

Approved: February 22, 1999
Date

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS.

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson Senator Lana Oleen at 11:30 a.m. on February 10, 1999 in Room 254-E of the Capitol.

All members were present:

Committee staff present: Mary Galligan, Legislative Research Department
Russell Mills, Legislative Research Department
Theresa Kiernan, Revisors of Statutes

Conferees appearing before the committee: Senator Greta Goodwin
Carla Stovall, Attorney General
Phil Morrell, State D.A.R.E. coordinator
Mary Stauffer, Drug Free School Coordinator Junction City
Mark Lingenfelter, President of Ks. D.A.R.E. Officers Assoc
Tom Hayselden, Shawnee Chief of Police
Teresa Sittenauer, Kansas Peace Officers Association
Kenneth Sissom, Merriam chief of Police, Written Only

Others attending: See Attached Sheet

Members of the committee had been invited to the change of command ceremony for Col. Gerald Gartner, Adjutant General.

Chairman Oleen opened hearings on **SB 161, D.A.R.E. program, authority of the attorney general**

Chairman Oleen recognized Senator Greta Goodwin, a proponent for **SB 161**. Senator Goodwin stated that the current funding for the Kansas D.A.R.E. office will expire in June, 1999. (Attachment 1) The state coordinator provides uniformity within all D.A.R.E. programs throughout the state of Kansas. She stated that she strongly supported this program and urged that this bill be passed favorably by the committee.

Chairman Oleen introduced Carla Stovall, Attorney General. Attorney General Stovall spoke as a proponent to **SB 161**, stating that an empirical study of DARE in 1994 found that teachers and principals believe DARE made a positive difference in students' attitudes about drugs, their use of illegal substances, their ability to resist peer pressure and their attitude about police. (Attachment 2). The DARE program funding will expire on June 1st, 1999. One of the major benefits is the ability for children to develop a positive relationship with a police officer. The requested funds of approximately \$165,000 would provide a coordinator and a state wide training officer who would continue to train the officers who work throughout the state. She stated that she was a strong supporter of the DARE program and urged the committee to pass this bill.

Chairman Oleen called on Sgt. Phil Morrell, State DARE Coordinator. Sgt. Morrell noted that the state coordinator is an essential part of maintaining the program statewide. (Attachment 3) The position coordinates all training of new DARE Officers and current officers when there are revisions made in curriculum; also oversees the appropriateness and content of DARE in service in Kansas. The training is free, making it less expensive and more accessible for Kansas Police Agencies to implement and maintain. Sgt. Morrell urged the committee's support of this bill.

Chairman Oleen recognized Mary Stauffer, Director of School Community Special Projects for USD 475. Ms. Stauffer stated that USD 475 strongly supports the DARE program and has expanded the program to include 1st and 3rd grades while continuing to offer DARE at the 5th and 7th grades as well as high school level for reinforcement. (Attachment 4) She asked for the committee's support of **SB 161**.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS, Room 154-#, Statehouse, at 11:30 a.m. on February 10, 1999

Officer Mark Lingenfelter was introduced by Chairman Oleen. Officer Lingenfelter spoke as a proponent of **SB 161**. (Attachment 5). He stated that he is currently president of the Kansas DARE Officers Association which consists of over 300 DARE Officers and educators from throughout Kansas. He stated that the State Coordinators position is one of the reasons why DARE is such a successful program in Kansas. Officer Lingenfelter ask for the committee support of this bill.

Chairman Oleen called on Tom Hayselden, Chief of Police for Shawnee, Kansas, to address the committee. Chair Hayselden spoke as a proponent for **SB 161**. (Attachment 6) He stated that DARE started in Kansas in 1989 and today the program is at the same level of excellence due to the support and training of DARE officers and the strong support of the communities they serve. The police chiefs of Kansas unanimously support **SB 161**.

Chairman Oleen recognized Teresa Sittenauer, who spoke as proponent for **SB 161**. Ms. Sittenauer appeared on behalf of the Kansas Peace Officers Association (KPOA) the largest professional law enforcement association in Kansas. (Attachment 7) DARE is a vital program and has proven a successful educational tool and community outreach effort in Kansas schools. KPOA expressed their strong support for this bill and asked for the committees support of this bill..

Chairman Oleen noted that written testimony was submitted by Kenneth Sissom, Chief of Police for the Merriam Police Department and as an officer of the Kansas Association of Chiefs of Police (Attachment 8) It was the consensus of this group to support **SB 161** bill for funding for a State DARE Coordinator. Police chiefs have seen many positive results from having the DARE program in Kansas schools. The DARE program teaches our children the skills to resist the temptations of drug, tobacco and alcohol, but also helps to build confidence and self-esteem.

Chairman Oleen opened the floor for questions of the conferees. Senator Bleeker inquired if any statistics were available to show the value of the program for the state and nation. She stated that some reports had indicated that the program was not as successful and initially thought. Sgt. Morrell provided copies of the DARE Evaluation for the State of Ohio (Attachment 9) and stated that Kansas has completed a survey, but the data is consider empirical. Ms. Stauffer stated that the Geary County Unified Schools district did have some information and participated in the survey and would provide this information to the committee which showed the positive results of the DARE program.

The chairman closed the hearing on **SB 161**. The committee will continue to accept written testimony.

The chairman announced that a meeting at the rail would be called upon adjournment of the Senate session today for the purpose of introduction of bills.

The meeting adjourned at 12:05 a.m. The next meeting will be February 10, upon adjournment of the Senate.

SENATE FEDERAL & STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
GUEST LIST

DATE: Feb 10, 1999

NAME	REPRESENTING
Tom Schaetz	City of Lenexa
Mark Lingenfelter	Leavenworth Police Dept.
Larry Birt	Merriam Police Dept.
Neal Whitaker	Ks Beer Wholesaler's Assn.
Kathleen Souperu	Kansas Farm Bureau
Ron Hollar	Topeka Police Dept
SCOTT BASTIAN	Leavenworth Police Dept
Breg D. Hill	Federico Consulting
Phil Morrell	Topeka P.D. ; Kansas DARE
Jillanne Cole	Sen. Tyson - Intern
Jim Hayselden	Shawnee Ks. Police Dept.
Ron Johnson	City of Goodland
Mary Stauffer	U.S. 475 Kearney City
Nancy Lindberg	Atty Gen. Office

STATE OF KANSAS

GRETA H. GOODWIN
SENATOR, 32ND DISTRICT
COWLEY AND SUMNER COUNTIES

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TOPEKA

SENATE CHAMBER

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

RANKING MINORITY MEMBER: JUDICIARY
MEMBER: ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
TRANSPORTATION AND TOURISM
JOINT COMMITTEE ON HEALTH CARE
REFORM LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT
JOINT COMMITTEE ON STATE BUILDING
CONSTRUCTION
HEALTH CARE STABILIZATION FUND
OVERSIGHT
KANSAS SENTENCING COMMISSION

Testimony before the
Senate Federal and State Affairs Committee
Regarding
Senate Bill 161
on February 10, 1999

The D.A.R.E. program puts policemen in an interactive environment with kids to teach our youth about the dangers of drugs and violence. The D.A.R.E. program teaches our children more than just "Say No To Drugs," it teaches about peer pressure and the stresses of growing up. The bond that this program creates between the officer and the student will last a lifetime.

Current funding of the Kansas D.A.R.E. office will expire in June, 1999. The Kansas D.A.R.E. program offers training in State for Kansas law officers. If Kansas law officers had to go out of state to receive proper D.A.R.E. training; many smaller police departments would be hurt. Smaller departments would not be able to afford the costs of the D.A.R.E. program.

The D.A.R.E. coordinator will provide an uniformity within all D.A.R.E. programs throughout the state of Kansas in the attempt to win the war on drugs. We have to face the fact that we are living in an age where in the state of Kansas, adolescent crime and drug use is on the rise. Kansas is also one of the leading states in the Nation in methamphetamine manufacturing. Our community and most importantly, our children need the help and guidance provided by the D.A.R.E. program. We often think that these problems only face cities like Wichita and Kansas City; this is not true. It is almost possible to think of our state's drug problem like an epidemic; attacking the entire state before anyone knows what happened.

The D.A.R.E. program gives Kansas youth a role-model who is truly a good-person; we must support the D.A.R.E. program to reach its fullest potential. This will give Kansas youth the power they need to fight the peer pressures to engage in destructive activity.

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Date: 2-10-99
Attachment: # 1-1/



State of Kansas

Office of the Attorney General

301 S.W. 10th Avenue, Topeka 66612-1597

CARLA J. STOVALL
ATTORNEY GENERAL

THE DARE PROGRAM
DRUG ABUSE RESISTANCE EDUCATION
Attorney General Carla J. Stovall

MAIN PHONE: (785) 296-2215
FAX: 296-6296
TTY: 291-3767

DARE was created by police officers in 1983 in Los Angeles, California. Today, DARE is being taught in all fifty states. DARE has a strong presence in Kansas with 429 active police and sheriff officers in 155 jurisdictions teaching the DARE curriculum primarily to fifth grade students.

DARE consists of sixteen weeks of weekly lessons taught by a specially trained law enforcement officer. The DARE officer works cooperatively with the classroom teacher. The objective of DARE is to teach children 1) to resist peer pressure to use drugs, alcohol, and other illegal substances AND to avoid violence; 2) to develop self-esteem; and 3) to learn of the negative consequences of drugs and violence (e.g., addiction, damage to health, imprisonment).

A frequently posed question: Is DARE successful? The state of Ohio undertook a significant empirical study of DARE in 1994 which found:

- 9 out of 10 teachers and principals believe DARE has made a positive difference in students' attitudes about drugs.
- More than half of teachers and principals believe DARE has made a difference in the students' use of illegal substances.
- More than 4 out of 5 teachers and principals believe DARE has made a difference in students' ability to resist peer pressure.
- Teachers and principals felt strongly that students' attitudes about police were more positive as the result of DARE.
- 95% of teachers and principals said they would recommend DARE to other schools.

This study indicates that DARE is successful and a worthy investment for our children. However, as with many areas, there are empirical studies which find DARE to be successful and some which find to the contrary. The important thing is to define "successful." It is unrealistic for researchers to assign DARE a goal it has not taken upon itself. DARE never set out to guarantee that no child who completes the curriculum would ever smoke a cigarette or drink a beer. Such a guarantee would be absolutely unrealistic in this day and age.

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Attachment: # 2-1

DARE achieves its goals and is successful when it provides students accurate and understandable information about the consequences of using drugs or engaging in violence and teaches students ways to avoid both. Helping students recognize their own self-worth is a valuable lesson which serves students far beyond the drug/violence issue. Additionally, other life skills are taught in the DARE curriculum.

From a community safety and law enforcement perspective, one of the major benefits of DARE is for children to have the opportunity to develop a positive relationship with a police officer. Many at-risk children, without DARE, would only have a negative perception of "cops" as "out to get them." Those perceptions are handed down from parents and adults who do not favorably view law enforcement. It is critical that children understand that they can trust law enforcement officers, can report crime (which they witness or which was committed against them) to law enforcement, and that they should respect the men and women in uniform. DARE accomplishes those goals as the officers teach a seemingly unrelated curriculum.

In Kansas, training for DARE officers is provided by the statewide DARE coordinator. He is supported by one secretary. Both are housed at the Topeka Police Department. The coordinator offers training for new DARE officers, as well as ongoing education for officers who have been teaching DARE. The statewide training program has been funded by the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council by Edward Byrne federal grant funds for the last four years. On June 30, 1999 statewide DARE will no longer be eligible for continued financial assistance through the Byrne funds. If funding is not obtained for the statewide training function, local police and sheriff departments with DARE programs will have to send their officers out of state for training. The expense will be difficult for already fiscally constrained departments to absorb. To continue funding at the rate which is adequate would require approximately \$165,000 annually.

One of the most poignant examples of DARE's value arose in Spearville, Kansas in the summer of 1997. Amber, a 12 year old who had completed DARE the previous spring, was walking to day care along with her three younger sisters. The driver of a car pulled up next to the girls and asked Amber for directions. As she approached the car to assist the man, he exposed himself to her and asked her to come along with him. Amber gathered her sisters and ran to safety. She was able to recite the events to law enforcement - and included an accurate and detailed description of the man, his car - and his license tag number! Amber and her parents credit her semester of DARE with her ability to quickly react to a potentially dangerous situation and ensure she and her sisters were not injured. [Law enforcement officers arrested the suspect, who had a conviction for a similar offense, was on bond for a similar offense at the time of the incident with Amber, and, while on bond for Amber's incident, was arrested for another identical incident.]

How do you place a value on a program which has a result like this? Let's keep DARE in Kansas and keep the training of our officers in Kansas!

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**SENATE BILL # 161
KANSAS D.A.R.E. COORDINATOR
&**

D.A.R.E. TRAINING CENTER

as presented by Sgt. Phil Morrell, Topeka Police Dept.

The Kansas D.A.R.E. Coordinator & Training Center Byrne Grant will expire as of June 30, 1999. When the grant funding stops so will state coordination of the D.A.R.E. Program and training. The state D.A.R.E. Coordinator is an integral part of maintaining the program statewide. The following is a list of benefits the State D.A.R.E. Coordinator provides:

- ◇ Coordinates all the training of new D.A.R.E. Officers and selection and training of state training staff.
- ◇ Coordinates all training for current D.A.R.E. Officers on D.A.R.E. Specialty curriculum such as Jr. High and Parent Component training.
- ◇ Coordinates the training of D.A.R.E. Officers when there are revisions made in the curriculum. This happens approx. every two years with one of the four(4) curricula.
- ◇ Oversees the appropriateness and content of any D.A.R.E. In-Service in Kansas.
- ◇ All training is free, making it less expensive and more accessible for Kansas Police Agencies to implement or maintain their D.A.R.E. Program.
- ◇ The Coordinator acts as a Liaison between the National D.A.R.E. office and the S.W. Regional Training Center to the D.A.R.E. Officers of Kansas.

In addition, some of the accomplishments of the Kansas D.A.R.E. Coordinators office over the past nine(9) years include:

- ◇ Over 500 officers have been trained in the D.A.R.E. Elementary and Jr. High/Middle School Curriculum.
- ◇ Approximately 400 officers currently teach D.A.R.E. Statewide.
- ◇ Kansas' D.A.R.E. Training Center is nationally accredited and recognized for its excellence.

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- ◇ Approximately 150,000 of Kansas' school kids receive the D.A.R.E. Program.
- ◇ 40% of Kansas Law Enforcement Agencies teach D.A.R.E.
- ◇ 60% of Kansas counties have a D.A.R.E. Officer(**Note: These counties have 91% of the states population**).

We are asking for your support to have the State of Kansas assume financial responsibility for the Kansas D.A.R.E. Coordinator and its support staff. This means approximately \$180,000.00 for the first year and would need to have funding for two(2) full time employee positions. We ask for your consideration to place these positions under the auspices of the Kansas Attorney Generals Office. Attorney General Stovall has been a strong supporter of the D.A.R.E. Program and of this recommendation.

Without the Kansas D.A.R.E. Coordinators Office & Training Center law enforcement agencies that wish to create or continue their D.A.R.E. Program will have to find training out of state. This will be more expensive for the agency. Some police agencies have policies that will not allow their officers to go out of state for training. In the end we believe that by making the availability of training more difficult and more expensive there will be fewer law enforcement agencies beginning the program. In addition, agencies that currently have a program in place will eventually find it difficult to afford the cost of maintaining their program. The children of Kansas will then be without the benefit of learning the life skills taught by D.A.R.E..

Ultimately this bill and the continuation of D.A.R.E. Training in Kansas is about the children of Kansas. Kids learning to resist drugs and violence in their communities, large and small. Kids learning more respect for law enforcement officers. Kids learning the skills to make themselves more responsible citizens for the future of Kansas. Much is said about the benefits of "Community Policing". The future of any community is its children and any effort we make on their behalf is not a "cost" but rather an investment. D.A.R.E. wants to continue giving children these skills and that future.

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GEARY COUNTY UNIFIED SCHOOLS
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February 10, 1999

Chairman Lana Oleen and Members of the Federal and State Affairs Committee
State Capitol
Room 136-N
Topeka, KS 66612

RE: Senate Bill 161

Longitudinal surveys of youth in our community showed students self-reporting initial substance experimentation to be as early as 3rd grade, which is about 2 years earlier than national trend.

When we became aware of this, we expanded DARE to the 1st and 3rd grades while continuing to offer DARE at the 5th, 7th and high school level as reinforcement. We do not teach reading or math curriculums at just one grade level, but rather at all grades to reinforce and expand the concepts. We believe the same approach is necessary for our substance abuse and violence prevention curriculum – DARE.

Economically, and in order to ensure continuity and relevancy for the curriculum presented to our students, it is imperative that we keep training in Kansas where the awareness of our state demographics helps contribute to a successful curriculum.

Respectfully submitted,



Mary Stauffer
Director of School Community Special Projects



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Good morning! My name is Officer Mark Lingenfelter, I have been a police officer with the Leavenworth Police Department for 14 years. In August of 1993 I became a DARE Officer and attended the DARE Officer's Training in Topeka, Kansas. The State Coordinator assisted our department with the information needed and required for the training of a new DARE Officer. I spent two weeks receiving training to instruct the Core DARE classes. The staff was exceptionally qualified and professional in providing this very intense training. They spent long days, evenings, and nights to insure that each officer would leave being a qualified DARE instructor.

I returned to my department and began instructing DARE. Whenever I had a question or needed assistance the State Coordinator was just a phone call away to assist. In 1994 the core program was updated, the State Coordinator provided mandatory training to DARE Officers across Kansas. These trainings were presented at different locations across Kansas to make it convenient and affordable for officers to attend.

In September of 1995 I attended the DARE Middle School Training, this was one week long and certified me to instruct Middle School DARE. This program was revised two years ago and the information needed to continue instructing Middle School was distributed by the State Coordinator. DARE continues to update its programs (to stay current) and as they do it is essential that the training be provided to officers so that the integrity of DARE is maintained.

For the past two years I have served on the board for the Kansas DARE Officers Association and I am currently the President. Our association consists of over 300 DARE Officers and educators from throughout Kansas. The main goal of the Kansas DARE Officers Association is

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to provide additional training for DARE Officers and educators of the State of Kansas. As President it is my responsibility to plan and organize a training conference. The State Coordinators Office assists the Kansas DARE Officers Association in offering a quality conference each year. The State Coordinator approves all instructors and training to ensure that effective training is offered.

As part of the D.A.R.E. lesson each student must write an essay over the DA.R.E. program and take a stand not to use drugs. I would like to share a paragraph from a 5th grade student:

“I’d also like to thank Officer Lingenfelser for being part of the D.A.R.E. program. He and hundreds of other D.A.R.E. officers are walking that extra mile to do what’s right. Someday what they have done will show up in communities around the nation. Thank you Officer Lingenfelser!”

The State Coordinators position is one of the most important reasons why DARE is such a successful program in Kansas. The continuance of the coordinators position is essential for the extended success of D.A.R.E. in Kansas. ***“Keep the Children First”*** was a motto passed on to me at my first D.A.R.E. training in August of 1993, and it’s my belief that if we all remember this the D.A.R.E. program will continue to be successful. If we fail to maintain the State Coordinators position the children of Kansas will be profoundly affected. If we aren’t dedicated and determined to give our very best to our future leaders, how can we expect them to do any better? Thank you for your time and support in this endeavor.

Travis 12/2/98

D.A.R.E.

D.A.R.E. has taught me a lot this last seventeen week. D.A.R.E. told me that gangs, drugs, fighting, and other harmful actions are just not worth it. Life is to short, and to think you could screw it up in not even one day. D.A.R.E. also taught me that I have the right to speak up, to stand up for what I think. Now I know how harmful drugs can be. I don't see how people could do that to themselves.

In the Future I would like to go to college, then play professional soccer. I now know what I must do, I must stay drug-free, and trouble-free. I plan on living up to my dreams, and if I fail I must keep trying. If you keep trying someday, somehow, you'll get your wish.

Officer Lingenfelter really cares about our futures. He really stresses how important your life is. What he said really meant something. That we only get one, one life. So take care of it, of your body, of yourself. Think before you do something. If you don't, I bet someday you'll regret it.

Officer Lingenfelter also made it very clear that it's okay to have fun. It's fine to join clubs. A club is a group of people that share the same interests. Wether it's chess or golf.

I'd also like to thank Officer Lingenfelter for being part of the DA.R.E. program. He and hundreds of other D.A.R.E. officers are walking that extra mile to do what's right. Someday what they have done will show up in communities around the nation. Thank you Officer Lingenfelter!!

Travis Connell
December 2,1998
Mrs. Scanlon's 5th Grade Class



January 8, 1999

Senator Donald E. Biggs
2712 Olde Creek Ct.
Leavenworth, KS 66048

REFERENCE: The Drug and Alcohol Resistance and Education (DARE) Program

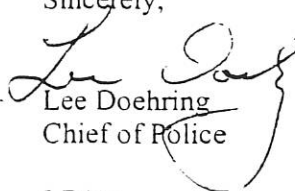
In the State of Kansas there is a strong and viable drug prevention program presented through our school system by police officers to our children. Through the years the Kansas program has evolved into being one of the Nation's best. One of the reasons for our success with DARE in Kansas has been the State DARE Coordinator's office. This office has been funded and staffed through grant monies which will expire on June 30, 1999 and are not renewable. The State DARE Coordinator's office is essential for the success of DARE in that through that office new officers are trained in a uniform, standardized fashion. The Coordinator's office is also a resource for those programs that are just starting or experiencing difficulty by providing assistance, training, and referrals.

I am requesting and encouraging your support of a bill that will be introduced in this next legislative session which will create a State office of DARE Coordinator and appropriate funds to staff and support it. The City of Leavenworth has strongly supported this office in the past and will do so in the future, not only through our endorsement but through commitment of staff. Officers from Leavenworth are certified trainers of the DARE program and have and will continue to be assigned to the State Coordinator's office for the purpose of training officers throughout the State of Kansas and certifying them as DARE instructors.

As this bill is introduced and progresses through the legislative body, issues may be raised regarding some controversial evaluations of the DARE program and its effectiveness. I will certainly make myself available to testify in support of this position, the DARE program, and the effects that I have observed on the children of our community. In addition, I'm certain that I can arrange for educators and former DARE participants to testify to the positive effects of the program.

I appreciate your consideration and support of this important position and office. If you need more information or have questions, please feel free to call me at 651-2260.

Sincerely,


Lee Doehring
Chief of Police

LD/rm

cc: Mark Lingenfelter, President
Kansas DARE Association



OFFICERS

ALVAN JOHNSON
President
Riley Co. Police Dept.

BOB RODRIGUEZ
Vice President
Emporia Police Dept.

DICK HEITSCHMIDT
Sergeant-At-Arms
Hutchinson Police Dept.

JOHN WARREN
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P.O. Box 780603
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RONALD JACKSON
S.A.C.O.P. Representative
Newton Police Dept.

KEN SISSOM
Recording Secretary
Merriam Police Dept.

REX TAYLOR
Immediate Past President
Iola Police Dept.

**REGIONAL
REPRESENTATIVES**

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Region IV
Wellington Police Dept.

LYNN MENAGH
Region V
Norton Police Dept.

TIMOTHY DRISCOLL
Region VI
St. John Police Dept.

February 10, 1999

Senator Oleen and committee members of Senate Federal and State Affairs.

I am Chief Tom Hayselden, Shawnee, Kansas and Legislative Chairman of the Kansas Association of Chiefs of Police.

The police chiefs of Kansas unanimously support Senate Bill No. 161.

In my 33 years in law enforcement, I have seen several school programs directed toward drug awareness. These programs were only as strong as the parent leadership or the P.T.A. leadership and in most cases the program would fade out of the system.

DARE started in Kansas in the Fall of 1989 and today, this program is at the same level of excellence due to the support and training of DARE officers and the strong support of the communities they serve.

Without a statewide coordinator and continued training, communities who cannot afford to train DARE officers in other state schools will discontinue the program.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Sen. Lana Oleen, Chair
Senate Federal and State Affairs Committee

FROM: Teresa L. Sittenauer
Kansas Peace Officers Association

DATE: February 10, 1999

RE: SB 161

Madam Chair, members of the committee, my name is Teresa Sittenauer and I appear today on behalf of the Kansas Peace Officers Association ("KPOA"), the largest professional law enforcement association in Kansas, with approximately 3,500 members statewide. We appreciate this opportunity to express our strong support of SB 161.

SB 161 addresses the loss of federal funding for the statewide D.A.R.E. program. This bill would allow the Attorney General's office to continue this vital program. D.A.R.E. has proven a very successful educational tool and community outreach effort in Kansas schools. We urge your support of this bill so that the program may continue.

We appreciate this opportunity to express our support for SB 161. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have questions or need further information.

Sen. Federal & State Affairs Comm.
Date: 2-10-99
Attachment: # 7-1



MERRIAM POLICE DEPARTMENT

Kenneth Sissom
Chief of Police

9000 W. 62nd Terrace
Merriam, KS 66202-2815

Phone (913) 722-7760
Fax (913) 677-1061

February 10, 1999

Kansas State Senate
Topeka, Kansas

Dear Kansas State Senators,

I am writing to you on behalf of the Kansas Association of Chiefs of Police. I serve in that association as the recording secretary. On February 4, 1999, our group met in Topeka for our annual Joint Legislative Conference. At this conference it was the consensus of our group to support the efforts of the Kansas Attorney General in her efforts to seek funding for a State D.A.R.E. Coordinator.

Police departments in Kansas have been very involved in the Drug Abuse Resistance Education Program since the 1980's. As police chiefs we have seen many positive results from having the D.A.R.E. Program in our schools. When you consider the investment of having a full-time uniformed officer in every school in the state the D.A.R.E. Program has had an effect on police department budgets.

For the past few years many departments have been able to have their D.A.R.E. officers certified and trained in the State of Kansas. This was possible due to Federal funding that is no longer available. Now our departments will have to send our officers out of state for D.A.R.E. Program certification. Many chiefs remarked that they may have to end their involvement in the D.A.R.E. Program if they can not find in-state certification training. We must not let this happen. Our communities strongly support our efforts with this important program. The D.A.R.E. officer not only teaches our children the skills to resist the temptations of drug, tobacco and alcohol use. They help to build confidence and self-esteem. They are providing a wholesome and positive role model for our children and their presence creates a secure environment in the school, which give parents and teachers peace of mind that their schools will remain safe places that are conducive to education.

I am asking that you strongly consider the funding requests in this Senate Bill. You have the support of all the police chiefs in Kansas.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kenneth Sissom".

Kenneth Sissom, Chief of Police

D.A.R.E. EVALUATION: STATE OF OHIO

by

Joseph F. Donnermeyer, Ph.D.
Associate Professor, Rural Sociology
Department of Agricultural Education
The Ohio State University

The documentation from both Phase I and Phase II are lengthy. Below is a condensed version of the evaluations compiled by Sergeant Scott Frank. Reprinted with permission - 02/02/96

The purpose of the evaluation of DARE was to examine the program's impact on students. Both Phase I and Phase II evaluations were commissioned by the Law Enforcement Foundation from a grant through the Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services

Phase I: Ohio Teachers' and Principals' Perception of DARE

The overall purpose of this 1994 Phase I study was to begin the evaluation of Ohio's DARE Program efforts. Teachers and Principals are uniquely situated to observe students' involvement in illegal substance use and abuse. Also, they are well positioned to view the consequences of involvement. In addition, along with school boards and parents, teachers and administrators make the important decisions to adopt and continue DARE, as well as other drug and alcohol education programs.

A random sample of 150 schools offering the DARE Program was chosen from a list maintained by the DARE Office in the Law Enforcement Foundation. The principal and a teacher with a DARE class were asked to respond from each school. Educators from 148 schools responded. A questionnaire was used to solicit their views.

Teachers and Principals replied to 16 questions pertaining to the DARE Program being offered in their school. The following data describes their responses:

- Almost 9 out of 10 teachers and principals felt DARE has made a positive difference in student's attitudes about drugs.
- More than 3 out of 4 teachers and principals believe DARE has delayed students' use of illegal substance (Only 1% said "no").
- More than half of the teachers and principals believe the DARE Program has made a difference in students' use of illegal substances.
- More than 9 out of 10 teachers and principals believe DARE has had a positive impact on students' attitudes and behavior against using drugs.
- More than 4 out of 5 teachers and principals believe DARE has made a difference in students' ability to resist peer pressure to use.
- Teachers and principals gave high ratings when asked about the overall quality of DARE.
- Teachers and principals felt very strongly that students' attitudes toward police became more

positive as a result of DARE and the students' contact with DARE Officers (no respondent reported students becoming negative toward police).

- 95% of the teachers and principals said they would recommend the DARE Program to other schools. (280 out of 289).

Phase II: Students

Phase II of the statewide DARE Evaluation consisted of a survey of 3,150 11th grade students concerning their substance using behaviors and attitudes. The surveys were completed by students who completed some previous DARE Program as well as those without. Of the many results obtained, some are:

- 72% of DARE 11th graders were in a low risk category based on the American Drug and Alcohol Survey (ADAS) compared to 58 of non-DARE 11th graders. Low risk defined to include those students who have never consumed alcohol, or those who may have experimented once with drugs or who consumed alcohol, only once or twice in a one year period.
- 11th graders who had participated in DARE were more likely to view television programs and commercials as containing negative messages about drug use.
- DARE 11th graders were more likely to say they have friends who would stop them from getting drunk.
- DARE 11th graders were more likely to say that it would be easy for them to say no to close friends who suggest that they consume alcohol or drugs.
- DARE 11th graders were more likely to indicate that they would stop friends from using drugs.
- DARE 11th graders were less likely to have friends who encourage them to get drunk and use drugs.
- 11th graders who had participated in DARE indicated that they talk more with their families about the dangers of getting drunk and of using drugs.
- DARE 11th graders were more likely to indicate that their parents were involved in school events, such as music programs or sports events, and to indicate that their families know about what is going on in school.
- There was a large difference in the scores on a question about respect for DARE Officers between 11th graders who had DARE and those who had not. 48% of DARE 11th graders received the top score on this scale, compared to 31% of non-DARE 11th graders. This difference is to be expected. However, another difference was on a scale measuring respect for police officers in general. This scale asked subjects if they perceived the police as helpful and as people who cared about youth. This was a 10-point scale. 59% of DARE 11th graders received the top three scores on this scale, compared to 53% of non-DARE students.

The bottom line from this Phase II evaluation is that participation in DARE shows several positive influences what reinforce what families, schools and positive peer groups do that in turn help adolescents make the right choices. To borrow from an old adage, if DARE were not already in existence, someone would invent it.

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D.A.R.E. WORKS!

A D.A.R.E. Evaluation with 3,150 Ohio 11th Graders

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With nearly 9 million students participating last year, D.A.R.E. (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) has become the most widely adopted substance abuse prevention education program in the U.S. today. A statewide evaluation of D.A.R.E. in Ohio was conducted in the Spring of 1995 among 3,150 11th graders from 34 schools. The purpose of the research was to examine the possible long-term influences of D.A.R.E., rather than the short-term impacts that many of the earlier evaluations of D.A.R.E. had attempted to do. The sample included 11th graders who participated in D.A.R.E. at the elementary level only, and a group of 11th graders who were involved in D.A.R.E. at the elementary level in addition to participating in either or both the junior high school or senior high school level D.A.R.E. programs. Finally, a control group of 11th graders who had never participated in D.A.R.E. was included for the purposes of comparison.

The Ohio evaluation utilized the American Drug and Alcohol Survey (ADAS), which is a product of the Rocky Mountain Behavioral Sciences Institute in Ft. Collins, Colorado. ADAS was developed through grants provided by the National Institute on Drug Abuse. The survey has been thoroughly field tested and has been used in assessing substance use in over 1,200 schools across the nation. It includes 30 plus different internal checks on exaggeration and inconsistency of answers from respondents. In addition, the results of ADAS are the same as other national epidemiologies of adolescent alcohol and other drug use, including the High School Senior Survey (Monitoring the Future) from the University of Michigan.

The results indicated that 11th grade students who had been through D.A.R.E. at the elementary level, and had received one or more reinforcements by participating in either or both a junior high or senior high school D.A.R.E. program (i.e., "multiple D.A.R.E." exposures), showed

Level of Use of Alcohol and Other Drugs	Involvement in the D.A.R.E. Program		
	"Multiple D.A.R.E." Group	Only D.A.R.E. Elementary	No D.A.R.E.
Low Risk	73%	63%*	58%*
Moderate Risk	17%	26%	28%
High Risk	10%	12%	15%

* Percentages do not add to 100% due to rounding.

the lowest level of drug involvement. These results were based on classifying the sample into three "risk" groups for the use of alcohol and other drugs. In the "multiple D.A.R.E." group of 11th graders, 73 percent were classified as low risk, 17 percent as moderate risk, and 10 percent as high risk. In addition, 11th graders who had been through only the elementary D.A.R.E. program were more likely to be in the low risk group than 11th graders who had never participated in D.A.R.E. Eleventh graders who had never participated in D.A.R.E. were most likely to be classified in the high risk drug use category (15%).

These three risk categories were developed from a 34 point drug involvement scale contained within the standard ADAS measuring instrument. Low risk youth included those who had never consumed alcohol or other drugs, and those who may have experimented once with drugs or who consumed alcohol but only once or twice. The moderate risk category included those who consumed alcohol on a more regular basis or who used marijuana and other drugs on an occasional basis, but not recently. High risk youth included those who were either heavy alcohol users and/or regular users of drugs.

D.A.R.E. 11th graders also scored better in several other important areas when compared to non-D.A.R.E. 11th graders:

1. D.A.R.E. 11th graders showed higher resistance to peer encouragement to use drugs than non-D.A.R.E. 11th graders. For Example, D.A.R.E. students were more likely to score higher on a scale that measures if they had friends who would stop them from getting drunk and using various drugs. D.A.R.E. students also scored higher on a scale that indicated their ability to say no to close friends. Additionally, those who had been in D.A.R.E. were more likely to indicate that they would stop friends from using drugs.
2. In addition, another positive outcome of Ohio's statewide D.A.R.E. evaluation was the finding that 11th graders who had participated in the program scored higher on a scale measuring how often they talk to family members about the dangers of drugs.
3. D.A.R.E. students were more likely to perceive the police as helpful and as people who cared about youth, based on a scale measuring respect for police officers. This finding is consistent with the *Bureau of Justice Assistance publication, "Community Policing and D.A.R.E.: A Practitioner's Perspective" (Carter, 1995)*. "It has become increasingly evident that D.A.R.E. provides important linkages to the community that were previously weak or nonexistent . . . Removing the D.A.R.E. officer from the patrol car allows him or her to interact closely with school administrators, teachers, parents, community members, and young people over an extended period of time, thus developing rapport that promotes communication and problem solving on issues that extend beyond the D.A.R.E. curriculum."

These results are encouraging for D.A.R.E. and for alcohol and drug prevention education programs in general. Prevention education is not a cure-all for the problems of youth in regard to under-age drinking and drug use, but the results from the Ohio evaluation do show that educational efforts like D.A.R.E. reinforce peer resistance skills and communication within the family about the consequences of substance use, and as well, can show positive movement toward lower drug involvement. D.A.R.E. is an excellent example of community policing at work.