Prom what was discussed yesterday and states that he feels it might make more sense to have a system approach and expand the mission for tobacco prevention to include addressing some of the other risky behaviors. He then opens it up to get her thoughts. Ms. Prom offers clarity on the strategic contribution fund payments that ends in 2017. As far as expanding their mission is concerned, she likes the idea of integration and wants to be more efficient with the different programs. Substance abuse is looking to do what they are doing which is policy and environmental approaches (public or voluntary) so across that line the skill set for the workforce will be similar but the knowledge base from one substance to another can be very different. Ends at meter 0:09:44.

Chairman Lee discusses how tobacco and alcohol can go hand in hand and thinks there is an advantage to the idea of coordinating those activities. They are trying to figure out how to continue the programs that are effective and if there are any alternatives to strictly additional general fund dollars. Senator Dever suggests adding a study to consider in the interim that will take a serious look about how to pull these kinds of things together in the next session. Ends at meter 0:13:09.

Discussion on tobacco funding for both treatment and prevention: Ms. Prom explains that the Center for Tobacco Prevention and Control Policy shares a comprehensive program with the Department of Health (ND Quits). Ms. Prom clarifies that most of it is master settlement agreement related either through the Community Health Trust Fund or the strategic contributions funds that her agency gets. The trust fund report will show that they will have about \$39 million by the end of this biennium. For every \$11 million, they spend a little over \$6 million each year so there will always be a buildup in the trust fund. She also shares information on tobacco tax in ND and how it might be helpful to consider it for substance abuse.

(0:19:50) Karalee Harper from the Health Department with the Chronic Disease Division helps clarify how the Community Health Trust Fund works and where their federal funding goes, per the request of Chairman Lee.

Discussion is closed.

2013 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Senate Human Services Committee
Red River Room, State Capitol

SB 2241

2/6/13

Recording Job Number: 18450

Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature:



Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

Relating to the deposit of wholesale liquor tax collections; to create a substance abuse prevention grant fund; and to provide an appropriation.

Minutes:

You may make reference to "attached testimony."

Continued discussion on SB 2241:

Pamela Sagness from DHS is back to discuss information on federal funding and the performance/outcome measures, per the request of the committee. See attachments #11.

Senator Dever asks if there is a related increase in other risky behaviors. Ms. Sagness states that they have shared risk and protective factors. Youth that engage in alcohol are usually at higher risk of also engaging in other risky behaviors so it's important to have collaboration across systems. Brief discussion continues on drug use and prescription drug abuse statistics.

Discussion is closed.

2013 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Senate Human Services Committee Red River Room, State Capitol

SB 2241

2/11/13

Recording Job Number: 18740

Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature:



Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

Relating to the deposit of wholesale liquor tax collections; to create a substance abuse prevention grant fund; and to provide an appropriation.

Minutes:

You may make reference to "attached testimony."

Continued discussion on SB 2241:

Committee discusses the percentage of funds, how to amend the appropriation, and how to coordinate the programs associated with risky behaviors.

Chairman Lee works through an amendment for with the committee: "Legislative Management shall consider studying the development of a comprehensive plan to coordinate various sources of funding which are available for prevention and cessation of risk-associated behaviors."

Committee continues to discuss the dollar amount for general funding and agrees on \$600,000.

The amendment will be to remove section 1 and 2. In section 3 replace "substance abuse prevention fund" with "general funds" and add \$600,000. The next section will be the study (quoted above) and renumber accordingly.

Senator Dever moves to adopt the amendment.

Senator Larsen seconds.

Roll Call Vote: 5-0, motion passes

Senator Dever moves Do Pass as Amended and Rerefer to Appropriations.

Senator Larsen seconds.

Roll Call Vote: 5-0, motion passes. **Senator Lee** is the carrier.

Additional testimony that was submitted follows attachment #11.

FISCAL NOTE
Requested by Legislative Council
01/18/2013

Revised
 Bill/Resolution No.: SB 2241

- 1 A. **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.*

	2011-2013 Biennium		2013-2015 Biennium		2015-2017 Biennium	
	General Fund	Other Funds	General Fund	Other Funds	General Fund	Other Funds
Revenues			\$(4,669,000)	\$4,669,000		
Expenditures						
Appropriations				\$4,688,500		

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

	2011-2013 Biennium	2013-2015 Biennium	2015-2017 Biennium
Counties			
Cities			
School Districts			
Townships			

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

SB 2241 allocates a portion of the wholesale liquor tax to the substance abuse prevention grant fund.

- 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.*

Section 1 of SB 2241 allocates 25% of the total wholesale liquor tax to the substance abuse prevention grant fund.

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.*

If enacted, SB 2241 is expected to reduce revenues in the state general fund and increase revenues in the substance abuse prevention grant fund by \$4.669 million in the 2013-15 biennium.

- 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.*

- 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.*

Section 3 contains an appropriation of \$4,688,500 from the substance abuse prevention grant fund to the department of human services.

Name: Kathryn L. Strombeck

Agency: Office of Tax Commissioner

Telephone: 328-3402

Date Prepared: 01/25/2013

February 11, 2013

JS
2-11-13

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILL NO. 2241

Page 1, line 1, remove "to amend and reenact section 5-03-08 of the North Dakota Century Code,"

Page 1, remove line 2

Page 1, line 3, remove "prevention grant fund; and"

Page 1, line 3, after "appropriation" insert "to the department of human services; and to provide for a legislative management study"

Page 1, remove lines 5 through 15

Page 1, line 17, replace "substance abuse prevention grant" with "general"

Page 1, line 18, replace "\$4,688,500" with "\$600,000"

Page 1, after line 21, insert:

"SECTION 2. LEGISLATIVE MANAGEMENT STUDY - SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION. The legislative management shall consider studying, during the 2013-14 interim, the development of a comprehensive plan to coordinate various sources of funding for prevention and cessation of risk-associated behaviors. The legislative management shall report its findings and recommendations, together with any legislation required to implement the recommendations, to the sixty-fourth legislative assembly."

Renumber accordingly

Date: 2/11/13
Roll Call Vote #: 2

2013 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 2241

Senate Human Services Committee

Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number 13.0099.0100!

Action Taken: Do Pass Do Not Pass Amended Adopt Amendment
 Rerefer to Appropriations Reconsider

Motion Made By Sen. Dever Seconded By Sen. Larsen

Senators	Yes	No	Senator	Yes	No
Chairman Judy Lee	✓		Senator Tyler Axness	✓	
Vice Chairman Oley Larsen	✓				
Senator Dick Dever	✓				
Senator Howard Anderson, Jr.	✓				

Total (Yes) 5 No 0

Absent 0

Floor Assignment Sen. Lee

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

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE

SB 2241: 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** (5 YEAS, 0 NAYS, 0 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). SB 2241 was placed on the Sixth order on the calendar.

Page 1, line 1, remove "to amend and reenact section 5-03-08 of the North Dakota Century Code,"

Page 1, remove line 2

Page 1, line 3, remove "prevention grant fund; and"

Page 1, line 3, after "appropriation" insert "to the department of human services; and to provide for a legislative management study"

Page 1, remove lines 5 through 15

Page 1, line 17, replace "substance abuse prevention grant" with "general"

Page 1, line 18, replace "\$4,688,500" with "\$600,000"

Page 1, after line 21, insert:

"SECTION 2. LEGISLATIVE MANAGEMENT STUDY - SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION. The legislative management shall consider studying, during the 2013-14 interim, the development of a comprehensive plan to coordinate various sources of funding for prevention and cessation of risk-associated behaviors. The legislative management shall report its findings and recommendations, together with any legislation required to implement the recommendations, to the sixty-fourth legislative assembly."

Renumber accordingly

2013 SENATE APPROPRIATIONS

SB 2241

2013 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

Senate Appropriations Committee Harvest Room, State Capitol

SB 2241
February 18, 2013
Job # 19078 & 19081

Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature

Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A BILL for an Act to provide an appropriation to the department of human services; and to provide for a legislative management study.

Minutes:

Testimony attached # 1-3

Legislative Council - Brady Larson
OMB - Lori Laschkewitsch

Chairman Holmberg opened the hearing on SB 2241. All committee members were present.

Connie Triplett, District 18 and sponsor of SB 2241 testified that this bill provides an appropriation to the Department of Human Services to administer competitive grants to local communities to work on substance abuse issues. In the original bill the source of the revenue was from 25% of the Wholesale Liquor and Beer tax collection. The Human Service Committee doesn't like dedicated funds and took that piece out and put a dollar amount in and added a legislative study. This funding would replace federal funding that has gone away.

Testimony attached # 1 - SAPC - Substance Abuse Prevention Coalition

Senator Judy Lee, District 13, said that the HS committee felt that these programs are extremely important and have proven to be effective in dealing with the issues of substance abuse. It is a new appropriation for an existing program that has been going on for some time. They did not think that a percentage of the tax was appropriate.

Senator Carlisle asked what would change. The culture for drinking in North Dakota hasn't changed. He asked if we were making some gains and if so, in what area.

Senator Judy Lee: From the testimony you will hear, you will find that where these programs are in place, they have been able to have an impact. She said if there was a better way, they were open to that. They hate to see any program that seems to have some good outcomes going away because of the loss of funding.

Senator Krebsbach asked if she could address the dollar amount in the bill.

Senator Judy Lee said that they had thought they had the correct number in the fiscal note but apologized if she was wrong.

Chairman Holmberg said that the department could answer that question.

Vice Chairman Bowman asked if the federal government thought this program was so good, why they quit funding it.

Senator Judy Lee replied that they are out of money.

Pam Sagness, Prevention Administrator, Division of Mental Health, DHS, testified in favor of SB 2241. She passed out information on the funding source. There are two programs, Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) and Safe & Drug Free Schools & Communities. **Attachment #2**

Senator Carlisle asked if there were any hard numbers to show that we are making gains with binge drinking.

Pam Sagness handed out information on Enforcement of Underage Drinking Laws and explained the positive changes. **Attachment #3**

Senator Carlisle asked about synthetic drug use.

Pam Sagness: The actual usage of synthetic drugs in ND is not being measured.

Senator Mathern moved **do pass** on the amendment changing the dollar amount from \$600,000 to \$1.2M.

Senator Warner seconded the motion.

Voice vote failed.

Senator Mathern moved **do pass** on SB 2241.

Senator Carlisle seconded the motion.

A roll call vote was taken. Yea: 13 Nay: 0 Absent: 0

The bill goes back to Human Services and Judy Lee will carry the bill.

FISCAL NOTE
Requested by Legislative Council
02/12/2013

Amendment to: SB 2241

- 1 A. **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.*

	2011-2013 Biennium		2013-2015 Biennium		2015-2017 Biennium	
	General Fund	Other Funds	General Fund	Other Funds	General Fund	Other Funds
Revenues						
Expenditures						
Appropriations						

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

	2011-2013 Biennium	2013-2015 Biennium	2015-2017 Biennium
Counties			
Cities			
School Districts			
Townships			

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

SB 2241 provides an appropriation of \$600,000 to the Department of Human Services for substance abuse prevention and requests a Legislative Management study for substance abuse prevention.

- 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.*

Section 2 of the Bill requires a Legislative Management study of substance abuse prevention. There is no fiscal impact related to the study required of Legislative Management since the study would be included in the list of studies to be prioritized by Legislative Management.

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.*

- 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.*

Name: Paul R. Kramer

Agency: Department of Human Services

Telephone: 328-1980

Date Prepared: 02/13/2013

FISCAL NOTE
Requested by Legislative Council
01/18/2013

Revised
 Bill/Resolution No.: SB 2241

- 1 A. **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.*

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Expenditures						
Appropriations				\$4,688,500		

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- 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.*

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Section 3 contains an appropriation of \$4,688,500 from the substance abuse prevention grant fund to the department of human services.

Name: Kathryn L. Strombeck

Agency: Office of Tax Commissioner

Telephone: 328-3402

Date Prepared: 01/25/2013

Date: 2-18-13

Roll Call Vote # 1

2013 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES

BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 2241

Senate Appropriations Committee

Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number amend Bill (dollar amt)
\$600,000 to \$1.2M

Action Taken _____

Motion Made By Mather Seconded By Carlisle/Warner

Senators	Yes	No	Senator	Yes	No
Chairman Ray Holmberg			Senator Tim Mather		
Co-Vice Chairman Bill Bowman			Senator David O'Connell		
Co-Vice Chair Tony Grindberg			Senator Larry Robinson		
Senator Ralph Kilzer			Senator John Warner		
Senator Karen Krebsbach					
Senator Robert Erbele					
Senator Terry Wanzek					
Senator Ron Carlisle					
Senator Gary Lee					

Total (Yes) _____ No _____

Absent _____

Floor Assignment _____

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

Vote failed

Date: 2-18-19

Roll Call Vote # 2

2013 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE
ROLL CALL VOTES

BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 2241

Senate Appropriations Committee

Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number DP

Action Taken _____

Motion Made By Mather Seconded By Carlisle

Senators	Yes	No	Senator	Yes	No
Chairman Ray Holmberg	✓		Senator Tim Mather	✓	
Co-Vice Chairman Bill Bowman	✓		Senator David O'Connell	✓	
Co-Vice Chair Tony Grindberg	✓		Senator Larry Robinson	✓	
Senator Ralph Kilzer	✓		Senator John Warner	✓	
Senator Karen Krebsbach	✓				
Senator Robert Erbele	✓				
Senator Terry Wanzek	✓				
Senator Ron Carlisle	✓				
Senator Gary Lee	✓				

Total (Yes) 13 No 0

Absent _____

Floor Assignment Human Services - Judy Lee

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

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE

SB 2241, as engrossed: Appropriations Committee (Sen. Holmberg, Chairman)
recommends **DO PASS** (13 YEAS, 0 NAYS, 0 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING).
Engrossed SB 2241 was placed on the Eleventh order on the calendar.

2013 HOUSE HUMAN SERVICES

SB 2241

2013 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

House Human Services Committee
Fort Union Room, State Capitol

SB 2241
March 11, 2011
Job 19726

Conference Committee

Kristie Hetmler

Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

A bill to provide an appropriation to the department of human services; and for a legislative management study.

Minutes:

Testimony 1

Chairman Weisz: Opened the hearing on SB 2241.

Sen. Connie Triplett: From Grand Forks introduced and supported SB 2241. (3:35)

Chairman Weisz: The whole bill is strictly to replace reductions in federal funding that currently going for substance abuse?

Sen. Triplett: It is my understanding that the federal funding has dried up and gone but it was money well spent. (4:14)

Bill Vasicek: From Grand Forks testified in support of the bill. (See Testimony #1)(9:00)

Chairman Weisz: Are you saying when the federal funding went away so did the programs?

Vasicek: There are some programs still in place like the substance abuse curriculum.

Rep. Mooney: Would this be a school based program?

Vasicek: The \$600,000 would be for the biennium and would go through the Dept. of Human Services, so that schools, law enforcement agency, or another agency could apply for that funding.

Rep. Silbernagel: How much of that money goes to administrative costs?

Vasicek: Deferred question.

Rep. Porter: Can you give me any idea of the annual budget and where the funds come from within your department.

Vasicek: Everything in past was money that came from federal funding. The private coalition that I am associated with has a small amount of funding and we do it on a voluntary basis. For the most part we are not receiving funding.

Rep. Porter: Are you doing any coordinated effort with DPI, Higher Ed, HS, Health Dept. or the alcohol industries to have a collaborative effort because all of those agencies have funding budgets for this very purpose?

Vasicek: I'm not sure I can answer that question. I'm a citizen in a coalition.

David Frisch: 15:15 Speaking on behalf of the Substance Abuse Prevention Coalition of Grand Forks and as a parent supported the bill. (See Testimony #2) We work hard with little funding. 20:00

Rep. Mooney: What is your overall success been?

Frisch: Mr. Vasicek's testimony has surveys that we do with the schools shows a decrease in the numbers.

Pamela Sagness: 23:20 Prevention Administrator with the DHS testified in support of the bill. (See Testimony #3.) 29:34.

Rep. Anderson: I would like to know why the kids are drinking, why is there such a problem?

Sagness: We look at research to answer that question and some things you cannot research like culture. A big part of what we do deal with the parenting lifestyle.

Rep. Porter: Inside of the department's budget, what is the total funding amount?

Sagness: In prevention is completely federally funded other than the governor's prevention advisory council which is a grant program focusing on parents. (32:20)

Rep. Porter: That covers all of your program costs?

Sagness: Yes.

Rep. Porter: Do you do any collaboration with other agencies such as DPI or higher ed?

Sagness: We collaborate with those that have to do with substance abuse prevention in ND SEOW (state epidemiological outcome workgroup). That group consists of all agencies sharing data about substance abuse, this group usually meets quarterly. That is just one example; there are several more (34:52)

Rep. Porter: With the program collaboration, is each agency bringing their money and ideas to the table and how is it distributed? Wasn't that what the SADD agency did?

Sagness: All programs bring ideas and funding, we do work with SADD and require collaboration there too.

Rep. Porter: When department put their budget together for this next biennium, you knew that the other funds were going away. Was it asked during the budgeting process to have these funds replaced with general fund dollars and in the end OMB and the Governor's office said NO or was it never asked.

Sagness: Deferred to JoAnn Hoesel.

JoAnn Hoesel: We did not ask for the funding that being discussed today to be replaced. In 2009 we were informed we will be receiving strategic prevention framework state incentive grant funding. It was supposed to be a five year grant but with numerous delays at the federal level I am really not sure how long it will be for. Last week we were notified that we would be able to spend that money.

Rep. Porter: How much was that worth?

Hoesel: 1.94 million dollars a year for 5 years.

Chairman Weisz: Does that begin this year and is it spread out over the 5 years?

Hoesel: That is the total grant and we have asked for spending authority in our budget that would be reflective of some of the roll up dollars.

Chairman Weisz: If we passed SB2241 and there is an additional 600,000.00 What do you plan on doing with it?

Hoesel: This would be placed out for community agencies to apply for to use at the local level.

Rep. Fehr: Is there a need for another \$600,000?

Hoesel: Deferred back to Pam Sagness. (43:40)

Rep. Fehr: Do you see any mirroring together with Obamacare initiative, although that may be for more treatment and is this going to be somewhat the same thing?

Hoesel: You will see it listed in the affordable care act but there is a difference. Preventative care is a very early stage so prevention and treatment are quite different.

Rep. Fehr: This is primarily intervention not early intervention or secondary, because earlier testimony doesn't coincide with that?

Hoesel: (Nobs head yes.) There are children that witness these types of abuse and that would be an example of prevention.

Rep. Fehr: Do you see a need for section 2, the legislative management study?

Hoesel: I don't know if primary prevention has ever been studied in this state; I don't have a real good answer for you?

Rep. Fehr:

Hoesel: I don't know if primary prevention has ever been studied in this state. I don't know if a study is needed.

Rep. Fehr: The wording in here sounds more like early intervention.

Hoesel: If someone has started it doesn't necessarily mean there was a negative result as of yet so it is some form of prevention.

Rep. Fehr: Is there a need for that?

Hoesel: This is a huge problem in ND; substance abuse treatment is on the same lines as behavioral issues to.

Rep. Silbernagel: Of the \$600,000 would be administrative costs?

Sagness: We took no administrative costs in the past.

Chairman Weisz: What is the answer to the difference between this and the SEOW program?

Sagness: There is a discussion in the past that there is already a lot of money going towards this and then there was also talk that we were not going to get it. The earlier question on the difference with this grant is that it was a 5 year grant, we are into it 3.5 years and still do not have the approval to do the work. The strategic plan was approved last week but we still have to get the funding approved. That is more targeted local public health and tribes. It ends in 5 years with no extensions available.

Chairman Weisz: Closed hearing.

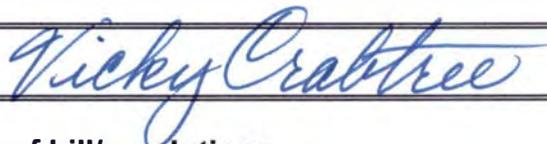
2013 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

House Human Services Committee
Fort Union Room, State Capitol

SB 2241
March 27, 2013
Job #20540

Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature



Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

To provide an appropriation to DHS and for a Legislative Management study.

Minutes:

See Handout #1

Chairman Weisz: Let's look at SB 2241. (See handout #1) Chairman Weisz went through the handout. This is current funding that is available. This is strictly the prevention side.

Rep. Muscha: Are we guaranteed to get these federal sources?

Chairman Weisz: Most is federal. The \$175,000 is state. The only one going away is the blue one. Otherwise the rest have been pretty consistent. There used to be federal funding for higher education, but that has gone away. This is just your prevention program.

Vice-Chair Hofstad: This is a grant?

Chairman Weisz: Yes, it is pretty broadly worded.

Rep. Laning: I move a Do Not Pass. There is enough dollars there.

Rep. Looyen: Second.

Rep. Silbernagel: This is for providing for a legislative study, correct?

Chairman Weisz: Part of it. The main thing is the \$600,000 competitive grant.

Vice-Chair Hofstad: The appropriation was \$4.6 million.

Rep. Anderson: Is there a limit to who gets the grants or can entity apply for the money and get it all?

Chairman Weisz: That is somewhat up to the department. If there is only one entity, I assume they could get the whole \$600,000. If there is more than one qualified entity, they would divide it up.

Rep. Muscha: I was a SADD chapter leader for a couple of years. Could the state SADD chapter apply?

Chairman Weisz: I don't know why they couldn't apply.

Rep. Mooney: The money would be available across the state and not just Grand Forks?

Chairman Weisz: I would have to say yes.

Rep. Fehr: We have significant substance abuse issues in the state. It would be nice to know this is going toward something that fits into some larger picture and coordinated effort. The concern is it is throwing money out on individual programs.

Chairman Weisz: The legislature passes someone's good idea then you have people going in 20 different directions trying to do the same thing, but one hand doesn't know what the other one is doing. This is common and we struggle with it. I think that is inefficient.

Rep. Mooney: I look at the small towns and even a \$5,000 grant could make a difference. Anything we can do to help our kids.

Rep. Laning: We need to be more fiscally responsible. I realize the problem with have got.

Rep. Oversen: We are doing a disservice by cutting the funding. It would help if we could support this legislation.

Rep. Muscha: I like to support the competitive grants. I don't look at it as throwing money away.

Chairman Weisz: I don't think we were applying that we are just throwing money being used properly. The issue sometimes is we don't know where all the sources of funds are and are they overlapping? The argument isn't that the money wouldn't be used properly.

Rep. Damschen: Is there another bill out there specifically for funding for SADD?

Chairman Weisz: I'm not aware of any.

Chairman Weisz: There is a bill, 2301 and Rep. Damschen is on it. It had a half a million dollars in it for SADD and it was defeated.

Rep. Fehr: I know we are looking at a do not pass and substance abuse doesn't go away. I hope if not with this we would come up with another plan in another session.

Rep. Mooney: That is two more years from now and how many kids will be affected.

Chairman Weisz: The state has just received that \$1.9 million per year grant and I would like to see how they implement that and what it does.

Rep. Oversen: Have there been recent studies on direct funding for substance abuse?

Chairman Weisz: I don't recall that we have. Rep. Damschen, do you remember?

Rep. Damschen: I don't. If money can go to a specific solution that is one thing, but just have it floating around and not specified for a known solution.

Chairman Weisz: The bill we passed in the House, how is it doing in the Senate?

Rep. Damschen: I don't know. In the hearing they seemed reluctant to stiffen the penalties.

Rep. Silbernagel: The strategic prevention frame work grant, \$1.9 million, will that be over and above these other dollars that are coming from federal?

Chairman Weisz: Correct.

ROLL CALL VOTE: 10 y 3 n 0 absent

Bill Carrier: Rep. Anderson

FISCAL NOTE
Requested by Legislative Council
02/12/2013

Amendment to: SB 2241

- 1 A. **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.*

	2011-2013 Biennium		2013-2015 Biennium		2015-2017 Biennium	
	General Fund	Other Funds	General Fund	Other Funds	General Fund	Other Funds
Revenues						
Expenditures						
Appropriations						

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

	2011-2013 Biennium	2013-2015 Biennium	2015-2017 Biennium
Counties			
Cities			
School Districts			
Townships			

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

SB 2241 provides an appropriation of \$600,000 to the Department of Human Services for substance abuse prevention and requests a Legislative Management study for substance abuse prevention.

- 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.*

Section 2 of the Bill requires a Legislative Management study of substance abuse prevention. There is no fiscal impact related to the study required of Legislative Management since the study would be included in the list of studies to be prioritized by Legislative Management.

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.*

- 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.*

Name: Paul R. Kramer

Agency: Department of Human Services

Telephone: 328-1980

Date Prepared: 02/13/2013

FISCAL NOTE
Requested by Legislative Council
01/18/2013

Revised
 Bill/Resolution No.: SB 2241

- 1 A. **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.*

	2011-2013 Biennium		2013-2015 Biennium		2015-2017 Biennium	
	General Fund	Other Funds	General Fund	Other Funds	General Fund	Other Funds
Revenues			\$(4,669,000)	\$4,669,000		
Expenditures						
Appropriations				\$4,688,500		

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

	2011-2013 Biennium	2013-2015 Biennium	2015-2017 Biennium
Counties			
Cities			
School Districts			
Townships			

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

SB 2241 allocates a portion of the wholesale liquor tax to the substance abuse prevention grant fund.

- 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.*

Section 1 of SB 2241 allocates 25% of the total wholesale liquor tax to the substance abuse prevention grant fund.

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.*

If enacted, SB 2241 is expected to reduce revenues in the state general fund and increase revenues in the substance abuse prevention grant fund by \$4.669 million in the 2013-15 biennium.

- 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.*

- 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.*

Section 3 contains an appropriation of \$4,688,500 from the substance abuse prevention grant fund to the department of human services.

Name: Kathryn L. Strombeck

Agency: Office of Tax Commissioner

Telephone: 328-3402

Date Prepared: 01/25/2013

Date: 3-27-13
 Roll Call Vote #: 1

2013 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE
 ROLL CALL VOTES
 BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 2241

House Human Services Committee

Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number _____

Action Taken: Do Pass Do Not Pass Amended Adopt Amendment
 Rerefer to Appropriations Reconsider

Motion Made By Rep. Laning Seconded By Rep. Looyesen

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
CHAIRMAN WEISZ	✓	✓	REP. MOONEY		✓
VICE-CHAIRMAN HOFSTAD	✓	✓	REP. MUSCHA		✓
REP. ANDERSON	✓	✓	REP. OVERSEN		✓
REP. DAMSCHEN	✓	✓			
REP. FEHR	✓	✓			
REP. KIEFERT	✓	✓			
REP. LANING	✓	✓			
REP. LOOYSEN	✓	✓			
REP. PORTER	✓	✓			
REP. SILBERNAGEL	✓	✓			

Total (Yes) 10 No 3

Absent _____

Floor Assignment Rep. Anderson

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

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE

SB 2241, as engrossed: Human Services Committee (Rep. Weisz, Chairman)
recommends **DO NOT PASS** (10 YEAS, 3 NAYS, 0 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING).
Engrossed SB 2241 was placed on the Fourteenth order on the calendar.

2013 TESTIMONY

SB 2241

Testimony of Sen. Connie Triplett regarding SB 2241

Before the Senate Human Services Committee

Sen. Judy Lee, Chair

January 28, 2013

Chairwoman Lee and members of the Senate Human Services Committee, my name is Connie Triplett. I represent District 18, a part of the City and County of Grand Forks, in the North Dakota Senate. I am here today to introduce SB 2241.

This is a simple bill, as you can see. It proposes to set up a fund within the Department of Human Services to administer competitive grants to local community groups to work on substance abuse issues. The source of revenue to support the grant fund would be 25% of wholesale liquor and beer tax collections. The wholesale taxes on liquor and beer currently generate approximately \$8.5 million per year, so 25% of that would be just over \$2 million per year.

I submitted SB 2241 at the request of a local consortium of Grand Forks community leaders who have been working in the area of youth substance abuse prevention for many years. They have informed me that their work was supported primarily by federal grant sources in past years, but that federal funding for such work has substantially dried up. This bill proposes that the State should take on the responsibility, at least to the level proposed here.

On a procedural note, this bill came up for hearing quickly and my Grand Forks consortium was not able to make it here today. I spoke with Sen. Lee last Friday and she has generously agreed to keep this hearing open for a week. So you will see it on your schedule at this time next Monday, when I believe there will be one or more members of the Grand Forks consortium available to answer any questions you may have. In the meantime, I will distribute the documentation of need and the methodology used by the Grand Forks group to give you an idea of the type of programming that might be supported by this grant program. I am convinced from my conversations with the Grand Forks consortium that this project would unleash an enormous amount of volunteer activity on the community level, not just in Grand Forks but across the state.

Thank you for your attention and I will try to answer any questions you may have.



SAPC

Grand Forks
Substance Abuse
Prevention Coalition

Understanding your Influence: **Negative Impacts of Alcohol and Other Drugs (AOD) in North Dakota and the Grand Forks Community**

Negative Impact of AOD Use/Abuse in North Dakota

North Dakota Epidemiological Profile

This epidemiological report details the use and consequences of alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drugs across the state.

- North Dakota ranks number one among US states in binge drinking among individuals 12 and older; 26.4% of those over 12 engaged in binge drinking in the past 30 days.
- Among individuals 12-20 years of age, North Dakota ranks second, behind Vermont, in alcohol use in the past 30 days (36.5%).
- Alcohol use/abuse was deemed the "biggest substance-related problem" facing the state.
- Rates of alcohol, illicit drug, and tobacco use suggest that AOD issues are intrinsic to the culture and represent issues that that must be changed at a cultural/societal level.
- Unfortunately, North Dakota ranks near the bottom of the 50 states in regard to perceiving binge drinking as a problem; accordingly, few perceive any physical, mental, or societal harm associated with binge drinking. This finding provides further evidence of a problem inherent to the culture of the state.
- Underage youth in North Dakota are likely to engage in alcohol use and driving under the influence at greater rates than youth in other US states.
- Arrests associated with illicit drug use increased by 13.8% from 2010 to 2011.
- Relatively low rates of marijuana use have been found among individuals living in North Dakota, across all age groups, leading to a ranking among states with the lowest use of marijuana in the country (SAMSHA, 2011).

Negative Impact of AOD Use/Abuse in the Grand Forks Community

Community Data

- **Grand Forks County Health Profile - Alcohol Abuse**
 - Among adults in Grand Forks County (2007-2010), 21.7% of respondents reported that they engaged in binge drinking (5+ drinks for men and 4+ drinks for women in a single sitting). Similarly, 21.2% of adult respondents in North Dakota endorsed binge drinking.
 - However, adults in Grand Forks County in this same time period endorsed greater rates of drunk driving (12.2%) than adults across the state of North Dakota (7.1%).
- **North Dakota Department of Transportation – Alcohol-Related Traffic Incidents**
 - In the year 2011, 82 alcohol-related crashes were reported in Grand Forks County alone.
 - According to the North Dakota Department of Transportation, there were 86 alcohol-related fatalities in the year 2012; of those, 2 alcohol-related crashes resulted in 5 fatalities in Grand Forks County.
- **SAPC - One-to-One Interviews with Community Stakeholders on the Status of the Problem in our Community.**
 - 69.6% of respondents stated that they believe underage drinking to be a big problem in this community, particularly as there is easy access.
 - When asked about the current state of high risk and underage drinking in our community, 33.7% indicated that peer pressure/social norms and relaxed attitudes play a large role in how much youth drink.
 - 59.3% of respondents view increases in drunk driving accidents and other alcohol related injuries as the consequences to community related to high risk/underage drinking and 27.5% view other high risk behaviors (i.e. drugs, sexual assault) as the negative consequences of high risk and underage drinking.

Grand Forks Youth Data – Public Schools

- 2012 Grand Forks Public Schools – *Youth Risk and Protective Factors Survey*

Table 1 - Percent 7-12 Graders Endorsing Substance Use.

% Endorsing Substance Use			
Year	Alcohol	Marijuana	Tobacco
2001	38	20	33
2012	20	13	11

Table 2 - Percent 9-12 Graders Endorsing Various Forms of Substance Use

% Endorsing Substance Use			
Substance	GFPS	ND	National
Alcohol	30	39	39
Binge Drinking	20	26	22
Tobacco	14	19	18
Marijuana	18	15	23
Inhalants	4	12	unknown

- Prescription Drug Abuse

Table 3 - Percent of Students Endorsing Prescription Drug Abuse in the Past Year

Grade	2012
6	2.5
7	3.9
8	6.9
9	8.8
10	9.5
11	11.7
12	7.2

- When asked why they take prescription drugs without a prescription, 5% of students reported that it was to get a buzz while 6% of student respondents endorsed abuse for the purpose of increasing focus.
- In regard to access, students report getting prescription drugs from the following sources: friend (6.5%), relative (2.4%), familiar adult (2.0%), and stranger (0.7%).

University of North Dakota

- **National College Health Assessment** – Online, self-report assessment examining health behaviors across multiple domains, including AOD use, which is administered to undergraduate and graduate students at the University of North Dakota

Table 4 - Percent students who endorse engaging in AOD behaviors

AOD-Related Behavior	2012 NCHA	
	UND	NRG
Binge Drinking (Past 2 Weeks)	34.80	33.30
Marijuana Use (Past 30 Days)	7.70	15.90
Sedative Use (Past 30 Days)	0.80	1.80
Amphetamine Use (Past 30 Days)	2.70	2.40
Ecstasy Use (Past 30 Days)	0.40	1.30
Narcotic Abuse (Past 12 Months)	5.40	7.50
Sedative Abuse (Past 12 Months)	1.30	3.70
Stimulant Abuse (Past 12 Months)	6.20	7.50
Antidepressant Abuse Past 12 Months)	2.80	3.00
Driving After Drinking Any Alcohol (Past 30 Days)	21.80	15.70

- **UND CORE Alcohol and Other Drug Survey** - Paper-and-pencil self-report survey examining behaviors and perceptions related to alcohol and drug use among undergraduate college students.
 - 22.3% of UND students surveyed reported doing poorly on a test or project due to drinking and/or drug use.
- **Social Availability of Alcohol**
 - According to 2012 GFPS YRPFS, 44% of Grand Forks Public School Students report that alcohol is "Easy" or "Very Easy" to access.
 - According to 2010 UND CORE Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey, 57.6% of UND Students report obtaining alcohol from friends age 21 and older.

The Grand Forks Substance Abuse Prevention Coalition (SAPC) invites you to join us in using your influence to address the negative impact of underage and other high-risk alcohol and other drug abuse. Thank you for your consideration.

Currently, our coalition has a membership of 137 community representatives. The following organizations are part of the SAPC Core Leadership Team:

- | | |
|--|---|
| Grand Forks Public Schools-- <i>Staff & Students</i> | Northeast District Juvenile Court |
| University of North Dakota-- <i>Staff & Students</i> | NDSU Extension Parent Information Center |
| GFAFB Drug Demand Reduction Program | Coalition for a Healthy Greater Grand Forks |
| Northeast Human Services | Grand Forks Youth Commission |
| Grand Forks Public Health | Altru Health System |
| Grand Forks Police Department | |

For more information, please contact:

Bill Vasciek— Community Safety Coordinator	David Frisch-Drug Demand Reduction Program Manager	Mary Lien—Character Education and Prevention Coordinator	Jane Croeker—Health and Wellness Promotion Director
Altru Health System	Grand Forks Air Force Base	Grand Forks Public Schools	University of North Dakota
701.780.5939	701.747.3627	701-746-2205 ext. 7149	701.777.4817
bvasicek@altru.org	david.frisch@us.af.mil	mlieno@gfschools.org	jane.croeker@und.edu



SAPC
 Grand Forks
 Substance Abuse
 Prevention Coalition

Understanding your Influence:
**Evidence-Based Approaches to the Problem of Alcohol and
 Other Drug Abuse in our Community**

Alcohol and other Drug (AOD) use/abuse is a significant issue in this community, one that is integrated into our social and cultural norms. Addressing the issue of AOD use and the negative impact of high risk use requires change at the individual and community levels. Environmental prevention strategies have been developed to address change at the community level.

Environmental prevention efforts are focused on asserting change with regard to availability and access to AOD via policy change. Limiting access has been shown to reduce the degree to which individuals engage in AOD use, which subsequently decreases the associated negative consequences (i.e. drunk driving, engaging in other risky behavior, diminished work/academic success, injury).

Each strategy emphasizes increased awareness of the link between access to AOD and the potential for negative consequences that impede quality of life in our community, as well as mobilizing community support and action for the proposed policy initiatives.¹

Evidence-Based Environmental Management Solutions²

Social Host Liability Laws

- **Social Host Liability Laws** – policies that hold the noncommercial servers of alcohol (i.e. parents, homeowners) liable in the event that they provide alcohol to an underage individual or to a clearly intoxicated individual who is later involved in an accident that results in injury or death
- How Social Host Liability Laws reduce underage drinking and prevent negative consequences:
 - Limit access to alcohol by those who are underage
 - Limited access → reduction in drinking behavior → reduction in negative consequences/improved quality of life

Controls on Alcohol Outlet Location and Density

- Alcohol Outlet Density – number of alcohol outlets in a given area
- **Alcohol Outlet Density Regulation** – applying policy (i.e. zoning, licensing policies) to reduce alcohol outlet density or limit the increase of alcohol outlet density
- How Alcohol Outlet Density Regulation reduces the negative impacts of alcohol use:
 - Because areas with greater alcohol outlet density are associated with higher rates of heavy drinking and subsequent alcohol-related problems, including violence, crime, traffic crashes, and injuries, reducing alcohol outlet density is likely to result in fewer negative consequences
 - This is particularly important when considering alcohol outlet proximity to locations where youth live and work (i.e. college campuses). For example, college students are more likely to engage in drinking and to experience more negative consequences of alcohol use, when alcohol outlets are located within their immediate environment (i.e. within a 2 mile radius). Decreasing alcohol outlet density reduces access to alcohol and results in decreased use/abuse and fewer negative ramifications.

Happy Hour Restrictions

- Happy Hours – drink promotions that facilitate overconsumption of alcohol by making it more affordable and appealing, and thus, increase the potential for adverse outcomes
- **Happy Hour Restrictions** – prohibit drink promotions, including happy hours. Examples of prohibited promotions include the following: Reduced pricing during certain days/times, free

drinks, additional servings, unlimited alcohol at a set price or after a flat fee, increased drink volume, drinks as prizes

- How Happy Hour Restrictions reduce negative consequences of alcohol use:
 - Correlation between lower drink prices and higher binge drinking rates
 - Thus, reducing the appeal of more affordable alcohol is likely reduce the rates of binge drinking.
 - Decreased consumption is also less likely to result in other negative consequences, such as driving under the influence, engaging in sexual activity without consent, etc.

Restricted Sales of Alcohol at Public Events

- **Restricted Sales of Alcohol at Public Events** – policies that control availability and use of alcohol at public activities (i.e. sporting events, community festivals, concerts).
- How Restricted Sales of Alcohol at Public Events reduce negative consequences of alcohol use:
 - Decreased availability → decreased use → decrease in negative consequences of use (i.e. reductions in traffic crashes, vandalism, fighting, and public disturbances).
 - Reduces the association between the event itself and alcohol, which helps address the need to change cultural/community norms that implicitly and explicitly link alcohol with social events

Increased Taxes on Sales of Alcohol

- **Increased Taxes on Sales of Alcohol** – increases the price of alcohol through an alcohol excise tax
- How Increased Excise Taxes on Alcohol reduces negative consequences of alcohol use:
 - The price of alcohol affects consumption rates, which in turn, affects the rate of negative consequences of alcohol use
 - Increasing the excise tax on alcohol has been shown to decrease drinking of all types of alcoholic beverages across all groups of drinkers
 - Decreased use (particularly excessive use) → decrease in negative consequences of use

Alcohol Compliance Checks

- **Alcohol Compliance Checks** – deter alcohol outlets from selling alcohol to minors by investigating sales to underage individuals (often using undercover youth attempting to purchase alcohol) and then penalizing those establishments
 - Most effective when: well-designed, engender community support, impose penalties on licensed establishment rather than just the server, and findings are well-publicized.
- How Compliance Checks reduce negative consequences of alcohol use:
 - Decreased alcohol access to underage youth → decreased alcohol-related incidents (i.e. youth crime, engaging in additional risky behavior, accidents)

Sobriety/Traffic Safety Checkpoints

- **Sobriety Checkpoints** – traffic stops where law enforcement systematically selects and stops drivers to assess their level of alcohol impairment
- Perceived threat of arrest/penalty → reductions in driving under the influence and in alcohol-related traffic incidents.

Additional Recommended Strategies for Reducing High-Risk Alcohol Use and its Negative Impact

Price Floors

- Similar to Happy Hour Restrictions, Alcohol Price Floors would establish a set minimum price for alcohol for all alcohol outlets.
 - Establishments would not be allowed to offer alcohol promotions below the price floor
 - Because it is the same minimum across community establishments, the focus may shift to establishments competing for customers based on social atmosphere and entertainment beyond drinking/overconsumption (i.e. music, food, ambience, pool tables/games).

¹CMCA Foundation. (2008). *CMCA: Communities mobilizing for change on alcohol*. San Francisco, CA: Youth Leadership Institute.

² Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2012). *Town hall meetings: Getting to outcomes by mobilizing communities to prevent underage drinking*. Retrieved from <http://www.stopalcoholabuse.gov/townhallmeetings>

Underage Drinking in North Dakota

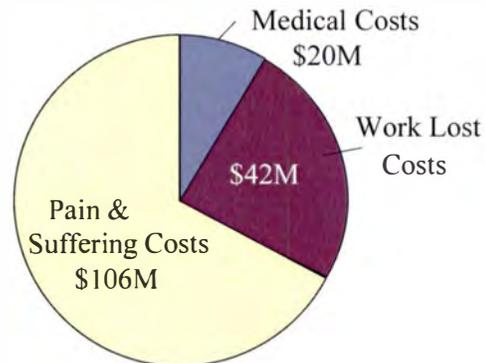
The Facts

Tragic health, social, and economic problems result from the use of alcohol by youth. Underage drinking is a causal factor in a host of serious problems, including homicide, suicide, traumatic injury, drowning, burns, violent and property crime, high risk sex, fetal alcohol syndrome, alcohol poisoning, and need for treatment for alcohol abuse and dependence.

Problems and Costs Associated with Underage Drinking in North Dakota

Underage drinking cost the citizens of North Dakota \$0.2 billion in 2010. These costs include medical care, work loss, and pain and suffering associated with the multiple problems resulting from the use of alcohol by youth.¹ This translates to a cost of \$2,381 per year for each youth in the State or \$2.75 per drink consumed underage. Excluding pain and suffering from these costs, the direct costs of underage drinking incurred through medical care and loss of work cost North Dakota \$62 million each year or \$1.01 per drink. In contrast, a drink in North Dakota retails for \$1.12.

**Costs of Underage Drinking
North Dakota, 2010 \$**



Total: \$0.2 billion

Costs of Underage Drinking by Problem, North Dakota, 2010 \$

Problem	Total Costs (in millions)
Youth Violence	\$72.4
Youth Traffic Crashes	\$57.0
High-Risk Sex, Ages 14-20	\$11.6
Youth Property Crime	\$6.9
Youth Injury	\$5.7
Poisonings and Psychoses	\$2.0
FAS Among Mothers Age 15-20	\$3.2
Youth Alcohol Treatment	\$9.2
Total	\$168.0

Youth violence (homicide, suicide, aggravated assault) and traffic crashes attributable to alcohol use by underage youth in North Dakota represent the largest costs for the State. However, a host of other problems contribute substantially to the overall cost. Among teen mothers, fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS) alone costs North Dakota \$3 million.

Young people who begin drinking before age 15 are four times more

likely to develop alcohol dependence and are two and a half times more likely to become abusers of alcohol than those who begin drinking at age 21.² In 2009, 245 youth 12- 20 years old were admitted for alcohol treatment in North Dakota, accounting for 17% of all treatment admissions for alcohol abuse in the state.³

Alcohol Consumption by Youth in North Dakota

Underage drinking is widespread in North Dakota. Approximately 33,000 underage customers in North Dakota drink each year. In 2009, North Dakota students in grades 9-12 reported:⁴

- 72.3% had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during their life.
- 19.9% had their first drink of alcohol, other than a few sips, before age 13.
- 43.3% had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more occasion in the past 30 days.
- 30.7% had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (binge drinking) in the past 30 days.
- 4.2% had at least one drink of alcohol on school property in the past 30 days.

In 2009, underage customers consumed 29.8% of all alcohol sold in North Dakota, totaling \$69 million in sales (in 2010 dollars). These sales provided profits of \$34 million to the alcohol industry.¹ Ranking states based on the percentage of alcohol consumed underage, with 1 the highest, North Dakota ranked number 14. This percentage is affected by both adult and youth drinking levels.

Annual sales of alcohol consumed by youth in North Dakota averaged \$2,079 per underage customer. Underage customers were heavier consumers than adults. They drank an average of 5.1 drinks per day; in contrast, legal customers consumed only 2.1.

Harm Associated with Underage Drinking in North Dakota

Underage drinking in North Dakota leads to substantial harm due to traffic crashes, violent crime, property crime, unintentional injury, and risky sex.

- During 2009, an estimated 9 traffic fatalities and 205 nonfatal traffic injuries were attributable to driving after underage drinking.
- In 2009, an estimated 1 homicides; 1,400 nonfatal violent crimes such as rape, robbery and assault; and 2,500 property crimes including burglary, larceny, and car theft were attributable to underage drinking.
- In 2007, an estimated 1 alcohol involved fatal burns, drownings, and suicides were attributable to underage drinking.
- In 2009, an estimated 68 teen pregnancies and 2,150 teens having risky sex were attributable to underage drinking.

For comparison with other states, in US rather than state prices, the harm from underage drinking per youth in North Dakota averages \$1,018. Such comparisons require caution. In part, they may reflect differences in crime and crash rates, problem-reporting to police, and co-occurring drug use.

Produced by the Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation (PIRE) with funding from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), September 2011.

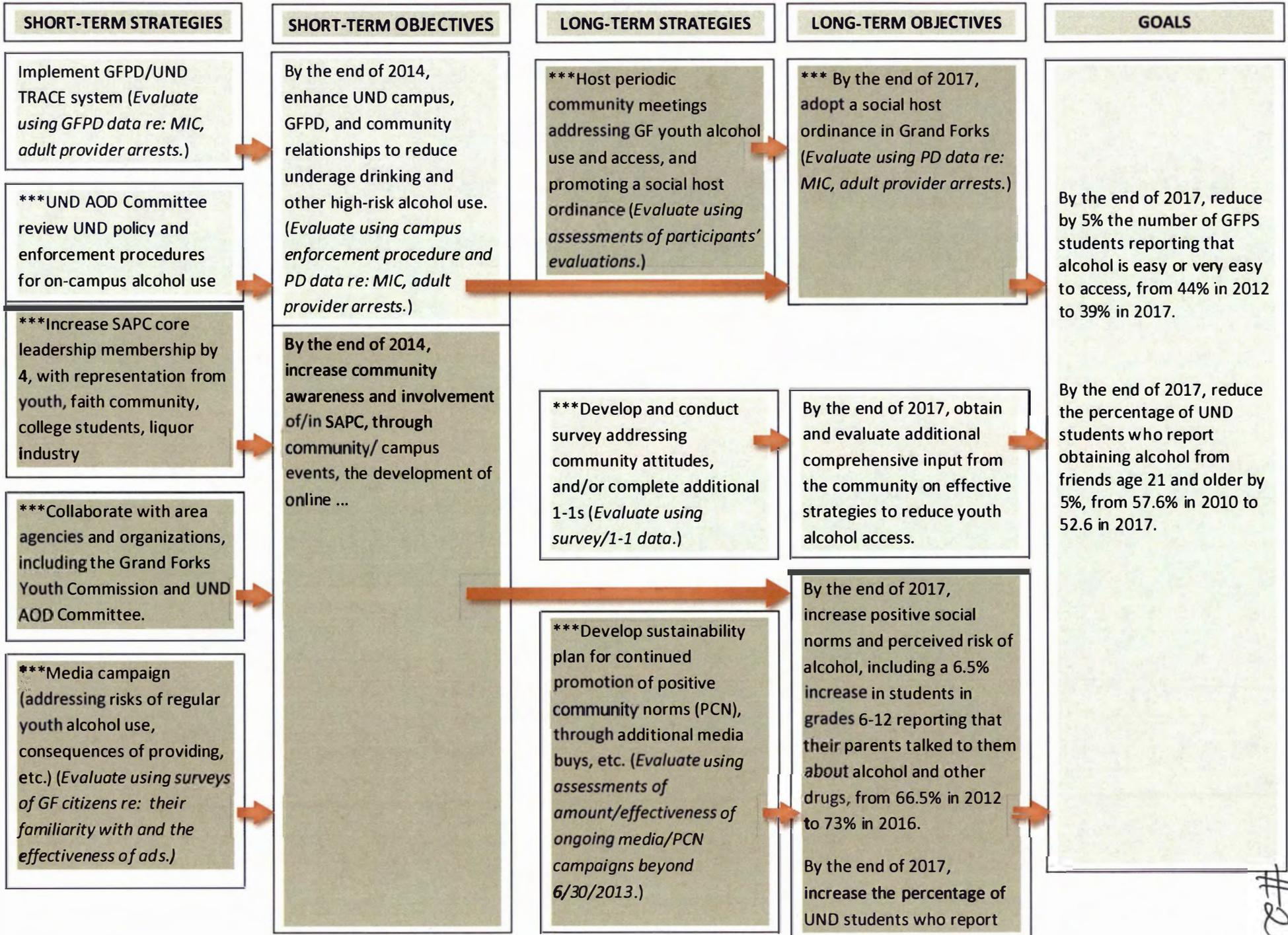
¹ Levy, D.T., Miller, T.R., & Cox, K.C. (2003). Underage drinking: societal costs and seller profits. Working Paper. Calverton, MD: PIRE.

² Grant, B.F., & Dawson, D.A. (1997). Age at onset of alcohol use and its association with DSM-IV alcohol abuse and dependence: Results from the National Longitudinal Alcohol Epidemiologic Survey. *Journal of Substance Abuse* 9: 103-110.

³ Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Treatment Episode Data Set. (2011). *Substance Abuse Treatment by Primary Substance of Abuse, According to Sex, Age, Race, and Ethnicity, 2009*. Available [On-line]: <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/SAMHDA/studies/30462>.

⁴ Center for Disease Control (CDC). (2011). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS). Available [On-line]: <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx>.

GRAND FORKS SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION COALITION CMCA LOGIC MODEL



#2

***Develop SAPC website and other online media sources (video, social media, etc.) (Evaluate by monitoring use of resources/online analytics, etc.)

... and media sources, the intentional recruitment for 150 SAPC members from various community sectors. (Evaluate using SAPC membership information, and surveys of GF citizens re: their familiarity with and the effectiveness of various SAPC media.)

Host Bob Stutman for presentations in GF schools (Evaluate using assessments of participants' evaluations.)

By the end of 2014, increase perception of moderate to great risk for a minor drinking 1 to 2 drinks of alcohol nearly every day by 5%, from 77.5% in 2012 to 82.5% in 2014. (Evaluate using GFPS RPF data.)

***Host a town hall meeting addressing alcohol use and related perceptions and attitudes (Evaluate using assessments of participants' evaluations.)

By the end of 2014, increase the percentage of students in grades 6-12 perceive that their parents would strongly object to their child drinking alcohol by 5%, from 71.5% in 2012 to 76.5% in 2014. (Evaluate using GFPS RPF data.)

***Host a community / campus presentation / training in April facilitated by national expert/trainers Jason Kilmer from the U of Washington and Linda Majors from the U of Nebraska. (Evaluate using assessments of participants' evaluations.)

that their parents talk to them about their drinking behavior by 5%, from 51.2% in 2010 to 56.2% in 2017.

... (Evaluate using UND CORE and GFPS RPF data, surveys of GF citizens and/or additional 1-1 interviews, surveys of GF citizens re: their familiarity with and the effectiveness of media ads, etc.)

NOTE: The strategies and goals identified in this logic model are contingent upon leveraging sufficient financial resources.

“***” indicates a strategy where youth involvement is encouraged

FR

Triplett, Constance T.

From: Bill Vasicek <bvasicek@hotmail.com>
To: Saturday, January 26, 2013 10:27 AM
Subject: Triplett, Constance T.
bvasicek@altru.org
SB2241

Dear Senator Triplett,

Thank you for all you have done so far to procure substance abuse prevention funding for our state. I am not able to testify at the January 28th hearing for SB2241 but will be able to attend and testify at the February 4th hearing. In addition, we are working hard to find 3-4 people to testify on behalf of SB2241.

Below is information I sent today to members of the Human Services Committee.

I am concerned about the health and well-being of people in our state--especially our youth who will become our future leaders. Please consider voting in favor of SB 2241 which would re-direct a percentage of alcohol excise tax collected to fund substance abuse prevention efforts in North Dakota. In the past, federal funding was available for substance abuse prevention efforts in our schools and communities. Today, federal funding for substance abuse prevention is almost non-existent and the cost of harm to our society still exists. Below is information showing the scope of this problem.

Use of alcohol and illicit drugs exacts a heavy toll on the lives and families of North Dakotans and the economy of the state. (ND Epidemiological Profile)

North Dakota has among the highest rates in the nation in recent alcohol use and binge drinking, regardless of age group. (The North Dakota Epidemiological Profile)

Alcohol use during the past 30 days:		Binge drinking during the past 30 days:	
Ages 12-17	ND 18.9%	Ages 12-17	ND 12.5%
	US 14.7%		US 8.8%
Ages 18-25	ND 71.7%	Ages 18-25	ND 53.5%
	US 61.5%		US 41.4%
Ages 26+	ND 59.5%	Ages 26+	ND 26.6%
	US 54.8%		US 22.3%
Ages 12+	ND 57.8%	Ages 12+	ND 29.8%
	US 51.8%		US 23.5%

From 2012 to 2011, illicit drug use arrests increased 13.8 percent. (ND Epidemiological Profile)

Alcohol use among our youth decreases concentration, attention, and memory retention, which all affect academic achievement. (ND Epidemiological Profile)

Youth who drink are at increased risk for a number of health and safety problems including:

- traffic crashes
- unintentional injuries
- alcohol/drug abuse and dependence

- early sexual activity and pregnancy
- changes in brain development
- stress, anxiety, depression, and suicide

(Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)

North Dakota's ~~total alcohol tax revenues~~ ^{Sales} for the most recent years of available data:

- 2007: \$337,022,154
- 2008: \$367,764,223
- 2009: \$364,231,604
- 2010: \$384,057,011
- 2011: \$423,751,636

(North Dakota Office of the State Tax Commissioner, 2012)

Alcohol consumption is associated with a variety of consequences, including high financial costs. In 2010, it was estimated that underage drinking cost (e.g. work loss, medical, etc) North Dakotans \$168 million. **(Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, 2011)**

Reducing substance abuse reduces motor vehicle crashes and fatalities; and decreases incidence of crimes such as DUI, rape, assault, and robbery. (The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism)

In a 2008 statewide survey on community perceptions of alcohol and other drugs, polled North Dakota community members characterized the following as being a "serious problem" in their communities: youth use of alcohol (41.3 percent); contribution of drug/alcohol use to crashes or injuries (34.7 percent); and adult use of alcohol (23.2 percent). (ND Department of Human Services)

Many North Dakotans acknowledge that alcohol use and abuse are major problems in their communities (ND Department of Human Services, 2008)

Sincerely,
 Bill Vasicek
 1415 Walnut Street
 Grand Forks, ND 58201
 701-775-4143
bvasicek@hotmail.com
 Member: Grand Forks Substance Abuse Prevention Coalition

SENATE BILL NO. 2241
Human Services Committee
February 4, 2013

Chairman Lee, members of the Senate Human Services Committee, I, David Frisch am here to speak on behalf of the Substance Abuse Prevention Coalition of Grand Forks regarding SB 2241. Our coalition is asking for your "yes" vote on this bill.

Research over the last two decades has proven that drug and alcohol addiction is both preventable and treatable. Therefore, prevention strategies must be a critical component for any comprehensive North Dakota strategy to address substance abuse.

To reach all of North Dakota's youth, parents and communities with comprehensive strategies, programs and services, enhanced drug and alcohol prevention funding is needed. Our state needs to make a substantial investment in changing community norms and delaying the age that North Dakota youth start to use alcohol and illegal drugs, or misuse legal drugs. Every new cohort of youth must have the benefit of effective alcohol and drug abuse prevention. Since 2006 the state prevention system has experienced a 64% decrease in substance abuse prevention funding from the federal level. It is time for ND to stop relying on the federal government for substance abuse funding. Effective substance abuse prevention can yield major economic dividends. For every dollar invested in prevention between \$2.00 to \$20.00 can be saved. (The Journal of Primary Prevention, Oct 2004)

I have been in the trenches working with substance abuse for 22 years and have personally seen the devastation it causes on a daily basis. It is time for ND to redirect monies collected from a product scientifically proven to cause harm and provide a resource for communities to mobilize. Grass roots coalitions' can make a difference with evidence based year long programs and save the taxpayer money in the long run creating a safer and healthier North Dakota.

David Frisch
617 S 5th St
Grand Forks, ND 58201
1-701-610-6659

**SB2241 Substance Abuse Prevention Funding
Senate Human Services Committee**

February 4, 2013

Chairman Lee and members of the Senate Human Services Committee. My name is Bill Vasicek and I am a life-long resident of Grand Forks. Because of my concern for the health and well-being of people in our state, I am in favor of Senate Bill 2241.

Abuse of alcohol and other drugs exacts a heavy toll on the lives and families of North Dakotans and the economy of the state. Many North Dakotans acknowledge that substance abuse is a major problem in their communities.

In the past, our schools and communities received federal funding for substance abuse prevention. However, due to budget cuts, federal funding for substance abuse prevention is almost non-existent in our state.

Using data from the school district where I live, I hope to show you the seriousness of the problem. The following table shows that when this school district was receiving funding, substance abuse among the students declined and now with the loss of funding, substance abuse among students is on the rise.

Grand Forks Public Schools Youth Risk and Protective Factors Survey

(Survey is conducted every 2 years)

Substance use during last 30 days Grades 7-12

School Year	Safe & Drug Free Schools Funding Received	Alcohol	Tobacco	Marijuana
2006-07		36%	15%	13%
2007-08	\$101,194			
2008-09	\$91,334	21%	13%	10%
2009-10	\$80,991			
2010-11	Used rollover funds	16%	10%	10%
2011-12	No funding			
2012-13	No funding	20%	11%	13%

According to the Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation (PIRE), the harm from underage drinking alone costs our state \$168 million annually. Due to the loss of federal funding, passage of Senate Bill 2241 will provide our schools, communities and coalitions the opportunity to apply for funding, through a competitive grant process, to continue substance abuse prevention efforts using evidence-based programs, which will improve the health and well-being of people in North Dakota.



Testimony
Senate Bill 2241
Human Services Committee
Judy Lee, Chairman
February 4, 2013

Chairman Lee, members of the Human Services Committee, we are members, grant facilitators and facilitators of the Healthy Communities Coalition of Carrington. We are writing to provide testimony in support of Senate Bill 2241.

Alcohol abuse has long been an on-going battle within our community; the Healthy Communities Coalition has been trying to address this issue for many years. Carrington is one of five targeted communities through the North Dakota Department of Human Services. This has allowed us to focus on drug and alcohol prevention. We have completed an assessment and strategic plan that includes effective evidence-based practices and strategies. Although we have a great start, as we move forward in implementing our strategic plan, funding is limited.

In the past, federal funds had been available for research based prevention activities directly impacting students. These included parent and community wide planning/involvement, professional training for staff and community members, student materials, and character education programs. The funding for these programs no longer exists.

Last year, we received funding from the Governor's Preventions Advisory Council (GPAC) which allowed us to conduct compliance

checks for alcohol service to minors. Local law enforcement agencies conducted these compliance checks resulting in 43% of local establishments checked in Foster County failing; and, 50% of local establishments checked in Eddy County failing.

The GPAC grant has enabled our community to educate and train those who own and work in these alcohol serving establishments by providing server training. We have held 2 server trainings following the compliance checks. Thirty four servers and owners attended the first 2 classes. 3 years ago server training in Foster County yielded zero attendees.

We have brought this topic to our City Council which has generated interest in creating a city ordinance requiring newly hired alcohol servers to take the training within 3 months of hire. This is the type of long-term sustainable change we want to see in our community. We have great momentum and this funding would help catapult our efforts in the most timely and efficient way possible. This is not an issue we can let fall to the back burner. It is time for us all to take action.

We have seen positive results from these initial efforts through a youth risk behavior survey conducted in our community every two years. Continued funding for programs such as these are instrumental in maintaining and growing the momentum towards a healthier community.

#Ce

Senate Bill 2241 is vital for communities, like ours, to have a long term impact on the alcohol issues we are all struggling with.

We are available to answer any questions by phone at 701-652-7218 or email: janbakke@catholichealth.net.

Sincerely;

Jan Bakke
HC Facilitator
& Grant
Facilitator

Jennifer Whitman
HC Member

Nicole Threadgold
Grant Co-Facilitator

Testimony
Senate Bill 2241- Wholesale Liquor Tax Collections
Human Services Committee
February 4, 2013

Chairman Lee, members of the Senate Human Services Committee, I, Sgt. Margie Zietz of the Minot Police Department and Chairperson of Minot Safe Communities am providing written testimony in support of Senate Bill 2241.

As a 29 year law enforcement veteran with a specific interest in traffic safety and substance abuse prevention, I feel it's a very critical time in our state to consider utilizing a portion of alcohol tax money to assist law enforcement and community safety partners in dealing with the issues and legal problems directly caused by alcohol abuse.

As the economic and environmental boom in western North Dakota is occurring, the impact on Minot and surrounding communities is often overlooked. Area law enforcement and substance abuse prevention programs have encountered a huge increase and demand for services. Criminal violations directly related to alcohol use such as DUI's, Underage in a Bar, Minor in Possession, Delivery of Alcohol to a Minor, Domestic Violence and Simple Assault arrests, Aggravated Assault, Sexual Assault, Robbery, and Burglary are at all-time highs.

Previously the MPD and Ward County SO received federal EUDL funding (Enforcement of Underage Drinking Laws) to assist law enforcement in curtailing underage drinking. School districts also received Safe Drug Free monies to support Counteract and other educational programs; both of these federal funding sources have been eliminated.

In addition other budget cuts have eliminated the positions of our state regional Safe Communities Program Coordinators as well as regional Community Prevention Specialists.

As Chairperson of our Minot Safe Communities coalition and as the Minot Police Department Crime Prevention Officer, I have seen from experience the positive affect law enforcement and community prevention programs have on abusive alcohol behavior and usage for both youth and adults. With making competitive grants available through the Department of Human Services, our community could work at reinstating previous successful prevention programs and develop new ones. Please consider this bill and help us make a difference.

Sincerely,



Sgt. Margie Zietz

Minot Police Department Crime Prevention Unit

Email: margie.zietz@minotnd.org

Phone: (701) 857-4711

**Testimony
Senate Bill 2241 – Department of Human Services
Senate Human Services
Senator Lee, Chairman
February 4, 2013**

Chairman Lee, members of the Human Services Committee, I am Pamela Sagness, Prevention Administrator with the Department of Human Services (DHS). I oversee the Department's prevention program which provides substance abuse prevention services, training, and technical assistance to communities in North Dakota.

We have all been hearing about North Dakota's need for a cultural change regarding alcohol. I am here today to provide some information about alcohol abuse and consequences in North Dakota. (Attachment A)

Despite declining underage drinking rates in the state, N.D. continues to rank first in underage "binge" drinking nationally (ages 12-20, NSDUH 2011); 68 percent of N.D. high school students have drunk alcohol (YRBS 2011); and in 2011, 8.3 percent of middle school students reported they had their first drink before age 11. In general, North Dakota youth have high rates of alcohol use, and they don't think binge drinking is harmful. However, 88 percent of North Dakota residents believe youth alcohol use is a problem in the state (CRS, 2008).

It is important to note that North Dakota's alcohol issues extend beyond underage drinking. Our adult binge drinking rates are among the highest in the nation. North Dakotans purchase higher volumes of alcohol per person (NIAAA, 2000-2009). In fatal crashes in North Dakota, 93 percent of the impaired drivers were age 21 or older (DOT 2011).

Alcohol abuse impacts us all. Twenty-eight percent of all adult arrests in North Dakota are DUIs (UCR 2011); 65 percent of incarcerated individuals in N.D. have a substance abuse diagnosis (DOCR 2011); and 85 people died on N.D.

roads last year in alcohol-related crashes. In 2011, 6,600 people were arrested for DUIs in N.D. That is more than the total population of Valley City.

What can be done to make a true impact on the culture of alcohol usage in North Dakota? Research shows that prevention efforts are most effective when they are part of a comprehensive, data-driven, multi-faceted approach that targets all ages and includes strategies focusing on policy, media, enforcement, parents, environment, and community-based processes.

Parents are a vital piece of this puzzle. Parents are the number one influence on their children's choices regarding alcohol. Parents LEAD, a collaboration of the Department of Transportation, Department of Human Services, the University System, and NDSU Extension, is an award-winning program in North Dakota currently providing interactive tools and resources to parents and professionals.

It is also important that prevention efforts across the state are based on science. There are strategies that have been proven to reduce alcohol consumption and consequences. Developing and revising laws and policies is an effective substance abuse prevention strategy because laws and policies create change in the environment itself, which affects the entire population, rather than changing one individual's behavior at a time. Enforcement of the laws and policies is an important strategy. Media and advertising also play an important role in culture change. How do we expect youth to say "no" when their environment tells them "yes"? Education programs, such as server training, have also been shown to be effective. This program provides training to those who serve alcohol so they know how to avoid over-serving patrons, to identify minors, and to recognize fake IDs.

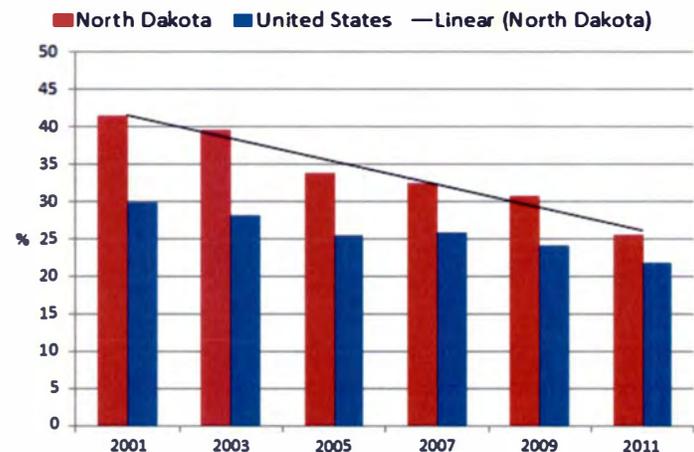
Alcohol abuse in North Dakota is a complex issue, which deserves an equally complex, comprehensive, and effective solution.

I am available to answer your questions.

Alcohol in North Dakota: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KQdsvIav6WA>

ALCOHOL in NORTH DAKOTA

STUDENTS IN GRADES 9-12 WHO HAD FIVE OR MORE DRINKS OF ALCOHOL IN A ROW WITHIN A COUPLE OF HOURS ON AT LEAST 1 DAY WITHIN THE PAST MONTH, ND AND US

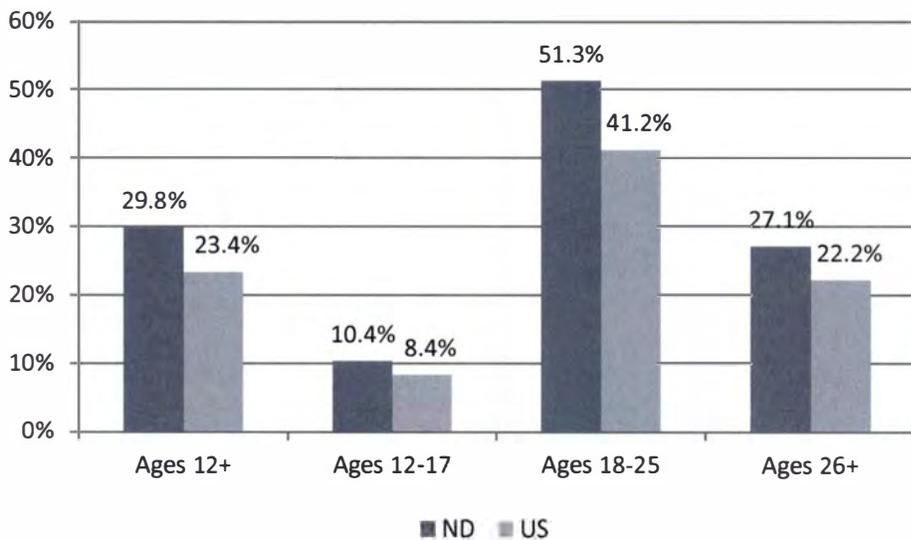


Trend line: Downward; decreases noted over time.

Conclusion: ND prevalence was higher than the US prevalence for each year.

Source: YRBS

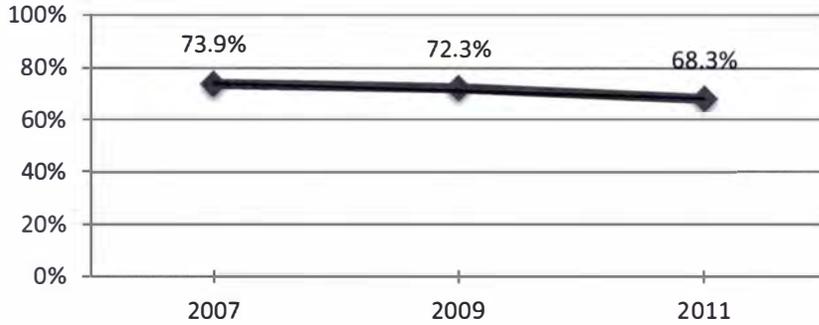
BINGE ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH, NORTH DAKOTA AND UNITED STATES, BY AGE GROUP, 2009-2010



(NSDUH, 2009-2010)

28% OF ND HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS DRANK ALCOHOL ON 20 OR MORE DAYS IN THEIR LIFE; 9.7% ON MORE THAN 100 DAYS. (YRBS, 2011)

High School Alcohol Use - *lifetime*, 2007-2011



(YRBS, 2007-2011)

ASSOCIATED RISK FACTORS AND CONSEQUENCES RELATED TO SUBSTANCE USE

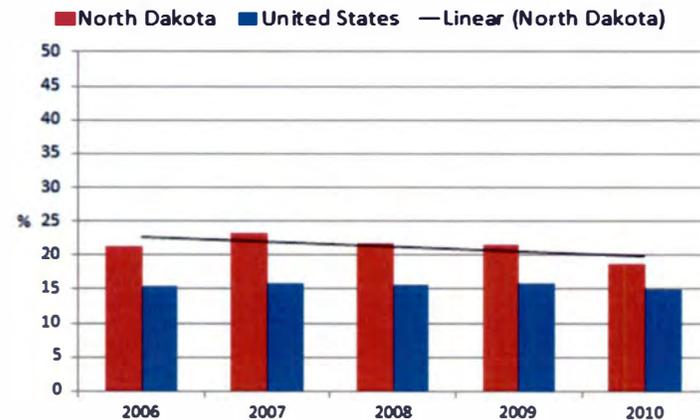
8.3% of ND middle school students had their first drink of alcohol *before* age 11 (YRBS, 2011)

- ✦ People who begin drinking before age 15 are four times more likely to become alcohol-dependent than those who wait until they are 21 (Center for Adolescent Health).

69% of ND high school students think binge drinking 1-2 times a week does NOT pose a great risk (YRBS, 2011)

- ✦ Underage alcohol use is more likely to kill young people than all illegal drugs combined (National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism).

ADULTS WHO ENGAGED IN BINGE ALCOHOL USE WITHIN THE PAST 30 DAYS, ND AND US, 2006-2010



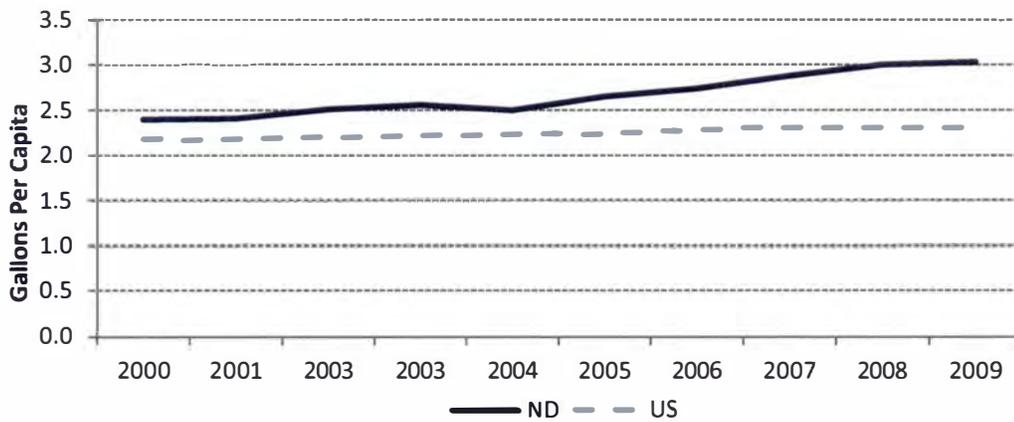
Source: BRFSS

IN ND FATAL CRASHES, 93% OF THE IMPAIRED DRIVERS WERE AGE 21 OR OLDER.

Age of Impaired Driver	14-15	16-17	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-69	70-74	75-79
# Fatal Crashes	1	0	3	9	7	11	3	5	5	5	3	0	1	1

(DOT, 2011)

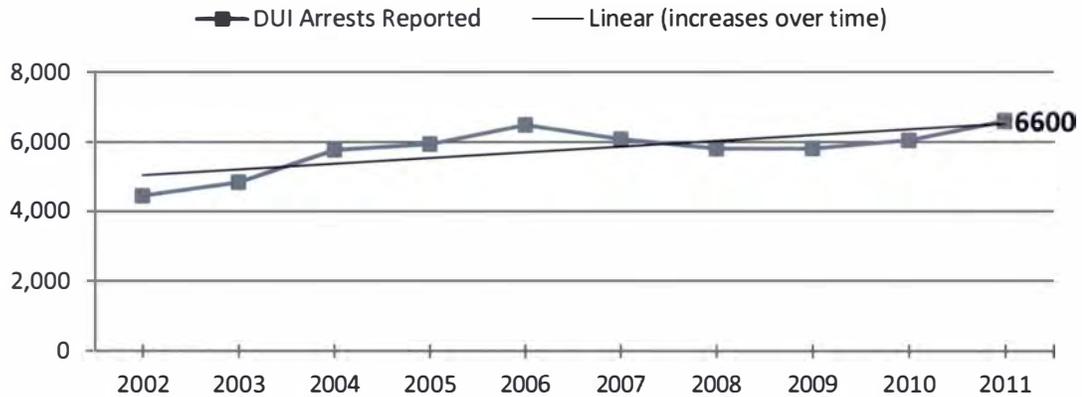
PER CAPITA ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION, NORTH DAKOTA AND UNITED STATES, 2000-2009



Source: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)
 *For population ages 14 and older.

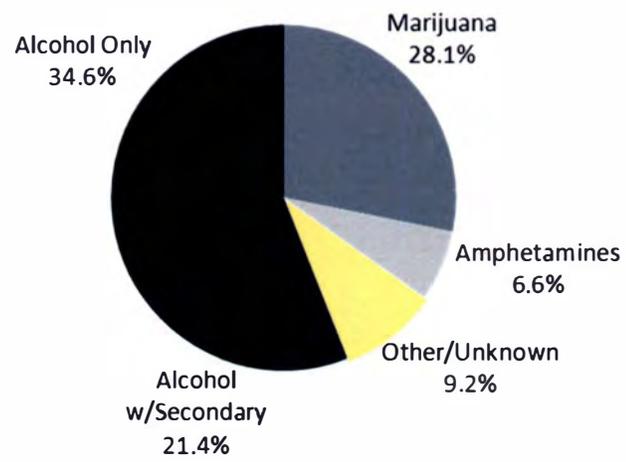
IN 2011, 28% OF ALL ADULT ARRESTS WERE FOR DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE (DUI)

DUI Arrests, 2002-2011



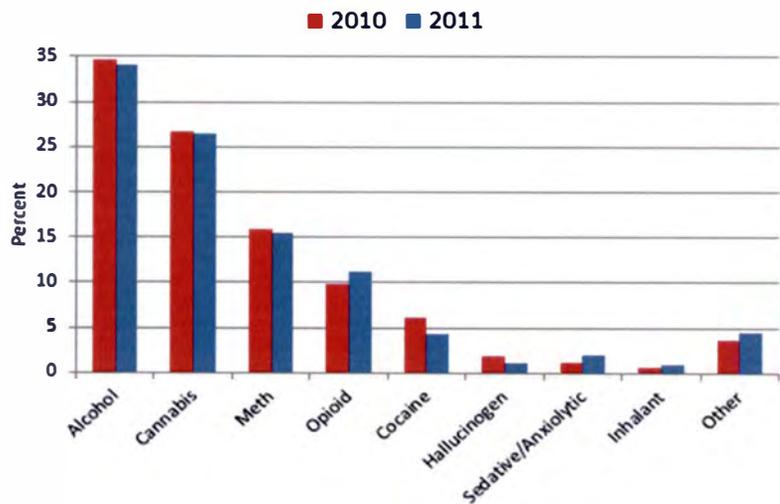
(DOT, 2011)

NORTH DAKOTA SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT, BY PRIMARY SUBSTANCE 2011



Source: Treatment Episode Data Set
*Total outpatient admissions=2,664

SUBSTANCE-RELATED DIAGNOSES AMONG NORTH DAKOTA CORRECTIONAL INMATES, 2010 AND 2011



Source: ND Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation; Total diagnoses - 2010: 1,750; 2011: 1,557

NORTH DAKOTA SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAM FUNDING MATRIX

SB 2241

State Department	Name of Program	Program Description	Region Served	Approximate Annual Funding		
				Federal	State	Notes
DOT	Drive Sober or Get Pulled Over - High-Visibility Enforcement (HVE) Campaign (Regional DUI Task Forces)	High Visibility Enforcement is a proven method to deter impaired driving through targeted, intense distribution of the "Drive Sober or Get Pulled Over." message through TV, radio, billboard, and social media coupled with highly visible overtime enforcement by law enforcement. Decrease the number of individuals who drive impaired to move toward zero alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes on North Dakota roads.	Statewide	\$ 800,000.00		\$550,000 (Overtime Grants), \$250,000 (Media Placement)
DOT	Social-Norms Media Campaigns	Social-norming messages such as "Buzzed Driving is Drunk Driving." Change the societal norm of drinking and driving in North Dakota to decrease impaired driving. Most people in North Dakota do not drink and drive. If this is understood, those who do may change their behavior to be consistent with the social norm.	Statewide	\$ 250,000.00		
DOT	Responsible Beverage Server Training	Attempts to change the drinking environment through education/behavior change of those selling and serving alcohol. Informs servers and owners of alcohol establishments of the state laws that prohibit alcohol sales to minors and obviously intoxicated persons. To decrease the violation of laws related to alcohol sales to minors and obviously intoxicated persons and to reduce the risk of impaired driving by those who are underage or intoxicated. And to assist alcohol establishments to develop and implement policies, train management, and train the servers on these issues.	Statewide		NDDOT can provide resources (small grants) to communities upon request contingent upon grant funds available	
DOT	Drug Recognition Expert Program	Trains/certifies law enforcement to recognize impairment in drivers under the influence of drugs rather than alcohol. Decrease the number of individuals who drive impaired to move toward zero drug-related motor vehicle crashes on North Dakota roads.		\$ 10,000.00		DOT provides resources to law enforcement to assist with training costs.
DOT/DHS/University System	Parents LEAD (Listen, Educate, Ask, Discuss)	An evidence-based program that builds the skills of parents, professionals, and the community around communication with kids about underage drinking. Educates adults and youth simultaneously to change the culture of excess alcohol use in North Dakota. To prevent underage drinking and to change the culture of excess alcohol use.	Statewide	\$ 50,000.00		DOT 50,000 - 75,000 annually. DHS limited funds as available and in-kind contribution of staff time and resources. University System - limited state funds and in-kind contribution of staff time and resources.
DOT	Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutor (TSRP)	Provides training, technical assistance and resources to law enforcement, prosecutors, judges and other court personnel, to assure appropriate prosecution and adjudication of impaired driving offenders.	Statewide	\$ 125,000.00		
University System	North Dakota Higher Education Consortium for Substance Abuse Prevention (NDEHCSAP)	To provide campuses with skills, attitudes, abilities, and knowledge that will enable them to address collegiate alcohol and substance abuse. To provide an environment in which students will be given the opportunity to take full advantage of their university experience and to lead productive and satisfying lives. The NDEHCSAP advocates for stronger prevention policies, collaborates in campus-community partnerships, and assists members of the NDHECSAP to develop evidenced-based prevention programs. A key feature of the NDHECSAP's work is the promotion of prevention strategies that affect the campus environment as a whole and have a large-scale impact on the entire campus community. This includes research in the area of college drinking and other drug use behaviors, attitudes, and perceptions.	Statewide		\$ 85,000.00	
DHS	Substance Abuse Prevention Program and Policy	1) Tribal prevention coordinators on each reservation provide evidence-based substance abuse prevention coordination, planning, training, and programs. 2) Five targeted communities (selected by application process) complete a community assessment, develop a plan, and implement effective, evidence-based substance abuse prevention strategies. 3) Prevention Resource and Media Center (PRMC) provides substance abuse prevention resources, curriculums, and toolkits regarding effective substance abuse prevention. 4) Technical assistance team provides training and technical assistance to communities regarding effective, evidence-based substance abuse prevention strategies including: media, enforcement, access, policy, environment, and community-based process.	Statewide	\$ 1,088,000.00		
Governor's Prevention Advisory Council	Grant program for local prevention efforts (DHS appropriation)	Provides grants for evidence-based substance abuse prevention efforts and programs.	Statewide		\$ 50,000.00	
DHS	GPAC support	Provides funds for support of the Governor's Prevention Advisory Council (GPAC).			\$ 40,000.00	
TOTAL				\$ 2,323,000.00	\$ 175,000.00	

DHS	Enforcement of Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL)	Funding to state, local, and tribal law enforcement for evidence-based enforcement efforts such as compliance checks, shoulder taps, party patrols, etc. Law enforcement training and media.	Statewide	\$ 300,000.00		DISCONTINUED AS OF 5/31/2013
DHS	Strategic Prevention Framework - State Incentive Grant (SPF SIG)	Program	Statewide	\$ 1,900,000.00		ANTICIPATED FOR 5 YEARS

Attachment #9

Substance Abuse Prevention

North Dakota Priorities

1. Underage Drinking/Binge Drinking

GOAL: Reduce underage access to alcohol, enforce underage drinking laws, youth peer efforts, and engaging parents.

- ND ranks #1 in the nation for binge drinking among those ages 12-20 (NSDUH, 2009-2010).
- North Dakota residents believe youth alcohol use is a problem (88%) (N.D. CRS, 2008).
- 68% of ND high school students have had a drink of alcohol in their life (YRBS, 2011).
- Underage Drinking costs N.D. citizens \$168 million per year (PIRE, 2011).

Programs/Efforts – Parents LEAD, Server Training, Above the Influence, Communities Mobilizing for Change on Alcohol (CMCA), Compliance Checks, Shoulder Taps, and Party Patrols

2. Adult Binge Drinking

GOAL: Reduce societal consequences of alcohol overconsumption and enforce alcohol laws/policies.

- ND ranks in the top 3 in the nation for adult binge drinking (18-25 and 26+) (NSDUH, 2009-2010).
- 28% (6,600 people) of adult arrests are DUIs (Crime in North Dakota, 2011).
- 44% of all adult arrests are alcohol-related (Crime in North Dakota, 2011).
- 43% of fatal crashes are alcohol-related (NDDOT, 2011).
- Alcohol crash deaths down in the U.S. up in North Dakota (Dickinson Press, 10/5/12).

Programs/Efforts – Responsible Beverage Service, Awareness of Serving Size, DUI Enforcement

3. Prescription Drug Abuse

GOAL: Reduce access to prescription drugs.

- 16% of North Dakota high school students have abused a prescription drug (YRBS, 2011).
- 71% of people who abuse prescription pain relievers obtain them from a friend or relative (NSDUH National Findings, 2010).
- 30 million pills were dispensed in N.D. (N.D. Board of Pharmacy, 2011).
- There were 228 calls to the Poison Center in 2012 related to prescription drug abuse (Hennepin Regional Poison Center).
- The number of people in treatment at N.D. Human Service Centers reporting prescription drug abuse is increasing (TEDS).

Programs/Efforts – Prescription Drug Abuse Access Effort, Prescription Drug Task Force

Available Services:

Prevention Resource and Media Center (PRMC)



The North Dakota Prevention Resource & Media Center (PRMC) is a leading source of substance abuse prevention efforts, information, and resources in North Dakota. Find a variety of tool kits, DVDs, interactive activities and more! Order online today at www.nd.gov/dhs/prevention.

Training and Technical Assistance

Prevention specialists are available to provide training and technical assistance regarding substance abuse prevention strategies including: media, enforcement, access, policy, environment and community-based process.

MISSION

To provide effective, innovative, quality, and culturally appropriate substance abuse prevention infrastructure, strategies and resources to the individuals and communities of North Dakota.

Targeted Communities Program

The *Targeted Communities* program focuses substance abuse prevention efforts at the community level.

These *Targeted Communities* follow the SPF (Strategic Prevention Framework) process. Communities complete an assessment of their needs, develop a comprehensive plan, implement effective strategies and monitor community progress. The following communities have participated in the program since 2010:

- ✓ Bottineau County
- ✓ Foster County
- ✓ McKenzie County
- ✓ City of Minot
- ✓ Mohall-Lansford-Sherwood School District

Tribal Substance Abuse Prevention Program

Substance Abuse Prevention programs are available on each reservation in North Dakota:

- ✓ Spirit Lake Nation
- ✓ Standing Rock Sioux Tribe
- ✓ Three Affiliated Tribes (MHA Nation)
- ✓ Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians

The Department of Human Services contracts with tribes and local tribal entities to provide culturally appropriate technical assistance and resources to schools, law enforcement, tribal health programs, and other persons or groups interested in prevention. These programs work collaboratively with the Tribal Tobacco Prevention Programs.

Substance abuse prevention funding is provided by:

Substance Abuse Prevention Treatment Block Grant (SAPT BG) – Supports North Dakota state prevention system including the Prevention Resource and Media Center, Targeted Communities program, and Tribal substance abuse prevention programs. Funding is provided by Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA).

Enforcement of Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) – the Enforcement Underage Drinking Laws program is funded by the Department of Justice’s Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), which provides funding to state, local, and tribal law enforcement to conduct underage drinking enforcement efforts. *Funding has been discontinued and will expire May 31, 2013.*

Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF SIG) – North Dakota was awarded a \$9.7 million infrastructure grant by SAMHSA. This five-year program provides funding to local entities for underage drinking and adult binge drinking prevention efforts.

Department of Human Services

Division of Mental Health & Substance Abuse
 1237 W Divide Ave, Suite 1C Bismarck, ND 58501-1208
 Phone: (701) 328-8919
 Toll Free: (800) 642-6744
 Fax: (701) 328-8979
 Email: ndprmc@nd.gov



Federal Fiscal Year (FFY)

October 1 - September 30

Funding Source	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Safe & Drug Free Schools & Communities (SDFSC)	\$336,307	\$336,307	\$284,670	\$284,670			
Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL)	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$360,000	\$356,400	\$300,000	

SB 2014 / Attachment #11

Enforcement of Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL)

SB 2241

OJJDP Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

The Enforcing the Underage Drinking Laws program supports and enhances efforts by states to prohibit underage drinking.

North Dakota received \$300,000 to enforce underage drinking laws in 2011. More than two-thirds of this funding was provided to state, local, and tribal law enforcement for:

- enforcement of underage drinking laws (compliance check operations, shoulder taps, party patrols)
- hands-on training and technical assistance of enforcement strategies

“Compliance checks demonstrate to alcohol servers and the community that law enforcement has made underage drinking prevention a priority.”

-Lt. Duane Sall, West Fargo PD

Of **2,808** compliance checks conducted from July 2009 through December 2012, the compliance rate was **90.95%**.

From January 2007 to June of 2012, EUDL funding provided **29,533 hours** of direct enforcement time to the communities of North Dakota.

3,834 citations were issued to *adults* and **1,187** citations were issued to *youth* since 2009 through EUDL efforts.

“The Enforcement of Underage Drinking Laws grant funding has provided valuable assistance...in our efforts to curtail underage drinking for several years. The shoulder taps and other enforcement projects we have conducted under this program have been successful and are making a difference.”

-Captain Rob White, Minot police department

INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS: Approximately 10% of EUDL is allocated to supporting the Parent’s LEAD underage drinking program for parents. This multi-agency collaboration focuses on deterring underage drinking by encouraging parents to Listen, Educate, Ask, and Discuss.

WHILE EUDL PROGRAMS WERE IN EFFECT . . .

THE FOLLOWING POSITIVE CHANGES HAVE BEEN NOTED:

- ◆ Youth are starting to drink at a later age.
(YRBS - first drink before age 13: 29% in 1999 and 16.7% in 2011)
- ◆ Less high schoolers are drinking.
(YRBS - past 30 day use: 60% in 1999 and 38.8% in 2011)
- ◆ Less high schoolers are engaging in high risk drinking.
(YRBS - past 30 day binge use: 54% in 1999 and 25.6% in 2011)
- ◆ Fewer high schoolers are riding with someone who has been drinking.
(YRBS - ridden with someone who had been drinking, past 30 days: 48% in 1999 and 25.1% in 2011)
- ◆ Fewer high schoolers are drinking and driving.
(YRBS - drove after drinking, past 30 days: 31% in 1999 and 11.7% in 2011)

FUNDING CUTS

North Dakota was notified that the federal EUDL program was cut and funding will expire May 31, 2013. These cuts will have a significant impact on efforts to prevent youth access to alcohol.

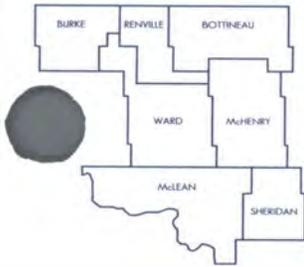
“The loss of this grant funding is coming at a time when demands on our officers and resources are increasing very rapidly. This will definitely make underage drinking enforcement more challenging...”

-Captain Rob White, Minot police department

“Nobody in our industry wants to knowingly have anything to do with serving to underage people... The compliance checks reinforce that message.”

-Bar owner in Fargo, ND





OFFICES IN:

Minot, Bottineau, Bowbells, Garrison,
Kenmare, McClusky, Minot AFB,
Mohall, Towner & Washburn

FIRST DISTRICT HEALTH UNIT

PO Box 1268 • 801 - 11th Avenue SW • Minot, ND 58702-1268
Phone (701) 852-1376 • Fax (701) 852-5043 • www.fdhu.org



Public Health
Prevent. Promote. Protect.

Testimony

Senate Bill 2241- Department of Human Services

Senate Human Services

Senator Lee, Chairman

February 4, 2013

Chairman Lee, members of the Senate Human Services Committee, I am Susan Brandvold, RN-PHN- First District Health Unit – Bottineau County.

Prevention is the foundation of Public Health, thus the need to prevent alcohol getting in the hands of our youth, since alcohol use/abuse was deemed the “Biggest substance-related problem” facing the state. As reported by the ND epidemiological profile:

- North Dakota ranks number one among US states in binge drinking among individuals 12 and older; 26.4% of those over 12 engaged in binge drinking in the past 30 days.
- Among individuals 12-20 years of age, North Dakota ranks second, behind Vermont, in alcohol use in the past 30 days (36.5%)
- Underage youth in North Dakota are likely to engage in alcohol use and driving under the influence at greater rates than youth in other US states.

There have been several alcohol related vehicle crashes in our community in the past several years, thus the need to take action to prevent further loss of lives. The Bottineau Community Prevention Coalition has offered several alcohol-free events to further educate the community on the negative impact of alcohol.

First District Health Unit will participate on the coalition to assist in developing strategies to reduce teenage drinking and assist with the grant activities that will be applied for.

Testimony

Senate Bill 2241

Human Services Committee

Judy Lee, Chairman

February 4, 2013

Chairman Lee, members of the Human Services Committee, the Watford City Community Prevention Coalition is urging you to vote in support of Senate Bill 2241.

Watford City used to receive Safe and Drug Free monies that allowed us to:

- Provided a school newsletter sent to all Watford City Elementary School parents, making a valuable connection of school to home.
- Brought meaningful speakers with positive messages for students. For younger youth, these individuals served as valuable role models.
- Allowed teachers and counselors to purchase valuable curriculums, encouraging healthy behaviors amongst youth.

Safe and Drug Free monies are no longer available and these efforts are no longer available to our citizens as a direct result of losing this funding.

Prevention efforts are critical in oil boom communities in McKenzie County. In 2012, the Watford City Police Department (WCPD) set a new record for arrests. Reported offenses, which included everything from murder to shoplifting to drug and weapon violations, rose 122%. The most common offenses were vandalism, drug or narcotic violations, assault and larceny. Arrests rose 110% with arrests for narcotics raising roughly 120%.

The most common arrest in 2012 was for driving while under the influence with 248. It was reported that the WCPD handled close to one DUI a day. The WCPD averages 17 calls for service daily and their biggest challenge is having enough officers.

Alcohol is the number one substance abused by youth. Watford City consumption rates are higher than State and National averages.

- More than 3 in 4 (78% of Watford City High School (WCHS) students reported alcohol use in their lifetime (YRBS, 2009).
- 2 out of 5 (40%) WCHS students said they participated in binge drinking in the past 30 days (YRBS, 2009).

THE WCPD has begun to conduct compliance checks and server trainings. We have seen compliance success rates go from 57% to 88% in a one year time frame. Server training is a merchant education program implemented in Watford City bars. This program provides overall instruction on safe and responsible beverage service and sales. Considerable research demonstrates that a well-implemented, responsible beverage server training program can be effective in reducing the sale of alcohol to intoxicated and underage persons and in preventing impaired driving. We are currently working on trying to implement mandatory server training and social host ordinances in our community.

We have seen great success but the Enforcement of Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) funding that is used for these efforts is no longer available. It is critical for our community to replace this type of funding in order to continue to make long lasting sustainable changes.

There are so many wonderful things that could be done for our youth, young adults and their parents with prevention funding. Please support us by voting yes on Senate Bill 2241.

McKenzie County Prevention Coalition is represented by the Watford City Police Department, NDSU Extension Service, Public Health, the McKenzie County Ministerial Association and the ND Department of Human Services.

We are available to answer any questions by email at Marcia.hellandsaas@ndsu.edu.

Marcia Hellandsaas

Watford City Community Prevention Coalition Lead



SAPC

Grand Forks
Substance Abuse
Prevention Coalition

Sen Connie Triplett

DB 2241

2-18-13

#1

Understanding your Influence: **Negative Impacts of Alcohol and Other Drugs (AOD) in North Dakota and the Grand Forks Community**

Negative Impact of AOD Use/Abuse in North Dakota

North Dakota Epidemiological Profile

This epidemiological report details the use and consequences of alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drugs across the state.

- North Dakota ranks number one among US states in binge drinking among individuals 12 and older; 26.4% of those over 12 engaged in binge drinking in the past 30 days.
- Among individuals 12-20 years of age, North Dakota ranks second, behind Vermont, in alcohol use in the past 30 days (36.5%).
- Alcohol use/abuse was deemed the "biggest substance-related problem" facing the state.
- Rates of alcohol, illicit drug, and tobacco use suggest that AOD issues are intrinsic to the culture and represent issues that must be changed at a cultural/societal level.
- Unfortunately, North Dakota ranks near the bottom of the 50 states in regard to perceiving binge drinking as a problem; accordingly, few perceive any physical, mental, or societal harm associated with binge drinking. This finding provides further evidence of a problem inherent to the culture of the state.
- Underage youth in North Dakota are likely to engage in alcohol use and driving under the influence at greater rates than youth in other US states.
- Arrests associated with illicit drug use increased by 13.8% from 2010 to 2011.
- Relatively low rates of marijuana use have been found among individuals living in North Dakota, across all age groups, leading to a ranking among states with the lowest use of marijuana in the country (SAMSHA, 2011).

Negative Impact of AOD Use/Abuse in the Grand Forks Community

Community Data

- **Grand Forks County Health Profile - Alcohol Abuse**
 - Among adults in Grand Forks County (2007-2010), 21.7% of respondents reported that they engaged in binge drinking (5+ drinks for men and 4+ drinks for women in a single sitting). Similarly, 21.2% of adult respondents in North Dakota endorsed binge drinking.
 - However, adults in Grand Forks County in this same time period endorsed greater rates of drunk driving (12.2%) than adults across the state of North Dakota (7.1%).
- **North Dakota Department of Transportation - Alcohol-Related Traffic Incidents**
 - In the year 2011, 82 alcohol-related crashes were reported in Grand Forks County alone.
 - According to the North Dakota Department of Transportation, there were 86 alcohol-related fatalities in the year 2012; of those, 2 alcohol-related crashes resulted in 5 fatalities in Grand Forks County.
- **SAPC - One-to-One Interviews with Community Stakeholders on the Status of the Problem in our Community.**
 - 69.6% of respondents stated that they believe underage drinking to be a big problem in this community, particularly as there is easy access.
 - When asked about the current state of high risk and underage drinking in our community, 33.7% indicated that peer pressure/social norms and relaxed attitudes play a large role in how much youth drink.
 - 59.3% of respondents view increases in drunk driving accidents and other alcohol related injuries as the consequences to community related to high risk/underage drinking and 27.5% view other high risk behaviors (i.e. drugs, sexual assault) as the negative consequences of high risk and underage drinking.

Grand Forks Youth Data – Public Schools

- 2012 Grand Forks Public Schools – *Youth Risk and Protective Factors Survey*

Table 1 - Percent 7-12 Graders Endorsing Substance Use.

Year	% Endorsing Substance Use		
	Alcohol	Marijuana	Tobacco
2001	38	20	33
2012	20	13	11

Table 2 - Percent 9-12 Graders Endorsing Various Forms of Substance Use

Substance	% Endorsing Substance Use		
	GFPS	ND	National
Alcohol	30	39	39
Binge Drinking	20	26	22
Tobacco	14	19	18
Marijuana	18	15	23
Inhalants	4	12	unknown

- Prescription Drug Abuse

Table 3 - Percent of Students Endorsing Prescription Drug Abuse in the Past Year

Grade	2012
6	2.5
7	3.9
8	6.9
9	8.8
10	9.5
11	11.7
12	7.2

- When asked why they take prescription drugs without a prescription, 5% of students reported that it was to get a buzz while 6% of student respondents endorsed abuse for the purpose of increasing focus.
- In regard to access, students report getting prescription drugs from the following sources: friend (6.5%), relative (2.4%), familiar adult (2.0%), and stranger (0.7%).

University of North Dakota

- **National College Health Assessment** – Online, self-report assessment examining health behaviors across multiple domains, including AOD use, which is administered to undergraduate and graduate students at the University of North Dakota

Table 4 - Percent students who endorse engaging in AOD behaviors

AOD-Related Behavior	2012 NGHA	
	UND	NRG
Binge Drinking (Past 2 Weeks)	34.80	33.30
Marijuana Use (Past 30 Days)	7.70	15.90
Sedative Use (Past 30 Days)	0.80	1.80
Amphetamine Use (Past 30 Days)	2.70	2.40
Ecstasy Use (Past 30 Days)	0.40	1.30
Narcotic Abuse (Past 12 Months)	5.40	7.50
Sedative Abuse (Past 12 Months)	1.30	3.70
Stimulant Abuse (Past 12 Months)	6.20	7.50
Antidepressant Abuse Past 12 Months)	2.80	3.00
Driving After Drinking Any Alcohol (Past 30 Days)	21.80	15.70

- **UND CORE Alcohol and Other Drug Survey** - Paper-and-pencil self-report survey examining behaviors and perceptions related to alcohol and drug use among undergraduate college students.
 - 22.3% of UND students surveyed reported doing poorly on a test or project due to drinking and/or drug use.
- **Social Availability of Alcohol**
 - According to 2012 GFPS YRPFS, 44% of Grand Forks Public School Students report that alcohol is “Easy” or “Very Easy” to access.
 - According to 2010 UND CORE Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey, 57.6% of UND Students report obtaining alcohol from friends age 21 and older.

The Grand Forks Substance Abuse Prevention Coalition (SAPC) invites you to join us in using your influence to address the negative impact of underage and other high-risk alcohol and other drug abuse. Thank you for your consideration.

Currently, our coalition has a membership of 137 community representatives. The following organizations are part of the SAPC Core Leadership Team:

Grand Forks Public Schools--*Staff & Students*
 University of North Dakota--*Staff & Students*
 GFAPB Drug Demand Reduction Program
 Northeast Human Services
 Grand Forks Public Health
 Grand Forks Police Department

Northeast District Juvenile Court
 NDSU Extension Parent Information Center
 Coalition for a Healthy Greater Grand Forks
 Grand Forks Youth Commission
 Altru Health System

For more information, please contact:

Bill Vasciek— Community Safety Coordinator	David Frisch-Drug Demand Reduction Program Manager	Mary Lien—Character Education and Prevention Coordinator	Jane Croeker—Health and Wellness Promotion Director
Altru Health System	Grand Forks Air Force Base	Grand Forks Public Schools	University of North Dakota
701.780.5939	701.747.3627	701-746-2205 ext. 7149	701.777.4817
bvasicek@altru.org	david.frisch@us.af.mil	mlieno@gfschools.org	jane.croeker@und.edu



SAPC
Grand Forks
Substance Abuse
Prevention Coalition

Understanding your Influence: **Evidence-Based Approaches to the Problem of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse in our Community**

Alcohol and other Drug (AOD) use/abuse is a significant issue in this community, one that is integrated into our social and cultural norms. Addressing the issue of AOD use and the negative impact of high risk use requires change at the individual and community levels. Environmental prevention strategies have been developed to address change at the community level.

Environmental prevention efforts are focused on asserting change with regard to availability and access to AOD via policy change. Limiting access has been shown to reduce the degree to which individuals engage in AOD use, which subsequently decreases the associated negative consequences (i.e. drunk driving, engaging in other risky behavior, diminished work/academic success, injury).

Each strategy emphasizes increased awareness of the link between access to AOD and the potential for negative consequences that impede quality of life in our community, as well as mobilizing community support and action for the proposed policy initiatives.¹

Evidence-Based Environmental Management Solutions²

Social Host Liability Laws

- ***Social Host Liability Laws*** – policies that hold the noncommercial servers of alcohol (i.e. parents, homeowners) liable in the event that they provide alcohol to an underage individual or to a clearly intoxicated individual who is later involved in an accident that results in injury or death
- How Social Host Liability Laws reduce underage drinking and prevent negative consequences:
 - Limit access to alcohol by those who are underage
 - Limited access → reduction in drinking behavior → reduction in negative consequences/improved quality of life

Controls on Alcohol Outlet Location and Density

- Alcohol Outlet Density – number of alcohol outlets in a given area
- ***Alcohol Outlet Density Regulation*** – applying policy (i.e. zoning, licensing policies) to reduce alcohol outlet density or limit the increase of alcohol outlet density
- How Alcohol Outlet Density Regulation reduces the negative impacts of alcohol use:
 - Because areas with greater alcohol outlet density are associated with higher rates of heavy drinking and subsequent alcohol-related problems, including violence, crime, traffic crashes, and injuries, reducing alcohol outlet density is likely to result in fewer negative consequences
 - This is particularly important when considering alcohol outlet proximity to locations where youth live and work (i.e. college campuses). For example, college students are more likely to engage in drinking and to experience more negative consequences of alcohol use, when alcohol outlets are located within their immediate environment (i.e. within a 2 mile radius). Decreasing alcohol outlet density reduces access to alcohol and results in decreased use/abuse and fewer negative ramifications.

Happy Hour Restrictions

- Happy Hours – drink promotions that facilitate overconsumption of alcohol by making it more affordable and appealing, and thus, increase the potential for adverse outcomes
- ***Happy Hour Restrictions*** – prohibit drink promotions, including happy hours. Examples of prohibited promotions include the following: Reduced pricing during certain days/times, free

drinks, additional servings, unlimited alcohol at a set price or after a flat fee, increased drink volume, drinks as prizes

- How Happy Hour Restrictions reduce negative consequences of alcohol use:
 - Correlation between lower drink prices and higher binge drinking rates
 - Thus, reducing the appeal of more affordable alcohol is likely reduce the rates of binge drinking.
 - Decreased consumption is also less likely to result in other negative consequences, such as driving under the influence, engaging in sexual activity without consent, etc.

Restricted Sales of Alcohol at Public Events

- **Restricted Sales of Alcohol at Public Events** – policies that control availability and use of alcohol at public activities (i.e. sporting events, community festivals, concerts).
- How Restricted Sales of Alcohol at Public Events reduce negative consequences of alcohol use:
 - Decreased availability → decreased use → decrease in negative consequences of use (i.e. reductions in traffic crashes, vandalism, fighting, and public disturbances).
 - Reduces the association between the event itself and alcohol, which helps address the need to change cultural/community norms that implicitly and explicitly link alcohol with social events

Increased Taxes on Sales of Alcohol

- **Increased Taxes on Sales of Alcohol** – increases the price of alcohol through an alcohol excise tax
- How Increased Excise Taxes on Alcohol reduces negative consequences of alcohol use:
 - The price of alcohol affects consumption rates, which in turn, affects the rate of negative consequences of alcohol use
 - Increasing the excise tax on alcohol has been shown to decrease drinking of all types of alcoholic beverages across all groups of drinkers
 - Decreased use (particularly excessive use) → decrease in negative consequences of use

Alcohol Compliance Checks

- **Alcohol Compliance Checks** – deter alcohol outlets from selling alcohol to minors by investigating sales to underage individuals (often using undercover youth attempting to purchase alcohol) and then penalizing those establishments
 - Most effective when: well-designed, engender community support, impose penalties on licensed establishment rather than just the server, and findings are well-publicized.
- How Compliance Checks reduce negative consequences of alcohol use:
 - Decreased alcohol access to underage youth → decreased alcohol-related incidents (i.e. youth crime, engaging in additional risky behavior, accidents)

Sobriety/Traffic Safety Checkpoints

- **Sobriety Checkpoints** – traffic stops where law enforcement systematically selects and stops drivers to assess their level of alcohol impairment
- Perceived threat of arrest/penalty → reductions in driving under the influence and in alcohol-related traffic incidents.

Additional Recommended Strategies for Reducing High-Risk Alcohol Use and its Negative Impact

Price Floors

- Similar to Happy Hour Restrictions, Alcohol Price Floors would establish a set minimum price for alcohol for all alcohol outlets.
 - Establishments would not be allowed to offer alcohol promotions below the price floor
 - Because it is the same minimum across community establishments, the focus may shift to establishments competing for customers based on social atmosphere and entertainment beyond drinking/overconsumption (i.e. music, food, ambience, pool tables/games).

¹CMCA Foundation. (2008). *CMCA: Communities mobilizing for change on alcohol*. San Francisco, CA: Youth Leadership Institute.

² Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2012). *Town hall meetings: Getting to outcomes by mobilizing communities to prevent underage drinking*. Retrieved from <http://www.stopalcoholabuse.gov/townhallmeetings>

Underage Drinking in North Dakota

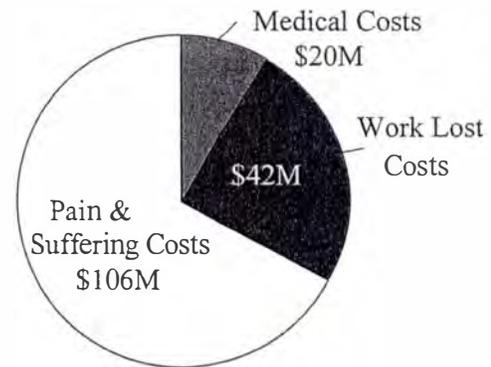
The Facts

Tragic health, social, and economic problems result from the use of alcohol by youth. Underage drinking is a causal factor in a host of serious problems, including homicide, suicide, traumatic injury, drowning, burns, violent and property crime, high risk sex, fetal alcohol syndrome, alcohol poisoning, and need for treatment for alcohol abuse and dependence.

Problems and Costs Associated with Underage Drinking in North Dakota

Underage drinking cost the citizens of North Dakota \$0.2 billion in 2010. These costs include medical care, work loss, and pain and suffering associated with the multiple problems resulting from the use of alcohol by youth.¹ This translates to a cost of \$2,381 per year for each youth in the State or \$2.75 per drink consumed underage. Excluding pain and suffering from these costs, the direct costs of underage drinking incurred through medical care and loss of work cost North Dakota \$62 million each year or \$1.01 per drink. In contrast, a drink in North Dakota retails for \$1.12.

**Costs of Underage Drinking
North Dakota, 2010 \$**



Total: \$0.2 billion

Costs of Underage Drinking by Problem, North Dakota, 2010 \$

Problem	Total Costs (in millions)
Youth Violence	\$72.4
Youth Traffic Crashes	\$57.0
High-Risk Sex, Ages 14-20	\$11.6
Youth Property Crime	\$6.9
Youth Injury	\$5.7
Poisonings and Psychoses	\$2.0
FAS Among Mothers Age 15-20	\$3.2
Youth Alcohol Treatment	\$9.2
Total	\$168.0

Youth violence (homicide, suicide, aggravated assault) and traffic crashes attributable to alcohol use by underage youth in North Dakota represent the largest costs for the State. However, a host of other problems contribute substantially to the overall cost. Among teen mothers, fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS) alone costs North Dakota \$3 million.

Young people who begin drinking before age 15 are four times more

likely to develop alcohol dependence and are two and a half times more likely to become abusers of alcohol than those who begin drinking at age 21.² In 2009, 245 youth 12- 20 years old were admitted for alcohol treatment in North Dakota, accounting for 17% of all treatment admissions for alcohol abuse in the state.³

Alcohol Consumption by Youth in North Dakota

Underage drinking is widespread in North Dakota. Approximately 33,000 underage customers in North Dakota drink each year. In 2009, North Dakota students in grades 9-12 reported:⁴

- 72.3% had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during their life.
- 19.9% had their first drink of alcohol, other than a few sips, before age 13.
- 43.3% had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more occasion in the past 30 days.
- 30.7% had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (binge drinking) in the past 30 days.
- 4.2% had at least one drink of alcohol on school property in the past 30 days.

In 2009, underage customers consumed 29.8% of all alcohol sold in North Dakota, totaling \$69 million in sales (in 2010 dollars). These sales provided profits of \$34 million to the alcohol industry.¹ Ranking states based on the percentage of alcohol consumed underage, with 1 the highest, North Dakota ranked number 14. This percentage is affected by both adult and youth drinking levels.

Annual sales of alcohol consumed by youth in North Dakota averaged \$2,079 per underage customer. Underage customers were heavier consumers than adults. They drank an average of 5.1 drinks per day; in contrast, legal customers consumed only 2.1.

Harm Associated with Underage Drinking in North Dakota

Underage drinking in North Dakota leads to substantial harm due to traffic crashes, violent crime, property crime, unintentional injury, and risky sex.

- During 2009, an estimated 9 traffic fatalities and 205 nonfatal traffic injuries were attributable to driving after underage drinking.
- In 2009, an estimated 1 homicides; 1,400 nonfatal violent crimes such as rape, robbery and assault; and 2,500 property crimes including burglary, larceny, and car theft were attributable to underage drinking.
- In 2007, an estimated 1 alcohol involved fatal burns, drownings, and suicides were attributable to underage drinking.
- In 2009, an estimated 68 teen pregnancies and 2,150 teens having risky sex were attributable to underage drinking.

For comparison with other states, in US rather than state prices, the harm from underage drinking per youth in North Dakota averages \$1,018. Such comparisons require caution. In part, they may reflect differences in crime and crash rates, problem-reporting to police, and co-occurring drug use.

Produced by the Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation (PIRE) with funding from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), September 2011.

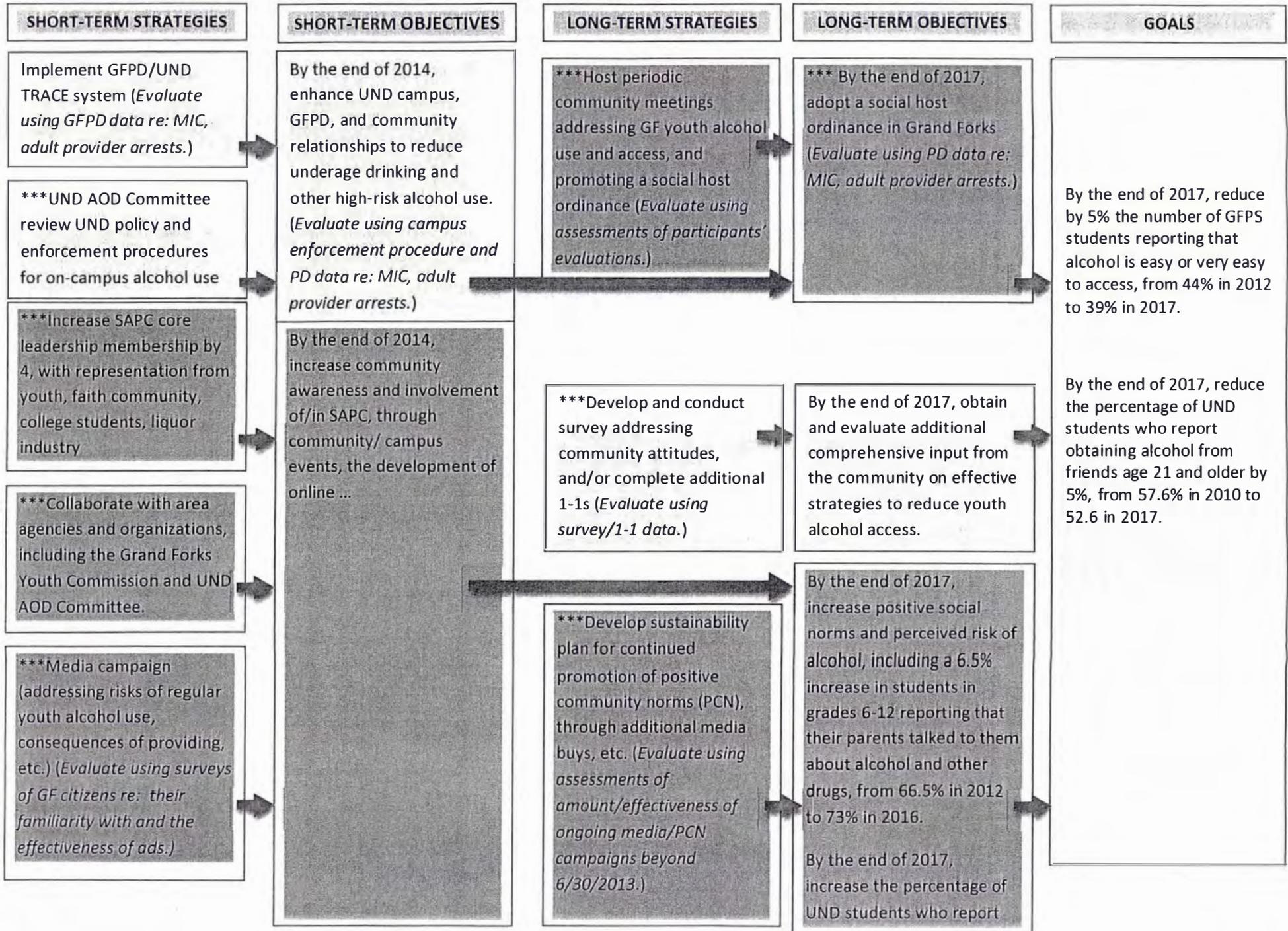
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³ Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Treatment Episode Data Set. (2011). *Substance Abuse Treatment by Primary Substance of Abuse, According to Sex, Age, Race, and Ethnicity, 2009*. Available [On-line]: <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/SAMHDA/studies/30462>.

⁴ Center for Disease Control (CDC). (2011). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS). Available [On-line]: <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx>.

GRAND FORKS SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION COALITION CMCA LOGIC MODEL



***Develop SABC website and other online media sources (video, social media, etc.) (Evaluate by monitoring use of resources/online analytics, etc.)

... and media sources, the intentional recruitment for 150 SABC members from various community sectors. (Evaluate using SABC membership information, and surveys of GF citizens re: their familiarity with and the effectiveness of various SABC media.)

Host Bob Stutman for presentations in GF schools (Evaluate using assessments of participants' evaluations.)

By the end of 2014, increase perception of moderate to great risk for a minor drinking 1 to 2 drinks of alcohol nearly every day by 5%, from 77.5% in 2012 to 82.5% in 2014. (Evaluate using GFPS RPF data.)

***Host a town hall meeting addressing alcohol use and related perceptions and attitudes (Evaluate using assessments of participants' evaluations.)

By the end of 2014, increase the percentage of students in grades 6-12 perceive that their parents would strongly object to their child drinking alcohol by 5%, from 71.5% in 2012 to 76.5% in 2014. (Evaluate using GFPS RPF data.)

***Host a community / campus presentation / training in April facilitated by national expert/trainers Jason Kilmer from the U of Washington and Linda Majors from the U of Nebraska. (Evaluate using assessments of participants' evaluations.)

that their parents talk to them about their drinking behavior by 5%, from 51.2% in 2010 to 56.2% in 2017. ... (Evaluate using UND CORE and GFPS RPF data, surveys of GF citizens and/or additional 1-1 interviews, surveys of GF citizens re: their familiarity with and the effectiveness of media ads, etc.)

NOTE: The strategies and goals identified in this logic model are contingent upon leveraging sufficient financial resources.

**** indicates a strategy where youth involvement is encouraged

Pam Sagness
SB 2241
2-18-13

#2

Federal Fiscal Year (FFY)

October 1 - September 30

Funding Source	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Safe & Drug Free Schools & Communities (SDFSC)	\$336,307	\$336,307	\$284,670	\$284,670			
Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL)	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$360,000	\$356,400	\$300,000	



Enforcement of Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL)

OJJDP
Pam Sagness

SB 2241

2-18-13

#3

The Enforcing the Underage Drinking Laws program supports and enhances efforts by states to prohibit underage drinking.

North Dakota received \$300,000 to enforce underage drinking laws in 2011. More than two-thirds of this funding was provided to state, local, and tribal law enforcement for:

- enforcement of underage drinking laws (compliance check operations, shoulder taps, party patrols)
- hands-on training and technical assistance of enforcement strategies

“Compliance checks demonstrate to alcohol servers and the community that law enforcement has made underage drinking prevention a priority.”

-Lt. Duane Sall, West Fargo PD

Of **2,808** compliance checks conducted from July 2009 through December 2012, the compliance rate was **90.95%**.

From January 2007 to June of 2012, EUDL funding provided **29,533 hours** of direct enforcement time to the communities of North Dakota.

3,834 citations were issued to *adults* and **1,187** citations were issued to *youth* since 2009 through EUDL efforts.

“The Enforcement of Underage Drinking Laws grant funding has provided valuable assistance...in our efforts to curtail underage drinking for several years. The shoulder taps and other enforcement projects we have conducted under this program have been successful and are making a difference.”

-Captain Rob White, Minot police department

INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS: Approximately 10% of EUDL is allocated to supporting the Parent’s LEAD underage drinking program for parents. This multi-agency collaboration focuses on deterring underage drinking by encouraging parents to Listen, Educate, Ask, and Discuss.

WHILE EUDL PROGRAMS WERE IN EFFECT . . .

THE FOLLOWING POSITIVE CHANGES HAVE BEEN NOTED:

- ◆ Youth are starting to drink at a later age.
(YRBS - first drink before age 13: 29% in 1999 and 16.7% in 2011)
- ◆ Less high schoolers are drinking.
(YRBS - past 30 day use: 60% in 1999 and 38.8% in 2011)
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(YRBS - ridden with someone who had been drinking, past 30 days: 48% in 1999 and 25.1% in 2011)
- ◆ Fewer high schoolers are drinking and driving.
(YRBS - drove after drinking, past 30 days: 31% in 1999 and 11.7% in 2011)

FUNDING CUTS

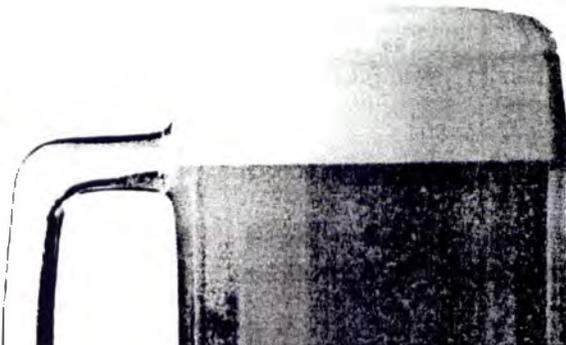
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-Captain Rob White, Minot police department

“Nobody in our industry wants to knowingly have anything to do with serving to underage people... The compliance checks reinforce that message.”

-Bar owner in Fargo, ND



#1

**Testimony for Senate Bill 2241
House Human Services Committee
Honorable Robin Weisz—Chairman
March 11, 2013**

Dear Chairman Weisz and Members of the House Human Services Committee,

I am concerned about the health and well-being of people in our state-- especially our youth who will become our future leaders. Please consider voting in favor of SB 2241 which would fund substance abuse prevention efforts in North Dakota. In the past, federal funding was available for substance abuse prevention programs in our schools and communities. Today, federal funding for substance abuse prevention is almost non-existent and the cost of harm to our society still exists. Below is information showing the scope of this problem.

Use of alcohol and illicit drugs exacts a heavy toll on the lives and families of North Dakotans and the economy of the state. (ND Epidemiological Profile)

North Dakota has among the highest rates in the nation in recent alcohol use and binge drinking, regardless of age group. (The North Dakota Epidemiological Profile)

Alcohol use during the past 30 days:		Binge drinking during	
the past 30 days:			
Ages 12-17 ND	18.9%	Ages 12-17 ND	12.5%
US	14.7%	US	8.8%
Ages 18-25 ND	71.7%	Ages 18-25 ND	53.5%
US	61.5%	US	41.4%
Ages 26+ ND	59.5%	Ages 26+ ND	26.6%
US	54.8%	US	22.3%
Ages 12+ ND	57.8%	Ages 12+ ND	29.8%
US	51.8%	US	23.5%

From 2012 to 2011, illicit drug use arrests increased 13.8 percent. (ND Epidemiological Profile)

Alcohol use among our youth decreases concentration, attention, and memory retention, which all affect academic achievement. (ND Epidemiological Profile)

Youth who drink are at increased risk for a number of health and safety problems including:

- traffic crashes
 - unintentional injuries
 - alcohol/drug abuse and dependence
 - early sexual activity and pregnancy
 - changes in brain development
 - stress, anxiety, depression, and suicide
- (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)

Alcohol consumption is associated with a variety of consequences, including high financial costs. In 2010, it was estimated that underage drinking cost (e.g. work loss, medical, etc) North Dakotans \$168 million. (Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation, 2011)

Reducing substance abuse reduces motor vehicle crashes and fatalities; and decreases incidence of crimes such as DUI, rape, assault, and robbery. (The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism)

In a 2008 statewide survey on community perceptions of alcohol and other drugs, polled North Dakota community members characterized the following as being a "serious problem" in their communities: youth use of alcohol (41.3 percent); contribution of drug/alcohol use to crashes or injuries (34.7 percent); and adult use of alcohol (23.2 percent). (ND Department of Human Services)

Many North Dakotans acknowledge that alcohol use and abuse are major problems in their communities (ND Department of Human Services, 2008)

Respectfully,

Bill Vasicek

1415 Walnut Street

Grand Forks, ND 58201

701-775-4143

bvasicek@hotmail.com

Member: Grand Forks Substance Abuse Prevention Coalition

Below is a snapshot of how my community (Grand Forks) used federal funding toward substance abuse prevention. It is our hopes that with the passage of SB2241 other communities in our state would be able to implement or continue programs to reduce substance abuse.

Funding made available from the United States Department of Education-- Safe and Drug Free Schools to Grand Forks Public Schools for:

- Development of:
 - Youth Risk and Protective Factors survey to evaluate effectiveness of substance abuse programs
 - Youth Gaining Opportunities, Recognition and Skills (YORS) student groups in middle schools and high schools
 - Development of school/community substance abuse prevention coalition
- Creation of:
 - Parent Information Center
 - City Youth Commission
- Implementation of:
 - Substance abuse prevention curriculum in grades 6, 7, 8, and 10
 - Service-learning academic projects
 - After- school and summer youth volunteer projects
 - Adult to student mentoring program
 - Peer mentoring program
- Execution the Character Education Initiative
- Establishment of school district substance abuse prevention coordinator

Funding made available from the United States Department of Justice-- Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) Grant to the Grand Forks Police Department for:

- Cops In Shops
- Responsible Alcohol Server Training
- Alcohol Compliance Checks
- Underage Drinking Party Patrol

Funding made available from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to the Grand Forks Police Department for:

- Gang Resistance Education and Training (G.R.E.A.T.) for middle school students

Funding made available from the Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) to Grand Forks Substance Abuse Prevention

#1
4

Coalition and University of North Dakota Alcohol and Other Drugs Committee for:

- Underage Drinking Town Hall Meetings

The above are all evidence-based programs that entities in our community were able to implement because of available funding. The majority of these programs will continue to exist because sustainability was built into the program. However, initial funding was necessary for implementation.

The chart below is just one example of the seriousness of the loss of federal funding. Using data from Grand Forks Public Schools, this table shows that when the school district was receiving funding, substance abuse among students declined and now with the loss of funding, substance abuse among students is on the rise.

Grand Forks Public Schools Youth Risk and Protective Factors Survey
 (Survey is conducted every 2 years)
 Substance use during last 30 days Grades 7-12

School Year	Safe & Drug Free Schools Funding Received	Alcohol	Tobacco	Marijuana
2006-07		36%	15%	13%
2007-08	\$101,194			
2008-09	\$91,334	21%	13%	10%
2009-10	\$80,991			
2010-11	Used rollover funds	16%	10%	10%
2011-12	No funding			
2012-13	No funding	20%	11%	13%

Respectfully,

Bill Vasicek
 1415 Walnut Street
 Grand Forks, ND 58201
 218-779-8441
 bvasicek@hotmail.com
 Member—Grand Forks Substance Abuse Prevention Coalition

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#21

SENATE BILL NO. 2241
Human Services Committee
March 11, 2013

Chairman Weisz, members of the House Human Services Committee, I, David Frisch, am here to speak on behalf of the Substance Abuse Prevention Coalition of Grand Forks and as a parent regarding SB 2241. We are asking for your "yes" vote on this bill.

Research over the last two decades has proven that drug and alcohol addiction is both preventable and treatable. Therefore, prevention strategies must be a critical component for any comprehensive North Dakota strategy to address substance abuse.

To reach all of North Dakota's youth, parents and communities with comprehensive strategies, programs and services, enhanced drug and alcohol prevention funding is needed. Our state needs to make a substantial investment in changing community norms and delaying the age that North Dakota youth start to use alcohol and illegal drugs, or misuse legal drugs. Every new cohort of youth must have the benefit of effective alcohol and drug abuse prevention. Since 2006 the state prevention system has experienced a 64% (\$1.2 million) decrease in substance abuse prevention funding from the federal level. It is time for ND to stop relying on the federal government for substance abuse funding. Currently underage and binge drinking alone costs ND \$164 million per year. This does not include illegal or prescription drug abuse. The math does not add up and with revenues in excess of \$400 million coming from liquor, we can do better.

Effective substance abuse prevention can yield major economic dividends. For every dollar invested in prevention between \$2.00 to \$20.00 can be saved. (The Journal of Primary Prevention, Oct 2004)

I have been in the trenches working with substance abuse for 22 years and have personally seen the devastation it causes on a daily basis. It is time for ND to redirect monies collected from a product scientifically proven to cause harm and provide a resource for communities to mobilize. Grass roots coalitions' can make a difference with evidence based year long programs and save the taxpayer money in the long run creating a safer and healthier North Dakota.

David Frisch
617 S 5th St
Grand Forks, ND 58201
1-701-610-6659

Underage Drinking in North Dakota

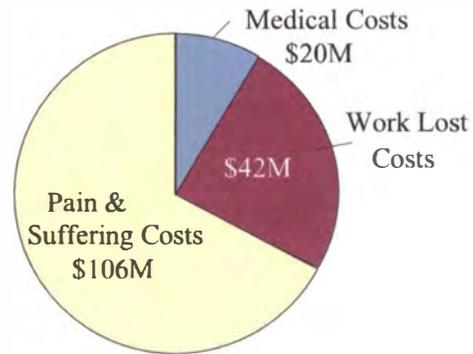
The Facts

Tragic health, social, and economic problems result from the use of alcohol by youth. Underage drinking is a causal factor in a host of serious problems, including homicide, suicide, traumatic injury, drowning, burns, violent and property crime, high risk sex, fetal alcohol syndrome, alcohol poisoning, and need for treatment for alcohol abuse and dependence.

Problems and Costs Associated with Underage Drinking in North Dakota

Underage drinking cost the citizens of North Dakota \$0.2 billion in 2010. These costs include medical care, work loss, and pain and suffering associated with the multiple problems resulting from the use of alcohol by youth.¹ This translates to a cost of \$2,381 per year for each youth in the State or \$2.75 per drink consumed underage. Excluding pain and suffering from these costs, the direct costs of underage drinking incurred through medical care and loss of work cost North Dakota \$62 million each year or \$1.01 per drink. In contrast, a drink in North Dakota retails for \$1.12.

**Costs of Underage Drinking
North Dakota, 2010 \$**



Total: \$0.2 billion

Costs of Underage Drinking by Problem, North Dakota, 2010 \$

Problem	Total Costs (in millions)
Youth Violence	\$72.4
Youth Traffic Crashes	\$57.0
High-Risk Sex, Ages 14-20	\$11.6
Youth Property Crime	\$6.9
Youth Injury	\$5.7
Poisonings and Psychoses	\$2.0
FAS Among Mothers Age 15-20	\$3.2
Youth Alcohol Treatment	\$9.2
Total	\$168.0

Youth violence (homicide, suicide, aggravated assault) and traffic crashes attributable to alcohol use by underage youth in North Dakota represent the largest costs for the State. However, a host of other problems contribute substantially to the overall cost. Among teen mothers, fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS) alone costs North Dakota \$3 million.

Young people who begin drinking before age 15 are four times more

likely to develop alcohol dependence and are two and a half times more likely to become abusers of alcohol than those who begin drinking at age 21.² In 2009, 245 youth 12- 20 years old were admitted for alcohol treatment in North Dakota, accounting for 17% of all treatment admissions for alcohol abuse in the state.³

Alcohol Consumption by Youth in North Dakota

Underage drinking is widespread in North Dakota. Approximately 33,000 underage customers in North Dakota drink each year. In 2009, North Dakota students in grades 9-12 reported:⁴

- 72.3% had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during their life.
- 19.9% had their first drink of alcohol, other than a few sips, before age 13.
- 43.3% had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more occasion in the past 30 days.
- 30.7% had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (binge drinking) in the past 30 days.
- 4.2% had at least one drink of alcohol on school property in the past 30 days.

In 2009, underage customers consumed 29.8% of all alcohol sold in North Dakota, totaling \$69 million in sales (in 2010 dollars). These sales provided profits of \$34 million to the alcohol industry.¹ Ranking states based on the percentage of alcohol consumed underage, with 1 the highest, North Dakota ranked number 14. This percentage is affected by both adult and youth drinking levels.

Annual sales of alcohol consumed by youth in North Dakota averaged \$2,079 per underage customer. Underage customers were heavier consumers than adults. They drank an average of 5.1 drinks per day; in contrast, legal customers consumed only 2.1.

Harm Associated with Underage Drinking in North Dakota

Underage drinking in North Dakota leads to substantial harm due to traffic crashes, violent crime, property crime, unintentional injury, and risky sex.

- During 2009, an estimated 9 traffic fatalities and 205 nonfatal traffic injuries were attributable to driving after underage drinking.
- In 2009, an estimated 1 homicides; 1,400 nonfatal violent crimes such as rape, robbery and assault; and 2,500 property crimes including burglary, larceny, and car theft were attributable to underage drinking.
- In 2007, an estimated 1 alcohol involved fatal burns, drownings, and suicides were attributable to underage drinking.
- In 2009, an estimated 68 teen pregnancies and 2,150 teens having risky sex were attributable to underage drinking.

For comparison with other states, in US rather than state prices, the harm from underage drinking per youth in North Dakota averages \$1,018. Such comparisons require caution. In part, they may reflect differences in crime and crash rates, problem-reporting to police, and co-occurring drug use.

Produced by the Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation (PIRE) with funding from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), September 2011.

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#3

**Testimony
Senate Bill 2241 – Department of Human Services
House Human Services
Representative Weisz, Chairman
March 11, 2013**

Chairman Weisz, members of the Human Services Committee, I am Pamela Sagness, Prevention Administrator with the Department of Human Services (DHS). I oversee the Department's prevention program which provides substance abuse prevention services, training, and technical assistance to communities in North Dakota.

We have all been hearing about North Dakota's need for a cultural change regarding alcohol. I am here today to provide some information about alcohol abuse and consequences in North Dakota. (Attachment A)

Despite declining underage drinking rates in the state, N.D. continues to rank first in underage "binge" drinking nationally (ages 12-20, NSDUH 2011); 68 percent of N.D. high school students have drunk alcohol (YRBS 2011); and in 2011, 8.3 percent of middle school students reported they had their first drink before age 11. In general, North Dakota youth have high rates of alcohol use, and they don't think binge drinking is harmful. However, 88 percent of North Dakota residents believe youth alcohol use is a problem in the state (CRS, 2008).

It is important to note that North Dakota's alcohol issues extend beyond underage drinking. Our adult binge drinking rates are among the highest in the nation. North Dakotans purchase higher volumes of alcohol per person (NIAAA, 2000-2009). In fatal crashes in North Dakota, 93 percent of the impaired drivers were age 21 or older (DOT 2011).

Alcohol abuse impacts us all. Twenty-eight percent of all adult arrests in North Dakota are DUIs (UCR 2011); 65 percent of incarcerated individuals in N.D. have a substance abuse diagnosis (DOCR 2011); and 85 people died on N.D.

roads last year in alcohol-related crashes. In 2011, 6,600 people were arrested for DUIs in N.D. That is more than the total population of Valley City.

What can be done to make a true impact on the culture of alcohol usage in North Dakota? Research shows that prevention efforts are most effective when they are part of a comprehensive, data-driven, multi-faceted approach that targets all ages and includes strategies focusing on policy, media, enforcement, parents, environment, and community-based processes.

Parents are a vital piece of this puzzle. Parents are the number one influence on their children's choices regarding alcohol. Parents LEAD, a collaboration of the Department of Transportation, Department of Human Services, the University System, and NDSU Extension, is an award-winning program in North Dakota currently providing interactive tools and resources to parents and professionals.

It is also important that prevention efforts across the state are based on science. There are strategies that have been proven to reduce alcohol consumption and consequences. Developing and revising laws and policies is an effective substance abuse prevention strategy because laws and policies create change in the environment itself, which affects the entire population, rather than changing one individual's behavior at a time. Enforcement of the laws and policies is an important strategy. Media and advertising also play an important role in culture change. How do we expect youth to say "no" when their environment tells them "yes"? Education programs, such as server training, have also been shown to be effective. This program provides training to those who serve alcohol so they know how to avoid over-serving patrons, to identify minors, and to recognize fake IDs.

Alcohol abuse in North Dakota is a complex issue, which deserves an equally complex, comprehensive, and effective solution.

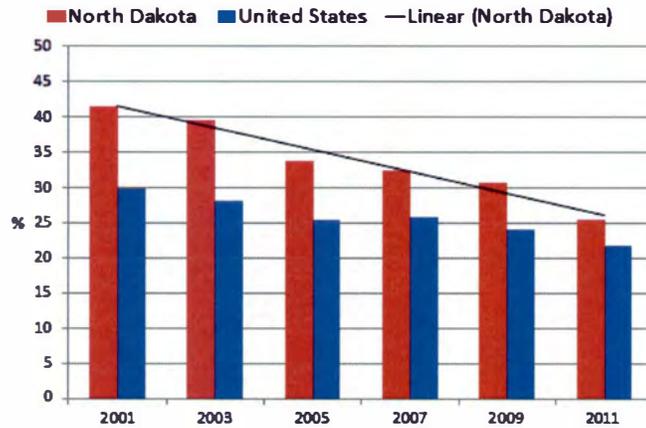
I am available to answer your questions.

Alcohol in North Dakota: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KQdsvIav6WA>

#33

ALCOHOL in NORTH DAKOTA

STUDENTS IN GRADES 9-12 WHO HAD FIVE OR MORE DRINKS OF ALCOHOL IN A ROW WITHIN A COUPLE OF HOURS ON AT LEAST 1 DAY WITHIN THE PAST MONTH, ND AND US

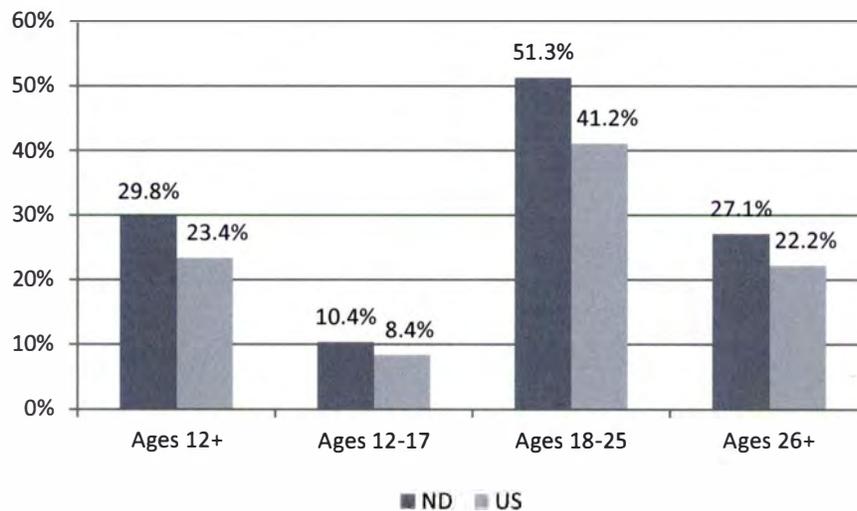


Source: YRBS

Trend line: Downward; decreases noted over time.

Conclusion: ND prevalence was higher than the US prevalence for each year.

BINGE ALCOHOL USE IN PAST MONTH, NORTH DAKOTA AND UNITED STATES, BY AGE GROUP, 2009-2010

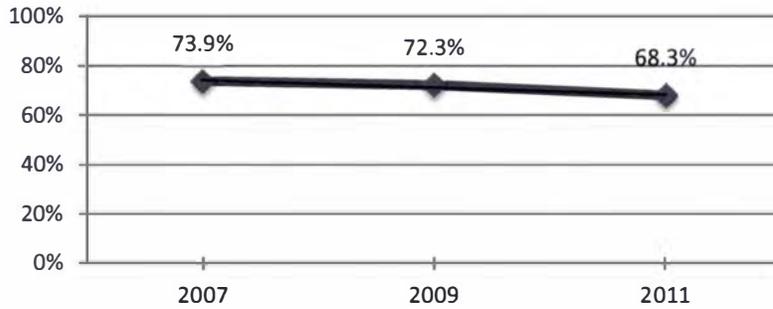


(NSDUH, 2009-2010)

#3
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28% OF ND HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS DRANK ALCOHOL ON 20 OR MORE DAYS IN THEIR LIFE; 9.7% ON MORE THAN 100 DAYS. (YRBS, 2011)

High School Alcohol Use - *lifetime*, 2007-2011



(YRBS, 2007-2011)

ASSOCIATED RISK FACTORS AND CONSEQUENCES RELATED TO SUBSTANCE USE

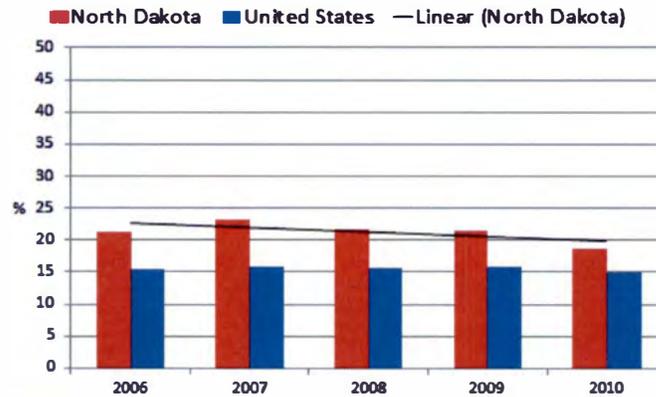
8.3% of ND middle school students had their first drink of alcohol *before* age 11 (YRBS, 2011)

- ✦ People who begin drinking before age 15 are four times more likely to become alcohol-dependent than those who wait until they are 21 (Center for Adolescent Health).

69% of ND high school students think binge drinking 1-2 times a week does NOT pose a great risk (YRBS, 2011)

- ✦ Underage alcohol use is more likely to kill young people than all illegal drugs combined (National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism).

ADULTS WHO ENGAGED IN BINGE ALCOHOL USE WITHIN THE PAST 30 DAYS, ND AND US, 2006-2010



Source: BRFSS

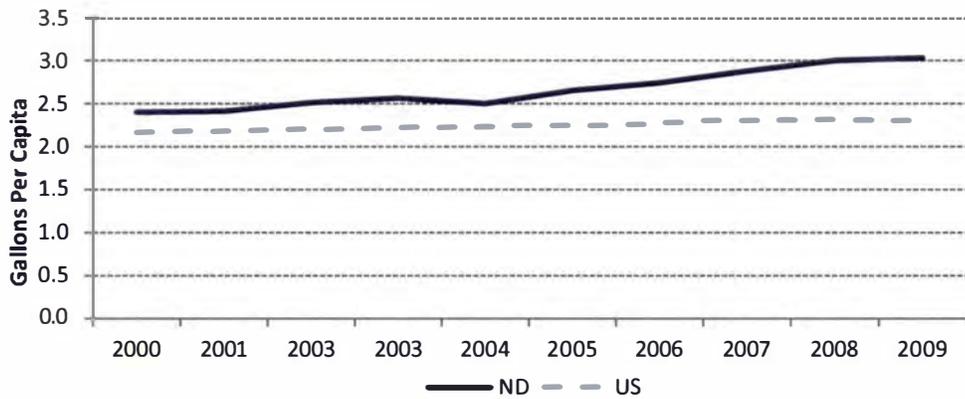
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IN ND FATAL CRASHES, 93% OF THE IMPAIRED DRIVERS WERE AGE 21 OR OLDER.

Age of Impaired Driver	14-15	16-17	18-20	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-69	70-74	75-79
# Fatal Crashes	1	0	3	9	7	11	3	5	5	5	3	0	1	1

(DOT, 2011)

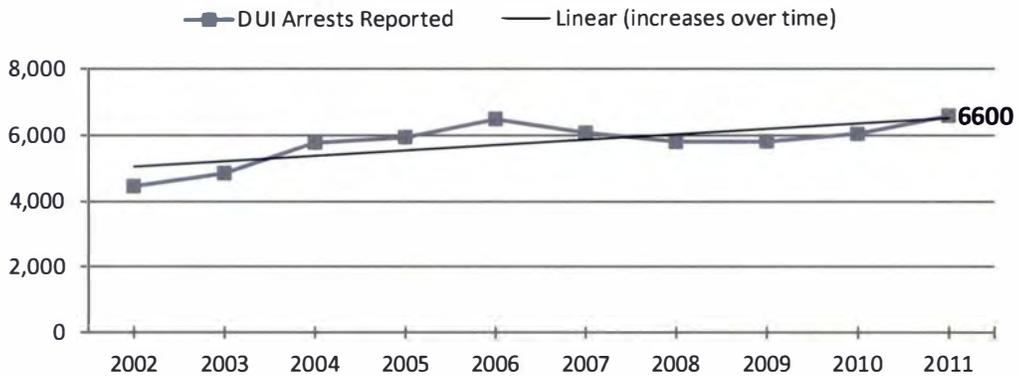
PER CAPITA ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION, NORTH DAKOTA AND UNITED STATES, 2000-2009



Source: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)
 *For population ages 14 and older.

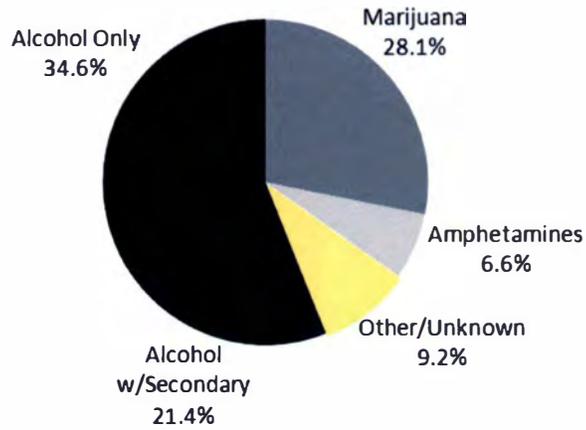
IN 2011, 28% OF ALL ADULT ARRESTS WERE FOR DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE (DUI)

DUI Arrests, 2002-2011



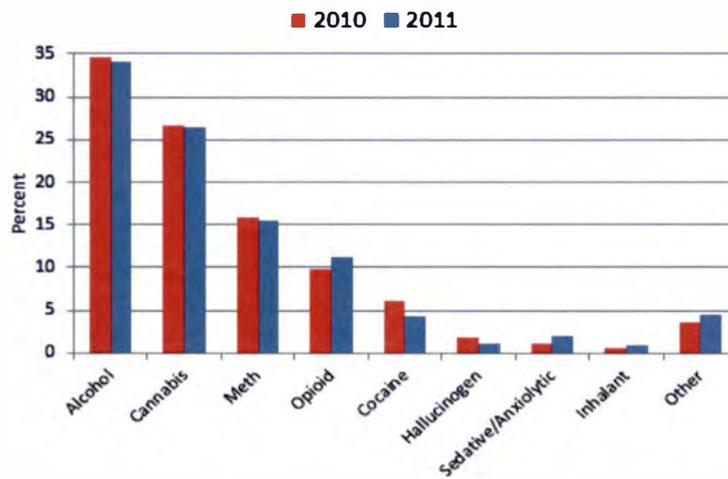
(DOT, 2011)

NORTH DAKOTA SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT, BY PRIMARY SUBSTANCE 2011



Source: Treatment Episode Data Set
*Total outpatient admissions=2,664

SUBSTANCE-RELATED DIAGNOSES AMONG NORTH DAKOTA CORRECTIONAL INMATES, 2010 AND 2011



Source: ND Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation; Total diagnoses - 2010: 1,750; 2011: 1,557

NORTH DAKOTA SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAM FUNDING MATRIX

Has Draft #1
SB 2241

State Department	Name of Program	Program Description	Region Served	Approximate Annual Funding		
				Federal	State	Notes
DOT	Drive Sober or Get Pulled Over. - High-Visibility Enforcement (HVE) Campaign (Regional DUI Task Forces)	High Visibility Enforcement is a proven method to deter impaired driving through targeted, intense distribution of the "Drive Sober or Get Pulled Over." message through TV, radio, billboard, and social media coupled with highly visible overtime enforcement by law enforcement. Decrease the number of individuals who drive impaired to move toward zero alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes on North Dakota roads.	Statewide	\$ 800,000.00		\$550,000 (Overtime Grants), \$250,000 (Media Placement)
DOT	Social-Norms Media Campaigns	Social-norming messages such as "Buzzed Driving is Drunk Driving." Change the societal norm of drinking and driving in North Dakota to decrease impaired driving. Most people in North Dakota do not drink and drive. If this is understood, those who do may change their behavior to be consistent with the social norm.	Statewide	\$ 250,000.00		
DOT	Responsible Beverage Server Training	Attempts to change the drinking environment through education/behavior change of those selling and serving alcohol. Informs servers and owners of alcohol establishments of the state laws that prohibit alcohol sales to minors and obviously intoxicated persons. To decrease the violation of laws related to alcohol sales to minors and obviously intoxicated persons and to reduce the risk of impaired driving by those who are underage or intoxicated. And to assist alcohol establishments to develop and implement policies, train management, and train the servers on these issues.	Statewide		NDDOT can provide resources (small grants) to communities upon request contingent upon grant funds available	
DOT	Drug Recognition Expert Program	Trains/certifies law enforcement to recognize impairment in drivers under the influence of drugs rather than alcohol. Decrease the number of individuals who drive impaired to move toward zero drug-related motor vehicle crashes on North Dakota roads.		\$ 10,000.00		DOT provides resources to law enforcement to assist with training costs.
DOT/DHS/University System	Parents LEAD (Listen, Educate, Ask, Discuss)	An evidence-based program that builds the skills of parents, professionals, and the community around communication with kids about underage drinking. Educates adults and youth simultaneously to change the culture of excess alcohol use in North Dakota. To prevent underage drinking and to change the culture of excess alcohol use.	Statewide	\$ 50,000.00		DOT 50,000 - 75,000 annually. DHS limited funds as available and in-kind contribution of staff time and resources. University System - limited state funds and in-kind contribution of staff time and resources.
DOT	Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutor (TSRP)	Provides training, technical assistance and resources to law enforcement, prosecutors, judges and other court personnel, to assure appropriate prosecution and adjudication of impaired driving offenders.	Statewide	\$ 125,000.00		
University System	North Dakota Higher Education Consortium for Substance Abuse Prevention (NDEHCSAP)	To provide campuses with skills, attitudes, abilities, and knowledge that will enable them to address collegiate alcohol and substance abuse. To provide an environment in which students will be given the opportunity to take full advantage of their university experience and to lead productive and satisfying lives. The NDEHCSAP advocates for stronger prevention policies, collaborates in campus-community partnerships, and assists members of the NDEHCSAP to develop evidenced-based prevention programs. A key feature of the NDEHCSAP's work is the promotion of prevention strategies that affect the campus environment as a whole and have a large-scale impact on the entire campus community. This includes research in the area of college drinking and other drug use behaviors, attitudes, and perceptions.	Statewide		\$ 85,000.00	
DHS	Substance Abuse Prevention Program and Policy	1) Tribal prevention coordinators on each reservation provide evidence-based substance abuse prevention coordination, planning, training, and programs. 2) Five targeted communities (selected by application process) complete a community assessment, develop a plan, and implement effective, evidence-based substance abuse prevention strategies. 3) Prevention Resource and Media Center (PRMC) provides substance abuse prevention resources, curricula, and toolkits regarding effective substance abuse prevention. 4) Technical assistance team provides training and technical assistance to communities regarding effective, evidence-based substance abuse prevention strategies including: media, enforcement, access, policy, environment, and community-based process.	Statewide	\$ 1,088,000.00		
Governor's Prevention Advisory Council	Grant program for local prevention efforts (DHS appropriation)	Provides grants for evidence-based substance abuse prevention efforts and programs.	Statewide		\$ 50,000.00	
DHS	GPAC support	Provides funds for support of the Governor's Prevention Advisory Council (GPAC).			\$ 40,000.00	
TOTAL				\$ 2,323,000.00	\$ 175,000.00	

DHS	Enforcement of Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL)	Funding to state, local, and tribal law enforcement for evidence-based enforcement efforts such as compliance checks, shoulder taps, party patrols, etc. Law enforcement training and media.	Statewide	\$ 300,000.00		DISCONTINUED AS OF 5/31/2013
DHS	Strategic Prevention Framework - State Incentive Grant (SPF SIG)	Program	Statewide	\$ 1,900,000.00		ANTICIPATED FOR 5 YEARS

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