

# Various Bills would require specific education for North Dakota students

By Ann Estvold  
GS Publishing reporter/NDNA Legislative Intern

The North Dakota Legislature, which sets graduation requirements for the state’s high schools and requires the teaching of some subjects, is considering legislation that would require instruction in financial literacy, the Holocaust, and human trafficking and exploitation in classrooms.

HB1527 would require specific Holocaust education for world history courses in kindergarten through 12<sup>th</sup> grade. The Holocaust, which refers to German dictator Adolf Hitler’s extermination campaign against Europe’s Jews during World War II, is currently not a required topic for world history classes. The bill would make it one.

The bill’s supporters emphasize the importance of remembering those who lost their lives and all who were affected by the Holocaust. Its opponents say the bill should focus on minorities who were exterminated, such as gays and lesbians, as well as Jews. Other critics said the bill focused only on the Holocaust and ignored other genocide

campaigns in history.

“Education is a vital way to ensure that history does not repeat itself in any form or of any magnitude,” said Cody Schuler, a spokesman for the American Civil Liberties Union.

Under the bill a world history course would need to include the causes and ramifications of the Holocaust, a history of antisemitism, information about Hitler’s Third Reich dictatorship in Germany, the concentration camp system, persecution of Jews and non-Jews, Holocaust resistance, and the war crimes trials that took place at Nuremberg, Germany, after World War II ended.

According to the bill, the course must also include the impact of personal responsibility, civic engagement and societal response in the context of the Holocaust; the connection between national, ethnic and religious intolerance; the roles played by the United States and its armed forces, and the definition, history, response and actions taken in the face of the Holocaust.

Other bills would require instruction in certain subjects in North Dakota’s schools.

SB2330 would require human trafficking and exploitation prevention and awareness education for students in public and tribal schools. Students would receive instruction each year about recognizing, preventing and reporting human trafficking. The instruction could be provided by nonprofit organizations that are familiar with human trafficking issues.

SB2330 is an “essential step in our fight against human trafficking and exploitation by bringing education and awareness in our schools,” said Sen. Keith Boehm, R-Mandan. The average age of trafficked children is between 12 and 14 years old, which includes middle and high schoolers, he said.

HB1533 would require each school district to offer a financial literacy course or ensure that its curriculum for economics or problems of democracy includes exposure to concepts of personal finance. The curriculum would need to include instruction in budgeting, money management, saving, investing, credit and debt management, banking and financial services, taxation, consumer skills, spending, risk management, entrepreneurship

and economic concepts. The curriculum would also include college, career and retirement planning.

North Dakota law already requires that high schools offer instruction in personal finance. The bill would toughen that requirement.

“In the modern world, financial knowledge isn’t just a luxury—it’s a necessity, benefitting all of us,” said Lance Hill, leader of education outreach and financial literacy for the Bank of North Dakota.

Opponents of the bill said HB1533 does not include money to provide the instruction, and that many schools already cover the required topics.

An amendment to the bill would require high school students to complete one-half unit of financial literacy or a similar course before graduation. Similar courses would need to be approved by the Department of Public Instruction to count as towards the graduation requirement.

The bills follow other recent legislative mandates for school instruction. In recent years, lawmakers have directed that high school students pass a civics exam before they may graduate. Students are also required to read the Declaration of Independence, the U.S. Constitution, and the Bill of Rights, which is the first 10 amendments to the Constitution.



<b>Bulldog Bark</b> Thur., Apr. 3: Food trucks, 1:30 - 2:30 Fri., Apr. 4: Junior Decorate North Gym Sat., Apr. 5: Prom, Grand March 7:30 p.m. April 6, 7 & 8: State FCCLA Convention, Bismarck Tue., Apr. 8: Elementary Volleyball at Elgin, 5:00 p.m.; School Board, 7:00 p.m. Wed., Apr. 9: Gear-ing up for Kindergarten, 5:00 - 6:30 p.m. Thur., Apr. 10: El-ementary volleyball at Home vs. Glen Ullin & Standing Rock, 5:00 p.m.	 Tues., Apr. 8: Oatmeal, cereal, fruit, yogurt, juice, milk. Wed., Apr. 9: Com-bos, cereal, fruit, yogurt, juice, milk Thur. Apr. 10: Muf-fins, fruit, yogurt, juice, milk.
<b>Breakfast</b> Thurs., Apr. 3: Wraps, cereal, fruit, yogurt, juice, milk. Fri., Apr. 4: Cook’s hoice, cereal, fruit, yogurt, juice, milk. Mon., Apr. 7: Pan-cakes, cereal, fruit, yo-	<b>Lunch</b> Thurs., Apr. 3: Chick-en noodle soup, salad bar, fruit, veggies, milk. Fri., Apr. 4: Lasagna roll ups, salad bar, fruit, veggies, milk. Mon., Apr. 7: Meat-balls, mashed potatoes, gravy, salad bar, fruit, veggies, milk. Tues., Apr. 8: Meat-ball subsTacos, fruit, veg-gies, milk. Wed., Apr. 9: Chick-en parmesan, salad bar, fruit, veggies, milk. Thur., Apr. 10: Slop-py joes, salad bar, fruit, veggies, milk.

## Flasher Senior Meals menu

<b>Fri., Apr. 4:</b> Tuna salad on wheat, carrot raisin salad, potato salad, orange. <b>Wed., Apr. 9:</b> Beef tips in mushroom gravy, mashed potatoes, beans, strawberry applesauce. <b>Thur., Apr. 10:</b> Baked pork chop, garlic mashed potatoes, cabbage & carrots, chilled fruit cocktail. <b>Fri., Apr. 11:</b> Fish & chips, powerslaw, Whipped gelatin salad. <b>Meals are served in the Branded Bar and</b>	<b>Grill, 11:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. CT.</b> For reservations, please contact Branded Bar and Grill at 701-597-3307 by 9:00 p.m. the day prior to the meal. All menus subject to change due to availability of foods. Pick up or dine-in meals are allowed. Home delivered meals available if you qualify.
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## Notice of Local Equalization Meetings Sioux County

Notice is hereby given that the following local equalization boards will meet as follows: NDCC §57-02-51 requires that organized townships and cities must hold their equalization meeting within the first fifteen days of April at the office of the clerk or auditor of the township or city, whichever the case may be. Each taxpayer has the right to appear before the appropriate board of review or equalization and petition for correction in the taxpayer’s assessment.

For meeting places and times please see the list below or contact your Township board members or city council members.

<b>April 7, 2025</b> <b>City of Solen</b> .....6:00 p.m. CST Solen Fire Station, 306 Leach Street, Solen, ND 58570
<b>April 8, 2025</b> <b>City of Selfridge</b> .....6:00 p.m. CST Selfridge Senior Center, 43 Main St., Selfridge, ND 58568
<b>April 9, 2025</b> <b>City of Fort Yates</b> .....6:00 p.m. CST City Hall, 100 Standing Rock Ave, Fort Yates, ND 58538
<b>Alpril 15, 2025</b> <b>Menz Township</b> .....6:00 p.m. MST Menz Township

For any questions, please feel free to contact Auditor, Angela Eagle at 701-854-3481 Ext. #2 or by email at eagle@nd.gov.

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# Bill would eliminate Daylight Saving Time

By Ann Estvold  
GS Publishing reporter/NDNA Legislative Intern

Legislation to eliminate Daylight Saving Time in North Dakota still has a flicker of hope in the North Dakota Senate. HB1259 would abolish DST and have the state join Arizona, Hawaii and some US territories as the only areas in the nation that do not observe Daylight Saving Time, which is in effect from the second Sunday of March to the first Sunday in November.

Rep. Roger Maki, R-Watford City, introduced an amendment during the bill’s hearing in the Senate’s State and Local Government Committee on Thursday. The amendment would put the Daylight Saving ban into effect only if North Dakota’s neighboring states took the same step.

Supporters of the bill said that North Dakotans are more affected by Daylight Saving Time as many of them live in the western part of the Central Time Zone. Most of North Dakota is in the Central Time Zone; the state’s southwestern corner observes Mountain time.

Opponents of the bill said it would impact tour-

ism, retail and traveling, especially in communities near the border.

“North Dakota doesn’t operate in a bubble,” said Arik Spencer, chief executive officer of the Greater North Dakota Chamber.

Summer events rely on the longer nights, and that if the sun sets earlier, people would leave earlier, causing revenue losses, Spencer said.

Tara Felice, a spokeswoman for the Mandan Baseball Club, said games and practices are scheduled to end around sunset in the summertime, and if the state observed Standard time all year, the events would need to end sooner, because many baseball fields do not have lights. Outdoor fall sports and after-work activities would also be affected.

If Daylight Saving Time is revoked, parts of the state would see the sunrise between 4 and 5 a.m. in the summer, opponents of the DST ban said.

“How do we get employees to go to work at that time?” asked Cole Higlin, a spokesman for the North Dakota Recreation and Park Association.

Many cities in the state have ordinances that do not allow construction before 7 a.m., and without

Daylight Saving Time, there would be less time to complete those projects, said Russ Hanson, executive vice president of the Associated General Contractors of North Dakota.

Daylight Saving Time has been advertised as an energy-saving measure and as a way to lengthen North Dakota’s summer nights. However, critics say those benefits are overplayed or nonexistent, and that changing clock times twice a year is annoying.

Daylight Saving Time was instituted nationwide by Congress in 1966, but Hawaii and Arizona have opted to ignore the time change. The U.S. territories of American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands also do not observe it.

The committee did not make an immediate recommendation on the bill.



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