

Social Host Ordinance: Is It Worth It?

Why a Social Host Ordinance?

Underage alcohol use poses important public health and public safety risks. 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, violence, vandalism, high-risk sex, alcohol poisoning, fetal alcohol syndrome, and the need for treatment for alcohol abuse and dependence.

This should be of concern to professionals, policymakers, parents and others who are attempting to reduce the negative consequences of underage alcohol use. According to the Pacific Institute for Research & Evaluation (PIRE) underage drinking costs the citizens of North Dakota \$151 million each year. These costs include medical care, work loss, and pain and suffering associated with the multiple problems resulting from the use of alcohol by youth. This cost translates to \$2,219 per year for every youth in North Dakota.

Social Availability of Alcohol in Grand Forks

Despite laws against anyone providing alcohol to minors, it is still easy for them to obtain, especially at house parties. House parties have been shown to be the primary source for alcohol for underage youth. When alcohol is readily available, research shows youth tend to drink more heavily than they would in some other venues. Additionally, there are adults who are willing to allow alcohol at such venues because they believe young people will be drinking anyway and it will be less harmful if it is supervised.

2012 Grand Forks Public Schools Youth Risk and Protective Factor Survey

Grades 9-12

44% of Grand Forks Public School Students report that alcohol is "Easy" or "Very easy" to access.

Survey Question:
"If you drink alcohol, how do you most often get it?"

Purchase it myself:
1.9%

At home with my parent's permission:
4.1%

At home without my parent's permission:
1.8%

From a student and/or friend: 22.6%

I ask a stranger to buy it: 1.0%

From a brother, sister, or other relative: 3.5%

Other: 8.1%

2012 UND Core Alcohol and Other Drugs Survey

According to the survey, 54% of UND Students report obtaining alcohol from friends age 21 and older.

Minnesota cities with social host ordinances have found success in a reduction in the number of underage drinking parties. They have also found that it's predominantly 22 or 23 years olds who are hosting these parties. From a prosecutor's standpoint, enforcement of the ordinance gives them a great tool to help curb underage consumption.

Albert Lea, Minnesota

"It has been worthwhile. It fills a need in that it is often difficult to prove who actually provided the alcohol. These cases are not prosecuted in a random or indiscriminate manner, knowledge of 'hosting' is necessary to prove the case. I would say that we have been fairly successful in the prosecutions."

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A social host ordinance does not make it against the law to furnish alcohol to individuals under age 21, IT IS ALREADY ILLEGAL. The ordinance makes it unlawful to provide an environment where underage drinking takes place.

Moorhead, Minnesota

As per phone conversation with Assistant Clay County Attorney, Johnathan R. Judd on November 5, 2013, "Since the enactment of the Social Host Ordinance in Moorhead, I have seen a reduction in the large underage drinking parties that used to take place in the community."

Johnathan R. Judd
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Adoption of a of social host ordinance in the City of Grand Forks, in combination with existing laws, can be an effective deterrent to underage drinking.

Moorhead, Minnesota

“The ordinance is not a cure all for underage drinking. It is however a great tool to be added to our abilities to respond to situations and have the ability to hold those people allowing such acts responsible for their actions. I am hoping we will have the ability to add another tool to our social host ordinance by connecting our fail to disperse ordinance with it. Right now, we are only able to cite people who “Fail to disperse a party” is during a loud noise violation. Being able to cite people who return to underage party after we have taken action would be another tool in that tool box for us.”

Lt. Deric Swenson
Moorhead Police Department
915 9th Avenue North
Moorhead, Minnesota 56561

What a Social Host Ordinance Is & Isn't

What a Social Host Ordinance Is:

- Is about keeping our youth safe and healthy and encouraging them to make decisions that will contribute to their future success. The focus is not about penalizing or “catching” people, nor adding unnecessary laws that add to the work load of law enforcement and the courts.
- Is different from laws that prohibit adults from providing alcohol to minors.
- Makes it unlawful to provide an environment or venue where underage drinking takes place.
- Can be successful in reducing the number of underage drinking parties.
- Reveals that it is often individuals just over 21 years old who are hosting these parties.
- Considers a property owner’s family member at the event a host regardless of their age.
- Includes a tenant of a rented apartment, townhome, home or other dwelling, when they provide an environment where underage drinking takes place.
- Is a misdemeanor offense with a maximum penalty of 30 days in jail and a \$1,000 fine.

What a Social Host Ordinance Isn't:

- A violation of the social host ordinance will not result in the property owner losing his/her property.
- Does not include landlords and property owners while they are away from the property, provided they were unaware that illegal alcohol consumption was going to occur on their property.

What Exactly is a Social Host Ordinance?

Before adopting a social host ordinance, it is essential that each policy maker, police chief, city attorney and other community leaders, clearly understand what a social host ordinance is—and of equal if not greater importance—understand what it is not.

A social host ordinance makes it unlawful to provide an environment where underage drinking takes place, regardless of who provided the alcohol. It addresses how a typical person ought to behave when there is potential harm to those under the legal age to drink. As a misdemeanor, any host found criminally responsible for violating a social host ordinance will face a penalty of up to 30 days in jail and/or up to \$1,000 in fines.

An ordinance can be written in a number of different ways.

One example is to write the ordinance so that the owners/parents of the home do not meet the definition of a host if they are unaware of illegal alcohol consumption on their property while away from their residence. However, it can be written to consider them a host if they are not present, but it's found that they supported the event by knowing it was going to occur. Additionally, a family member of the property owner who is at the event could be considered a host, regardless of their age or who provided the alcohol. For example, a 16 year old, who does not own the home, could be considered the host if other underage persons were drinking at his or her parents' residence without their knowledge.

Parents cannot be charged under a social host ordinance if, in their presence, they allow their underage child to consume alcohol in their residence. Allowing someone else's child to do so would be illegal. Parents are responsible for the safety and actions of their underage child.

Ordinances can also be written to include a tenant of a rented apartment, townhome, home or other dwelling as a social host if they provide an environment where underage drinking takes place. These ordinances can be written to exclude landlords and property owners as a host while they are away from the property, provided they were unaware that illegal alcohol consumption was going to occur on their property.

Chaska City Council Passes Social Host Laws with a Positive Ripple Effect

In September of 2007, the city of Chaska passed the first ordinance in Minnesota that holds "party" hosts criminally liable for underage drinking on their properties - even if they don't provide the alcohol.

Faribault social host law: Is it worth it?

By **REBECCA RODENBORG** rrodenborg@faribault.com
August 1, 2012

Social Host ordinance violations: The city social host ordinance has resulted in six violation cases from the Faribault Police Department, but just two of the six have been prosecuted. Yet local law enforcement officials and prosecutors say the law is worth pursuing as it aims to prevent young people from having a place to drink.

The front lawn was littered with signs of a party — crunched up beer cans, half-full bottles, lawn chairs and plastic cups.

What had begun as a noise complaint turned into the bust of an underage drinking party last month for officers responding to the scene.

But the party goes disappeared quickly, either into the home or down the street. As officers, deputies and state troopers caught those fleeing from the party, others went to talk to the people hiding inside.

But the door was locked, and no one would respond to the repeated knocking and requests to open up.

Officers used a warrant to enter the home and the homeowner, a 21-year-old male, was found in an upper level bedroom.

As officers tried to arrest him for providing alcohol to minors and violating a city ordinance on hosting a party for underage guests, the man fought back — even striking one in the face.

It's a scene that has played out before. The new law has resulted in six violation cases from the Faribault Police Department, but just two of those have been prosecuted. Before the charges comes fleeing kids, parents who are either misguided or obfuscate, and difficulty obtaining all the evidence necessary for a successful prosecution.

Regardless of the struggles, local law enforcement officials and prosecutors say they won't be discouraged from trying to stop people from hosting parties for underage drinkers.

What it is

Faribault's social host ordinance was adopted Jan. 11, 2011, with Rice County's version taking effect four months later.

The ordinance makes it illegal to provide a place for underage drinking to occur.



Social Host ordinance violations: The city social host ordinance has resulted in six violation cases from the Faribault Police Department, but just two of the six have been prosecuted. Yet local law enforcement officials and prosecutors say the law is worth pursuing as it aims to prevent young people from having a place to drink.

(Photo illustration by Rebecca Rodenberg)

“Our whole goal is to keep kids safe and healthy,” said Kathy Sandberg, director of the Rice County Family Services Collaborative. “We know drinking is damaging to kids in a lot of ways — emotionally, physically, mentally — and it can lead to other risky behaviors. The more we can do in keeping kids from these situations, the better.”

County-wide, four social host ordinance violation charges have been filed since Faribault, Northfield and the county adopted the law in 2011.

The defendant’s age in each has ranged from 22 to 41, but one rural case involved a 19-year-old host — proving that even those not old enough to buy alcohol for themselves can get prosecuted for hosting a drinking party for other minors.

Difficulty on scene

“Not all noise complaints wind up like that one, but it was big,” said Faribault Police Officer Josh Alexander, who was the first to respond to the party last month. “There are people running from the house, running into the house. There’s alcohol paraphernalia all over the yard, and no one looks old enough.”

Twenty people were cited for underage consumption of alcohol. Formal charges have yet to be filed against the homeowner, though police hope to charge him with violating the social host ordinance and providing alcohol to minors.

But the trouble doesn’t always come from those at the party. Faribault Police say they were interrupted by an unexpected guest while responding to a different juvenile party in early June.

“Officers arrived on scene and, just mayhem — everyone is fleeing, diving under a closing garage door — and our officers are estimating as many as 100 young people,” Chief Don Gudmundson said. “The officers go into the house and find young people under beds, in closets, in the bathroom ... And then Ms. Steck made her grand entrance.”

Cathrine Steck, 61, is not charged with a social host ordinance violation. Court documents allege she burst into a home June 1 as officers investigated an underage drinking party. Officers reported that Steck disrupted their investigation — swearing, yelling and even kicking the officers. Steck had reportedly been drinking herself, and had a child in the home.

In the courtroom

Enforcement of the ordinance covers both parties on public and private property — meaning a person hosting a drinking party in their home is subject to a knock on the door by a police officer following up on a complaint.

It also means the defense in court may be based on intrusion of personal rights.

A social host case set for a contested omnibus hearing in September is hanging on a defense attorney’s claim that there was insufficient legal basis for sheriff’s deputies to enter a home the early morning of Feb. 20.

According to court documents, deputies saw about 15 or 20 teenagers in the basement of a home as Stephanie Strouth, 41, walked outside. One deputy reported watching Strouth take a bottle, later said to have vodka inside, from the middle of the basement and move it to another area out of view.

In a motion to dismiss the case, attorney Grant Sanders argued that any evidence obtained by law enforcement inside Strouth's home should be suppressed.

"In this case, the officers entered the building without a warrant during the nighttime and without permission to do so," Sanders wrote in his brief to the judge. "Officers made no attempt to obtain a phone warrant and exigent circumstances did not exist. The evidence was not in 'plain view' of the officers from the outside of the residence."

According to court documents, Strouth told the deputies the party was for the junior varsity hockey team and that she had bought pop and chips for the teens. The deputies could smell alcohol in the house, and through talking to the party guests, learned that the oldest person was 18. Ten teenagers reportedly admitted to drinking alcohol, and some said Strouth knew they were drinking but had taken their keys away so they couldn't drive. One teen said they had paid Strouth for the alcohol.

Strouth denies knowing the teens were drinking and told deputies she was, "just being a nice parent and letting the kids have their party here," court documents say.

But then there are the cases that don't make it to court. Kurt Fischer, the city prosecutor who takes on cases involving only city ordinances, said he declined to prosecute two social host violation cases in 2011 because of missing elements. In one case, police cited a woman who had said she had just arrived home to find an underage drinking party underway. In another, Fischer said there was no proof the intoxicated underage people had actually drank alcohol where they were found by police.

"We have logic, yes, but the proof just isn't there," Fischer said. "It's a combination of getting the right facts on the ground and the officers learning to know what to look for."

Even though demonstrating someone provided a place for underage drinking can be a lot easier than proving who gave the minors the alcohol, there are still gaps, according to Rice County Attorney Paul Beaumaster.

"If someone is hosting an underage party it can be readily apparent by a person's presence and witness statements," he said. "However, if a parent allowed or permitted the party but it not present it is more difficult to prosecute — this can only be prosecuted with witness statements or admissions of the suspected parent host."

Wrongfully accused

Then there are the cases law enforcement and prosecutors learn from — the incidents where someone lies to protect themselves or a person close to them.

According to court documents, John Thomas' son Nathan was home from college on spring break and had invited four or five friends for a barbecue and bonfire.

Before Thomas and his wife left for a movie that night, Nathan asked if he could invite more friends over and, according to court transcripts, Thomas said yes but that no alcohol could be involved. When he got home, he found Nathan and about 40 friends in a pole barn — most were under 21, and most were drinking.

Nathan initially told deputies on the scene that his father knew about the party, leading to citation for Thomas for violating the social host ordinance. But during a court trial June 27, Nathan said he lied to law enforcement and that he had been punished for having the party.

“It’s not uncommon to have people change their stories and testimony once the heat of the moment is over and calmer heads prevail,” said Dave Stensrud, Rice County chief deputy. “So what we need to do is look at it as a chance to learn from what happened. Was there anything we could have done differently? Is there anything we can do in the future to improve our basis and get a successful conviction?”

In other communities

On the timeline of Minnesota cities who have a social host ordinance, Faribault sits at No. 58 — far behind a number of communities who implemented the law as early as 2007. Officials for many of these cities say they have seen a drastic decrease in reports of juvenile drinking parties, proving the law effective.

Community Liaison Officer Jeff Ronchetti with the Hibbing Police Department said officers were sent to house parties every weekend and some weeknights. Since the law was adopted in March 2010, juvenile drinking parties have become a “rarity.”

Officials of other cities say they haven’t had as many issues prosecuting the cases — noting that the ordinance is rather straightforward and leaves little room for error. In Hibbing, all eight cases have been prosecuted — and the same was reported in Albert Lea, where all 31 social host ordinance violations resulted in charges.

Owatonna Police Capt. Eric Rethemeier reported one case from 2011 has yet to be charged, but five others were prosecuted by either formal complaint or citation.

In Mankato, city attorney Eileen Wells said a few cases may have been declined for prosecution in the early years of enforcement.

“Our ordinance has been in place for many years now — since 2008 — and I think at this point the officers know what we’re looking for and need for prosecution,” she said.

Faribault City Attorney Fischer said it comes down to the ordinance still being rather new in the area.

“The officers are still learning the ropes, but I know they’re getting the hang of it,” he said. “I know it’s difficult because they’re going to these large parties and there’s a lot to deal with, but we are seeing some good cases.”

Faribault police have issued 57 citations for underage consumption so far this year and those written at two parties this summer account for the majority. If the trend continues, the number will nearly match the 108 citations issued in 2011.

The police department does not track the number of underage drinking parties it responds to — although there were four social host cases in 2011 and two so far this year.

Still, officials say the ordinance is worth pursuing.

“It may not be a felony level crime that we’re solving, but these are the people of the future here and they are dancing at the entrance down the wrong path,” Faribault officer Alexander said. “Of course we’re going to do what we can to stop them and help them make some better decisions in life.”

Sandberg said she knows any difficulties met trying to carry out the ordinance won’t stop her organization from supporting it.

“It would be nice if we could make it so no kids get involved in alcohol, but that’s not realistic,” she said. “We feel gratified by some people getting caught ... We haven’t stopped it entirely, and we probably never will, but if it saves even one kid, that’s good enough for me.”

For more information, please read:

“Holding Adults Accountable for Underage Drinking at House Parties through Social Host Laws”

http://www.publicstrategies.org/PDF/20091015_Social_Host_While_Paper_Final_R3.pdf

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Social Host Ordinance Deemed a Success

Ordinance aims to protect youth and community

November 14, 2012 - There is a strong argument that preventing underage drinking is *one of the most important protective actions a community can take*. Because alcohol access is a prevention factor, it means enacting policies that make accessing alcohol harder for youth.

Deterring underage drinking

One year ago Bloomington took that action by passing a Social Host Ordinance, and one year later the ordinance is a success. Law enforcement officials issued a minimum of 11 citations for violating the ordinance, and the number is greater if including secondary charges. They are finding that the ordinance is a good tool for preventing and stopping underage drinking.

Protecting youth and the community

According to the 2010 Minnesota Student Survey, 43 percent of Bloomington high school senior boys had consumed alcohol during the past 30 days. Of those students, nearly one-third said they had consumed five or more drinks in a row during the previous two weeks. This is a situation that causes greater alcohol-related traffic crashes in the community. It also makes these students vulnerable to alcohol-induced brain damage and alcohol abuse or dependence later in life (National Institutes of Health). This is what the ordinance aims to avoid.

A Social Host Ordinance all its own

The Bloomington Social Host Ordinance resulted after Bloomington staff from Public Health, Police and Legal Departments researched other Minnesota communities' social host laws. It is similar to the other social host laws, but it also includes important aspects not specifically stated in other laws. These include not holding unknowing property owners accountable and holding persons accountable regardless of age.

Most importantly, the ordinance is in place to protect and save lives. It deters both youth and adults from participation in underage drinking by holding the person accountable who provided the location for underage persons to consume alcohol. Bloomington will continue to educate people about the ordinance in order to have the best effect on preventing underage drinking.

Looking ahead . . .

The final chapter of this story is yet unwritten. Hope is that the next student survey administered this winter shows fewer students drinking alcohol than in 2010. That is the best success.

For more information, contact:

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Since its passage in April 2011, there have only been three social host citations given out in Northfield.

Northfield's Social Host Ordinance Proving Successful

Posted: August 21, 2012 By **JORDAN OSTERMAN** josterman@northfieldnews.com

When supporters pushed for Northfield to adopt a social host ordinance, they cited its potential ability to help the city curb underage alcohol consumption.

With the ability to more easily prove laws were being broken, they argued, police could help the city take steps toward the ultimate goal of eliminating drinking by minors.

With more than a year under its belt since it was adopted April 4, 2011, it appears the ordinance is doing just that.

"It's worked very well," said Northfield Deputy Chief Chuck Walerius. "It's been a huge success as far as I'm concerned."

That belief is most readily supported by the lack of times the ordinance has had to be put into effect. According to Walerius, just three social host citations have been given since April 2011, and all three of them came very soon after the ordinance was passed.

"It has served more as a deterrent than actual enforcement action," Walerius said. "We're hoping we do not issue a lot of citations."

The ordinance makes it illegal for anyone to provide a place for underage drinking to occur. Walerius estimated that since it was passed, the amount of calls police receive to respond to parties in Northfield has been cut by more than half.

"It has prevented some of the parties that may have happened anyways," said Joan Janusz, a member of the Mayor's Task Force on Youth, Alcohol and Drug Use. "It's been very effective."

Northfield Police Chief Mark Taylor said both the colleges in Northfield deserve a lot of credit for their role in educating students about the ordinance and explaining to them the risk they take by letting underage drinking occur on their property.

"We just tried to do a communications blitz," said Eric Seiger, Carleton College's director of media and public relations. "Both the colleges were involved from the get-go; it was kind of a collaborative effort."

From an enforcement perspective, both Taylor and Walerius said the ordinance makes it a simpler process for officers approaching a noise or party complaint.

"With the social host, it's much easier to prove a case because all you need is that they hosted a party where alcohol is present and minors are present," Taylor said. "You used to have to prove they bought it for them, (then) gave it to them. It's just easier to enforce."

Two of the three citation cases have been settled in court, while the final one remains outstanding. Without any citations since the initial three, it appears the ordinance has made headway to this point and has Taylor convinced it has been worth having in place.

"We all know that there's nothing that's going to knock [underage drinking] down to zero...but it's another tool for us," he said. "It's another thing to knock down the amount of underage consumption. I think it has been successful in doing that."

Social Host Ordinances in Minnesota as of March 6, 2013:

Cities		
1. <i>Aitkin</i>	44. <i>Hibbing</i>	89. <i>Walker</i>
2. <i>Albert Lea</i>	45. <i>Hopkins</i>	90. <i>Waseca</i>
3. <i>Anoka</i>	46. <i>Isanti</i>	91. <i>West St. Paul</i>
4. <i>Apple Valley</i>	47. <i>Jordan</i>	92. <i>Willmar</i>
5. <i>Austin</i>	48. <i>Kenyon</i>	93. <i>Winona</i>
6. <i>Baxter</i>	49. <i>Lake City</i>	94. <i>Woodbury</i>
7. <i>Bayport</i>	50. <i>Lakeville</i>	95. <i>Zumbrota</i>
8. <i>Bellechester</i>	51. <i>Mankato</i>	
9. <i>Belle Plaine</i>	52. <i>Maple Grove</i>	Counties
10. <i>Bloomington</i>	53. <i>Minneapolis</i>	1. <i>Blue Earth</i>
11. <i>Bloomington</i>	54. <i>Minnnetonka</i>	2. <i>Cass</i>
12. <i>Brainerd</i>	55. <i>Moorhead</i>	3. <i>Chisago</i>
13. <i>Breckenridge</i>	56. <i>Mora</i>	4. <i>Cook</i>
14. <i>Breezy Point</i>	57. <i>New Hope</i>	5. <i>Dakota</i>
15. <i>Brooklyn Park</i>	58. <i>New London</i>	6. <i>Freeborn</i>
16. <i>Cambridge, Canby</i>	59. <i>New Prague</i>	7. <i>Goodhue</i>
17. <i>Cannon Falls</i>	60. <i>New Ulm</i>	8. <i>Hubbard</i>
18. <i>Clarkfield</i>	61. <i>Northfield</i>	9. <i>Isanti</i>
19. <i>Chaska</i>	62. <i>Oak Park Heights</i>	10. <i>Itasca</i>
20. <i>Cloquet</i>	63. <i>Olivia</i>	11. <i>Jackson</i>
21. <i>Comfrey</i>	64. <i>Osseo</i>	12. <i>Kanabec</i>
22. <i>Cottage Grove</i>	65. <i>Otsego</i>	13. <i>Kandiyohi</i>
23. <i>Crookston</i>	66. <i>Owatonna</i>	14. <i>Mower</i>
24. <i>Crosslake</i>	67. <i>Pine River</i>	15. <i>Otter Tail</i>
25. <i>Crystal</i>	68. <i>Plymouth</i>	16. <i>Renville</i>
26. <i>Deer River</i>	69. <i>Princeton</i>	17. <i>Rice</i>
27. <i>Dennison</i>	70. <i>Prior Lake</i>	18. <i>Scott</i>
28. <i>Duluth</i>	71. <i>Ramsey</i>	19. <i>Sherburne</i>
29. <i>Echo</i>	72. <i>Redwood Falls</i>	20. <i>Wilkin</i>
30. <i>Elko/New Market</i>	73. <i>Red Wing</i>	21. <i>Wright</i>
31. <i>Elk River</i>	74. <i>Rosemount</i>	22. <i>Yellow Medicine</i>
32. <i>Fairfax</i>	75. <i>Roseville</i>	
33. <i>Falcon Heights</i>	76. <i>Savage</i>	
34. <i>Faribault</i>	77. <i>Shakopee</i>	
35. <i>Fergus Falls</i>	78. <i>Shorewood</i>	
36. <i>Forest Lake</i>	79. <i>Sleepy Eye</i>	
37. <i>Glencoe</i>	80. <i>South St. Paul</i>	
38. <i>Golden Valley</i>	81. <i>Spicer</i>	
39. <i>Goodhue</i>	82. <i>Springfield</i>	
40. <i>Goodview</i>	83. <i>St. Cloud</i>	
41. <i>Grand Marais</i>	84. <i>St. Paul</i>	
42. <i>Granite Falls</i>	85. <i>St. Paul Park</i>	
43. <i>Henning</i>	86. <i>Stillwater</i>	
	87. <i>Verndale</i>	
	88. <i>Wadena</i>	

Moorhead, Minnesota

"We have certainly seen the impact this has had on some of our larger, and more out of control, house parties. We have not conducted research on the overall impact on underage alcohol use but I believe the reduction in large parties probably has limited our student populations exposure to binge drinking to some degree. It also attached consequences to those who sponsor the parties and detracts from the perception that such activities are 'normal' or some sort of 'rite of passage'.

Overall I think the ordinance has been effective on some of our quality of life issues as well as our rental property requirements in Moorhead's college neighborhoods. I strongly support such an initiative in any community dealing with underage drinking and a college population."

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Frequently Asked Questions

Naturally, there are many questions to be answered before adopting a social host ordinance. Some of the most common questions include concerns about: property managers and landowners; parents who are out of town; and adults who are home, but don't know about the underage drinking behavior.

A social host ordinance only holds someone responsible if they knowingly provide an environment where underage drinking occurs. An off-site property manager, a farmer with many acres, or parents away on vacation cannot be held responsible if they didn't know about the behavior. Any resident, even if he/she is under 21, can be charged with a social host violation if they are found responsible for allowing underage drinking to occur.



SAPC

Grand Forks
Substance Abuse
Prevention Coalition