

MINUTES OF THE SENATE FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE.

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson Senator Nancey Harrington at 10:30 a.m. on March 1, 2001 in Room 245-N of the Capitol.

All members were present.

Committee staff present: Russell Mills, Legislative Research Department
Theresa Kiernan, Office of the Revisor
Nikki Kraus, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee: Representative Becky Hutchins
Charles Yunker, American Legion
Gary Slimmer

Others attending: See Attached List

Chairman Harrington opened the hearing on:

HB 2105—An act relating to the use and display of the American flag

Chairman Harrington recognized Representative Becky Hutchins, who presented testimony in favor of the bill. (Attachment 1).

Senator Teichman stated that she thought there was already a Senate bill passed on this same issue. Representative Hutchins stated that there was a bill passed in the Senate and that it was in Appropriations.

Chairman Harrington recognized Charles Yunker, American Legion, who presented testimony in favor of the bill. (Attachment 2).

Senator Vratil stated that there were already statutes in law which contained everything within the bill. Mr. Yunker stated that those laws were not being carried out. Senator O'Connor stated that she had read in a statute that the State Board of Education required the Pledge of Allegiance; Mr. Yunker stated that this was not being upheld if it was the case.

Senator Brungardt stated that if the legislation is repetitious, perhaps a resolution would be appropriate.

Gary Slimmer presented testimony in support of the bill. (Attachment 3).

Theresa Kiernan read from existing law which indicated that the Pledge was required in a certain provision in chapter 73 which required schools and public institutions to display the flag on the main building of administration. Ms. Kiernan stated that there were specifications for the treatment of the displayed flag.

Senator Vratil stated that it might be better to create an amendment to existing law rather than a new law. Senator Teichman stated that the amendment should also include that flag etiquette be taught rather than simply having the information provided.

Chairman Harrington recognized Senator Barnett, who presented information on **SB 328—Concerning registration of certain alcoholic beverage containers**. He stated that he wanted to address concerns from the previous meeting about the Biggs case in the Supreme Court. He stated that this case had little to any bearing on his bill. Senator Vratil stated that the case might have a slight bearing on the bill but that an easy way to avoid that would be to put the bill outside of Liquor Control and then provide specifically in that bill that it has uniform application so that cities and counties could not charter out. He stated that then the bill would

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not be subject to Home Rule and it would not be part of the Liquor Control Act.

Senator Barnett presented testimony from Sheriff Randy Rogers of Coffey County in favor of **SB 328**. (Attachment 4). Senator Barnett also presented a packet of information and statistics analyzing alcohol, tobacco, and drug use among teens in Kansas, and nation-wide, in support of **SB 328**. (Attachment 5).

Senator Barnett stated that keg registration had been a bottom-up operation which had started and been passed from county to county, but a state-wide law was necessary. He stated that this law would save lives, and he asked the committee to pass the bill to the Senate.

Chairman Harrington stated that when alcohol, cigarette, and marijuana use is identified among young people, it correlates with suspension and other problems such as gambling, teen pregnancy, and additional substance abuse and dependency. She stated that she thought with the decrease in the availability of alcohol, these problems would also decrease. Senator Barnett agreed, stating that there were many important ramifications to address, including that at three weeks of pregnancy a high alcohol blood level can cause fetal alcohol syndrome.

Senator Gooch stated that from his experience, he believed it was better to leave decisions like this up to local government, but he would like to hear the bill debated on the Senate floor.

In response to questions from Senator O'Connor, Senator Barnett stated that there were over 300 students polled, and that chart compared statistics from before keg registration in 1998 to after keg registration at the end of 2000.

Theresa Kiernan made two technical changes to the bill. She stated that she had added a section to the bill because it was not under the Liquor Control Act. Senator Brungardt stated that there had been discussion the previous day concerning whether or not the bill would be under Liquor Control, and Ms. Kiernan stated that she had made the so that if people wanted to use Home Rule, it would be a separate act but still be in chapter 41 among liquor laws.

Ms. Kiernan briefly explained the substitute bill to the committee.

Senator O'Connor stated that she was concerned that the information should somehow be restricted to only that which directly pertains to the violation of the law in order to interfere less with privacy and confidentiality.

Senator Barnett made a motion to make a substitute bill for **SB 328**. Senator Vratil seconded the motion. The motion passed.

Senator O'Connor made a motion to make a conceptual amendment on her privacy concerns to s**Sub SB 328**. Senator Barnett seconded the motion. The motion passed.

Senator Vratil stated that there should be a technical amendment to change language from "the specific investigation" to "a specific investigation".

Senator Barnett made a motion to recommend amended **sub SB 328** to the entire Senate. Senator Vratil seconded the motion. The motion passed.

Chairman Harrington stated that there would be a press meeting on the 3rd Floor in front of the Old Supreme Court room to publicize the new gambling addiction hotline.

The meeting adjourned at 11:45 a.m. The next meeting is scheduled for 10:30 a.m. on March 6, 2001

BECKY HUTCHINS
REPRESENTATIVE, FIFTIETH DISTRICT
JACKSON AND SHAWNEE COUNTIES
700 WYOMING
HOLTON, KANSAS 66436
(785) 364-2612

ROOM 427-S
STATE CAPITOL
TOPEKA, KANSAS 66612-1504
(785) 296-7698



TOPEKA

HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS
VICE CHAIR: FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS
MEMBER: ENVIRONMENT
TOURISM

TESTIMONY ON HB 2105

SENATE FEDERAL & STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

March 1, 2001

Madam Chairman and Members of the Senate Federal & State Affairs Committee:

Thank you for the opportunity to come before you today and speak in support of HB 2105. How many of you are familiar with Jay Leno's "Jaywalking" segment on the *Tonight Show*? I remember watching one particular evening when Mr. Leno asked people on the street "How many stars are on the American flag?" Surprisingly, more young people knew the zip code for Beverly Hills (e.g. 90210) than the fact that there were 50 stars on the American flag. It is my concern that many young people in our country are not learning about our flag and its proper use and display.

HB 2105 is mirrored after a Missouri law passed in 1997. HB 2105 would require the State Board of Education to establish and implement an instructional program on flag etiquette and the proper use and display of the flag of the United States of America. The course would include the requirements contained in Title 36 of the United States Code (U.S.C.) 170 through 177, and may include other provisions deemed necessary by the board.

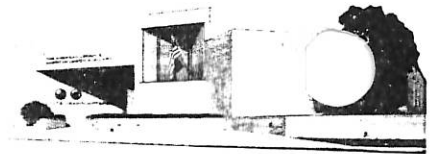
HB 2105 is the exact bill that was introduced during the 1999 legislative session. (HB 2475) The fiscal note on that bill stated that the provisions of the bill could be carried out with the Department's current resources.

Thank you.

Representative Becky Hutchins
50th District State Representative

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3-1-01
Attachment 1-1

The American Legion



1314 SW TOPEKA BLVD. TOPEKA, KANSAS 66612 (785) 232-9315 Fax (785) 232-1399

KANSAS DEPARTMENT

February 12, 2001

Dear Representative:

House Bill 2105 is a simple twelve line act that can provide every youngster in Kansas an invaluable element of their education that will last a lifetime. According to American Legion National Headquarters, twenty-seven states currently have laws requiring the recitation of the Pledge of Allegiance or that a Flag Education/Flag Etiquette course be taught in their schools.

Missouri and Louisiana are the two latest states to require Flag Education be taught. Missouri passed their law 136 to 10 in its House and 34 to 0 in its Senate; the State of Louisiana approved their version 100 to 0 in its House and 36 to 0 in its Senate.

America is a diverse nation whose citizens represent all ethnic, social and religious backgrounds yet we share one symbol which binds us together, our Flag. Unfortunately most citizens do not realize specific guidelines exist relating to how the Flag is to be flown, displayed, or why and for how long a Flag may be flown at half staff.

Those simple guidelines used to be taught in our elementary schools and they instilled a sense of patriotism and pride in not only our country and its representative form of government, but also pride in ourselves and who we are, Americans. HB 2105 will restore the same opportunity generations of Americans enjoyed to our children today and future generations. A former elementary school principal who favors Flag Education recently told me "schools can not be expected to turn out good students unless we first teach good citizenship." HB 2105 will help teach good citizenship therefore I urge you support HB 2105.

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Charles M. Yunker.

Charles M. Yunker
State Adjutant
Kansas American Legion

Handwritten signature of Representative Becky Hutchins, 50th District.

Representative Becky Hutchins

TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF
HOUSE BILL 2015
BY CHARLES M. YUNKER, ADJUTANT
THE AMERICAN LEGION, DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS
SENATE FEDERAL & STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 2001

Thank you Madam Chairwoman, and members of the committee for this opportunity to appear before you today and present testimony in support of House Bill 2102. My name is Charles M. Yunker and I serve as the State Adjutant for the American Legion Department of Kansas. HB 2105 is a simple twelve line act that can provide every youngster in Kansas an invaluable element of their education that will last a lifetime. My use of the term "lifetime" may be somewhat bold but if I can still recall the Flag education course taught to me in the seventh grade I'm certain I am not alone.

According to American Legion National Headquarters, twenty-seven states currently have laws requiring the recitation of the Pledge of Allegiance or that a Flag Education/Flag Etiquette course be taught in their schools. Our nation's Flag is the one symbol which binds our diverse society together. Unfortunately in recent years knowledge of its proper display, handling and treatment has waned.

Today it is not uncommon to see the United States Flag ordered lowered by schools, local governments and private firms as a way of acknowledging the death of a student, local elected official or fellow employee. As much as we can offer our sympathy for those individuals and their families, local governments and private industry simply do not have the authority to lower the United States flag to half staff. That privilege is reserved for the President of the United States and in some cases to the Governor of every state within specific guidelines which spell out for whom and for how long the Flag can be flown at half staff. If local governments, including specific Departments in the local or county government such as police or fire, and private industries have their own flag or banner those can be lowered to half staff. But they do not have the authority to fly the Flag of the United States at half staff unless approved or directed to do so by the President or Governor.

There is a common myth that only veterans and some elected officials may have a Flag draped coffin. That is not true; every United States citizen can. The only difference is who provides the Flag; in the case of a veteran's funeral the federal government does at no charge to the veteran's family.

The reason I cite the two examples I just mentioned is merely to bring to your attention facts that I and, I'm certain many of you, learned in grade school. Facts which are no longer taught to our children and grandchildren. There are several other facts regarding Flag Etiquette which I could mention today regarding proper display and disposal of the Flag but chose two which I think are rather obscure or unfortunately have been forgotten by too many people.

Earlier I stated our nation's Flag is the one symbol which binds us together; it also serves as a way to promote patriotism and pride in not only our country and our representative form of government but also pride in ourselves and who we are, Americans. I'll never lose or ignore my ethnic heritage -- that's who I am, that's who my family is, and who my ancestors were -- likewise I'll never lose sight of my religion, but right along side of those, I am an American who

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is very proud of my state's Flag and the Flag of my country. That pride was taught to me in grade school, HB 2105 will provide today's students the same gift.

Missouri and Louisiana are the two latest states to require Flag Education be taught in their respective schools. Missouri passed their law 136 to 0 in its House and 34 to 0 in its Senate; the State of Louisiana approved their version 100 to 0 in its House and 36 to 0 in its Senate. I have attached a copy of Missouri's basic program to my testimony for your review.

The last 2 years an identical measure to HB 2105 was in the House Education committee without action; that bill did not have a fiscal note attached because it was believed the nominal cost could be absorbed in the State Board of Education's budget. This year HB 2105 was passed by the House 123-0 and is before you today; SB 163 (an identical bill) was passed by the Senate 39-0 and is waiting for a hearing by the House Appropriations Committee. If the \$2500 fiscal note, which translates to an average of \$8.00 per School District, is a problem in this lean budget year I will go out on a limb and pledge that amount on behalf of The American Legion; and if necessary will donate my own funds. Twenty-five hundred dollars should not stand in the way of teaching Kansas children about our nation's Flag.

Again thank you for this opportunity to urge your support of HB 2105.

HOUSE BILL 2105
Gary Slimmer
785-246-1291

Good morning ladies and gentlemen, my name is Gary Slimmer and I am appearing before you today in support of House Bill 2105.

While my adult career has been varied my primary focus has been in education at all levels including service as an elementary school principal in the Seaman School District here in Shawnee County. Currently I am with Washburn University and I do quite a bit of substitute teaching throughout the county at every grade level. Therefore I feel I am in a unique position to observe and interact with today's children and students of all ages.

Although we are living in a fast paced society of computers, ever expanding technology and rapidly changing views, one thing that has remained constant with our children is the need to "fit in and to have a sense of belonging or a pride in themselves, their family, community, our state and our country."

I believe a Flag Education or Etiquette program in every Kansas school is an excellent method to instill those very attributes in students at an early age. Such programs will provide every youngster with an intangible attitude of self-worth which will translate into tangible results reflected in their behavior, pride and knowledge that they very well may carry with them throughout life.

I urge your support of House Bill 2105. I thank you for the opportunity to address you this morning and ask if you have any questions of me.

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COFFEY COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE
 605 NEDSHO ST., PO BOX 226
 BURLINGTON, KANSAS 66839
 PHONE (316) 364-2123
 FAX (316) 364-5758
 IN KANSAS TOLL FREE (800) 362-0638



LAW ENFORCEMENT BEYOND 2000

RANDY L. ROGERS
 SHERIFF
 KENNETH RONEY, UNDERSHERIFF
 JOHN WIDDELL, CHIEF DEPUTY

February 20, 2001

Dear Senators,

I am pleased to testify before you today in support of Keg Registration Legislation. I have testified in the past and have lobbied in support of this legislation. I would like to simply recap or cover issues that have arisen. Keg Registration will not stop or cure underage drinking however, Keg registration does serve 2 distinct purposes. The first is that Keg registration serves as a deterrent for those that would purchase Kegs for parties and would allow minors to consume alcohol. The second benefit would be that Keg Registration serves as a very valuable Investigative tool for Law Enforcement when we do have the misfortune to have to Investigate violations of the law involving kegs.

Currently there are many counties that have taken the Initiative to create county Keg registration Resolutions. I am fortunate to have the support of the Coffey County Attorney and the Coffey County Commission and was the first county to pass a Keg registration resolution. Since we enacted the resolution we have seen a drastic decrease in the Pasture Keg Parties and a significant decrease in the number of alcohol violations dealing with minors.

Our success is limited at this point for the fact that if an Individual in my county truly wants to purchase a Keg for minors they can simply go to an adjoining county where they do not have Keg registration and they can purchase a keg.

The only way that we can truly be effective and have an overall impact would be to pass state legislation that addresses this issue. I believe that if we all come together on this issue for the welfare of our children we can be successful in battling underage drinking and the horrible incidents that we read and hear about everyday.

Thank You,

Randy L. Rogers
 Coffey County Sheriff

***Kansas Communities that Care
2000 Student Survey Data***

<u>USAGE PREVALENCE</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>
Lifetime Use:		
Smokeless Tobacco	21.1%	19.8%
Cigarettes	46.0%	43.0%
Alcohol	59.7%	59.0%
Marijuana	23.8%	20.9%
Cocaine	5.3%	4.4%
Inhalants	14.3%	12.8%
Past 30 Day Use:		
Smokeless Tobacco	8.3%	7.8%
Cigarettes	21.3%	18.5%
Alcohol	38.6%	36.8%
Marijuana	12.1%	10.0%
Cocaine	2.2%	1.7%
Inhalants	5.4%	4.4%
<u>COMMUNITY DOMAIN RISK FACTORS</u>		
Community Laws and Norms:		
Would not be caught by police if using alcohol	74.6%	72.1%
Would not be caught by police if using marijuana	64.4%	61.7%
Perceived Availability:		
Very easy to obtain tobacco	45.0%	42.7%
Very easy to obtain alcohol	31.9%	31.2%
Very easy to obtain marijuana	27.2%	24.1%
<u>FAMILY DOMAIN RISK FACTORS</u>		
Family Management Problems:		
Would not be caught for use of alcohol	49.5%	47.5%
Would not be caught skipping school	23.6%	21.8%
Would not be caught carrying a handgun	24.5%	21.8%
<u>INDIVIDUAL/PEER DOMAIN RISK FACTORS</u>		
Early Initiation of the Problem Behavior:		
Average age of first cigarette use	12 yr. 2 mos.	12 yr. 3 mos.
Average age of first alcohol use	12 yr. 5 mos.	12 yr. 6 mos.
Average age of first marijuana use	13 yr. 6 mos.	13 yr. 8 mos.
Average age of regular alcohol use	14 yr. 2 mos.	14 yr. 4 mos.
Friends Who Engage in Alcohol and Drug Use:		
One of four best friends smoke cigarettes	52.4%	48.5%
One of four best friends drink alcohol	59.7%	58.7%
One of four best friends use marijuana	33.3%	30.1%

Data collected through the Kansas Communities that Care Youth Survey administered by research Services of Greenbush for the Kansas Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services, Division of Kansas Social Rehabilitation Services.

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**Kansas Communities That Care
2000 Student Use Survey
USD 253**

**Report prepared by Hope Sullivan, Flint Hills Regional Prevention
Center and Margi Grimwood, USD 253 Drug Free Schools**

While the majority of the population of this community resides in a predominantly rural area, the most recent Kansas Communities That Care (KCTC) student survey data indicate that Emporia is not immune to those issues (e.g., substance abuse and violence) facing larger, more metropolitan areas. The school district has participated in the KCTC student survey in 1996, 1997, 1998, and 2000. A summary of the results of the survey taken during the 1999-2000 academic year follows:

Alcohol, cigarettes, and inhalants are the top three substances of abuse among 6th grade and 8th grade students throughout the district;

Alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana are the top three substances of abuse among 10th grade and 12th grade students throughout the district;

Average age of first cigarette use is 11.9, average age of first alcohol use is 12.3, and average age of first marijuana use is 13.2. On a comparative basis, students in the school district are experimenting with tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana earlier than their counterparts throughout the state of Kansas.

The percent of students in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12 who believe that there is some degree of risk associated with regular cigarette, alcohol, and marijuana use decreased significantly since 1998, and in most instances is worse than the state average. This suggests that fewer students in the school district recognize the risk of harm involved with substance use than do their counterparts throughout the state.

The following chart details the percentage of students reporting experimentation or regular use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs. It should be noted that areas in which the school district exceeds or is worse than state averages are **bolded**.

Grade	Substance	1996	1998	2000	KS
Grade 6 Experimentation (Lifetime Use)	(1) Cigarettes	20.5	29.9	18.6	17.5
	(2) Alcohol	37.0	40.5	23.0	30.2
	(3) Marijuana	1.7	6.4	1.4	2.4
	(4) Inhalants	12.3	16.4	10.6	10.3
	(5) Cocaine	1.0	2.2	1.4	.9
Grade 6 Regular Use (Past 30 Day Use)	(1) Cigarettes	4.1	5.8	2.1	3.5
	(2) Alcohol	9.3	11.6	5.8	12.7
	(3) Marijuana	0.3	2.5	0.7	1.1
	(4) Inhalants	5.5	5.6	4.1	4.6
	(5) Cocaine	.7	1.9	.7	.4

Grade	Substance	1996	1998	2000	KS
Grade 8 Experimentation	(1) Cigarettes	48.5	52.1	41.1	39.7
	(2) Alcohol	61.4	67.2	58.4	55.3
	(3) Marijuana	19.9	28.3	20.2	14.5
	(4) Inhalants	22.8	22.7	24.5	16.5
	(5) Cocaine	3.9	5.7	5.8	3.3
Grade 8 Regular Use	(1) Cigarettes	20.3	21.3	15.5	13.9
	(2) Alcohol	26.5	40.1	40.1	31.2
	(3) Marijuana	8.1	18.1	8.9	7.1
	(4) Inhalants	10.4	10.9	10.4	6.6
	(5) Cocaine	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.5
Grade 10 Experimentation	(1) Cigarettes	51.2	59.4	49.4	55.9
	(2) Alcohol	67.9	75.2	70.1	74.2
	(3) Marijuana	26.4	40.9	30.9	31.5
	(4) Inhalants	11.0	15.8	13.0	12.5
	(5) Cocaine	5.3	12.9	2.8	5.9
Grade 10 Regular Use	(1) Cigarettes	26.2	29.2	22.0	26.3
	(2) Alcohol	37.8	49.8	46.3	49.6
	(3) Marijuana	15.0	24.8	15.7	15.9
	(4) Inhalants	4.1	3.1	1.1	3.4
	(5) Cocaine	2.0	5.2	2.8	2.1
Grade 12 Experimentation	(1) Cigarettes	---	72.4	57.3	66.0
	(2) Alcohol	---	78.1	81.4	84.0
	(3) Marijuana	---	42.4	43.1	41.5
	(4) Inhalants	---	18.2	6.2	11.2
	(5) Cocaine	---	9.4	8.5	8.5
Grade 12 Regular Use	(1) Cigarettes	---	31.0	25.6	35.3
	(2) Alcohol	---	60.0	53.1	61.1
	(3) Marijuana	---	18.2	14.8	18.5
	(4) Inhalants	---	6.1	0.8	2.6
	(5) Cocaine	---	3.1	3.9	3.1

A number of school, family, community, and peer-based risk factors also pose hazards for our youth, significantly increasing the likelihood of adolescent substance abuse and other problem behaviors in our community. These risk factors include the following, with those areas significantly worse than the state average asterisked (*):

Community laws and norms favorable toward substance abuse, delinquency, and crime*
Perceived availability of alcohol and drugs
Friends who engage in other alcohol and drug use
Early initiation of alcohol and drug use*
Lack of perceived harm associated with alcohol and drug use*
Family management problems*
Lack of commitment to school*

As such, it is clear that Emporia's elevated rates of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use and experimentation are a function of the large number of risk factors prevalent in domains including the community, school, home, and peer group. It should also be noted that there are several additional risk factors at heightened levels throughout the Lyon County area, including transitions and mobility, extreme economic deprivation, and out of home placement rates. Thus, it is imperative that both the school district and the community partner in the development and implementation of intentional, targeted, comprehensive prevention strategies to mitigate the impact of the numerous risk factors for adolescent health and behavior problems facing our youth.

COMMUNITY DOMAIN RISK FACTORS

Grade	1996	1998	2000	KS
Perceived availability of Alcohol				
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
6 th Grade	13.5	14.4	6.0	8.8
8 th Grade	26.9	31.9	29.7	22.6
10 th Grade	44.0	56.3	39.5	43.2
12 th Grade	----	72.7	54.3	57.7
Perceived Availability of Cigarettes				
6 th Grade	22.6	20.6	8.6	11.9
8 th Grade	46.7	41.1	32.4	28.3
10 th Grade	55.1	67.6	49.2	56.8
12 th Grade	----	93.9	83.7	85.7
Perceived Availability of Marijuana				
6 th Grade	6.3	8.4	1.8	3.8
8 th Grade	20.5	34.6	21.5	16.5
10 th Grade	44.2	54.9	36.2	36.5
12 th Grade	----	63.3	53.1	45.8

Grade	1996	1998	2000	KS
Percent Reporting they would not Be caught by police if they consumed Alcohol				
	70.5	71.6	62.9	72.1
Percent reporting they would not be Caught by police if using marijuana				
	60.0	60.3	55.9	61.7
Percent reporting they would not be Caught by police if carried a handgun				
	49.9	47.7	43.2	44.1

INDIVIDUAL/PEER DOMAIN RISK FACTORS

Early Initiation of the Problem Behavior Average Age of Initiation

Alcohol Experimentation	----	12.05	12.37	12.68
Regular Alcohol Use	----	13.80	14.01	14.42
First Cigarette Use	----	11.79	11.94	12.33
First Marijuana Use	----	13.31	13.25	13.80
First Suspension from School	---	12.72	12.56	12.57
First Arrest	----	12.91	13.10	13.63

Friends Who Engage in Alcohol and Drug Use

One of Four Best Friends Smoke Cigarettes	85.1	51.9	42.7	48.5
One of Four Best Friends Drink alcohol	85.2	57.9	53.0	58.7
One of Four Best Friends Use marijuana	90.6	38.3	28.5	30.1
OK to sometimes cheat At school				
6 th Grade	8.6	14.1	4.1	7.8
8 th Grade	38.4	40.1	38.1	29.4
10 th Grade	38.7	59.2	46.1	47.0
12 th Grade	-----	58.1	45.8	49.4

Grade	1996	1998	2000	KS
Perceived Risk of Harm – How much do you think people harm themselves if they: (slight risk, moderate risk, great risk)				
smoke one or more packs a day				
6 th grade	----	97.2	94.2	95.1
8 th grade	----	95.9	95.6	96.5
10 th grade	----	96.8	94.4	96.9
12 th grade	----	100.0	95.5	97.0
smoke marijuana regularly				
6 th grade	----	96.3	94.2	94.7
8 th grade	----	91.7	94.0	95.1
10 th grade	----	93.0	89.5	94.0
12 th grade	----	89.7	91.3	93.9
take one or two drinks of alcohol nearly every day				
6 th grade	----	92.7	92.1	91.1
8 th grade	----	83.6	86.6	87.3
10 th grade	----	82.8	85.1	86.7
12 th grade	----	87.1	86.9	85.0

FAMILY DOMAIN - Family Management Problems

Would not be caught by parents for Use of Alcohol % responding no	----	46.1	43.3	47.5
Would not be caught by parents for Skipping school % responding no	----	20.7	20.9	21.8
Would not be caught by parents for Carrying a Handgun	----	22.7	20.0	21.8
Parents ask if I've gotten homework Done % responding no	----	14.8	13.9	18.9
Parents want me to call if getting Home late % responding no	----	8.9	11.3	9.2
Parents would know if I didn't Come home on time % responding no	----	14.0	15.7	15.3

SCHOOL RISK FACTORS - LACK OF COMMITMENT TO SCHOOL

Grade	1996	1998	2000	KS
% reporting they have missed school in the last 4 wks. Due to illness				
6 th grade	40.1	34.8	41.7	42.3
8 th grade	34.4	42.9	34.6	43.3
10 th grade	38.9	42.3	28.7	42.2
12 th grade	----	44.8	36.6	45.5
% reporting they have missed school in the last 4 wks because they skipped				
6 th grade	5.0	7.3	7.6	5.5
8 th grade	10.2	12.4	6.4	7.7
10 th grade	14.5	16.5	11.3	12.1
12 th grade	---	20.0	13.2	17.8
% reporting almost always hated being in school				
6 th grade	---	7.0	6.0	8.0
8 th grade	---	12.0	13.0	10.0
10 th grade	---	9.0	9.0	10.0
12 th grade	---	6.0	11.0	8.0
% reporting there are lots of chances in my school to talk to the teacher one on one				
6 th grade	84.2	85.9	88.3	84.1
8 th grade	68.4	68.5	73.6	79.6
10 th grade	76.3	77.5	73.0	75.4
12 th grade	---	89.7	80.9	81.0
% reporting school lets my parents know when I've done something well				
6 th grade	62.8	54.0	60.7	57.3
8 th grade	53.5	30.5	43.9	37.3
10 th grade	54.3	44.5	30.1	25.4
12 th grade	---	27.6	34.8	27.0

GANG INVOLVEMENT

Grade	1996	1998	2000	KS
% reporting have friends in a gang	---	16.0	11.0	8.3